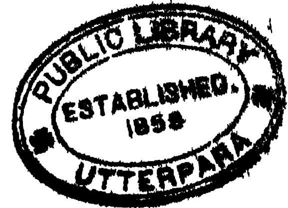




The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 14.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 27th March, 1896.

No. 664.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 28th March, 1896.

No. 253.—Major J. Shakespear, D.S.O., Leinster Regiment, Superintendent, South Lushai Hills, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade in Assam.

Simla, the 2nd April, 1896.

No. 263.—The Home Department Notification No. 515, dated the 20th August 1895, replacing the services of Colonel T. W. Hogg, a Deputy Commissioner in the Central Provinces, at the disposal of the Military Department, is hereby cancelled.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 12th March, 1896.

No. 132.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council is pleased to extend the Madras Act, III of 1895 (an Act to repeal Madras Regulation VI of 1831 and for other purposes) to all the scheduled districts in the Gódávari district with the exception of the Dutsarti and Guditeru muttahs.

By order,
J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd April, 1896.

No. 544-*G.*—*Erratum.*—In the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1296-G., dated the 10th July, 1895, *for* "Mr. J. S. Edward" *read* "Mr. J. R. Edwards."

No. 546-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Richard Focke as Consul for Peru at Rangoon.

No. 549-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur F. Masotti, Belgian Consul at Bombay, as Acting Consul-General for Belgium at Bombay, during the absence of Monsieur Leon Dossogne, Consul-General.

No. 552-*G.*—The under-mentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant S. Clay, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and officiating Adjutant, Mewar Bhil Corps, for one year. Pension service—6th year, commenced on the 3rd May, 1895.

No. 555-*G.*—Lieutenant F. G. Beville, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, is posted as Political Agent at Maskat, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 556-*G.*—Captain A. F. DeLæssoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted on return from furlough, as Political Agent in Bhopawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1125-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Pandit Suraj Narain, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, within the limits of the Hyderabad Residency Bazars.

No. 1127-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend Fawcett Shaw, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section II, sub-section (I), clause (*b*) of the said Act, whom he baptises or whose funeral ceremonies he performs.

No. 1129-*I.*—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has full jurisdiction within the lands which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Ankleshwar-Pardi section of the Rajpipla State Railway (including the land occupied as stations and for out-buildings and other purposes connected with the railway), and which lie within the Rajpipla State;

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1328-I., dated the 23rd March, 1891, namely:

In the schedule, *before* the entries relating to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, the following entries shall be inserted:

Ankleshwar-Pardi section of the Rajpipla State Railway.	Rajpipla.	...	The Government of Bombay.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd April, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 347.—Lieutenant-Colonel O'M. Creagh, V.C., Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, to be Assistant Quartermaster-General, Head Quarters, Bombay Command, *vice* Colonel E. Carrington, whose tenure has expired. Dated 7th March 1896.

No. 348.—Captain G. F. H. Dillon, Indian Staff Corps, 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Malakhand Brigade, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Major A. C. Batten, whose tenure has expired. Dated 6th March 1896.

No. 349.—Captain H. Mullaly, Royal Engineers, to be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General for Mobilization, *vice* Captain and Brevet-Major G. V. Kemball, Royal Artillery, who has vacated. Dated 11th March 1896.

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 350.—Colonel P. D. Jeffreys, British Service, Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head Quarters, to officiate in command of a 2nd class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General T. A. Cooke, on leave. Dated 12th March 1896.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 351.—Lieutenant E. C. Harington, Royal Artillery, to be officiating subaltern, No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Lieutenant H. S. Langhorne, Royal Artillery. Dated 20th March 1896.

No. 352.—Lieutenant W. L. Armitage, Royal Artillery, officiating subaltern, No. 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent to be subaltern No. 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Lieutenant F. M. Davidson, Royal Artillery. Dated 16th March 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 353.—Lieutenant Francis Charles Owens, Leinster Regiment, officiating wing officer, 7th Bombay Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 22nd August 1894, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 354.—Lieutenant H. K. Barr, East Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed on probation to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the 20th January 1896, and has been posted to a corps under the Government of India.

No. 355.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

Francis Taylor Duhan, attached 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—10th January 1896.

Walter Hesketh, attached 12th Bengal Cavalry,—22nd February 1896.

Alexander Shairp, officiating wing officer, 22nd Madras Infantry,—20th February 1896.

Dashwood William Harrington Humphreys, officiating wing officer, 23rd Bombay Infantry,—18th February 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 356.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette, dated 10th March 1896, page 1613.*"

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 10th March 1896.

* * * * * * * * * *

Major-General G. C. Bird, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, to be a Major-General on the Staff to command a first class district in India, *vice* Major-General Sir R. C. Low, G.C.B., Indian Army, resigned. Dated 5th December 1895.

* * * * * * * * *

Brevet-Colonel A. H. Turner, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Major-General R. C. R. Clifford, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, promoted. Dated 28th November 1895.

Brevet-Colonel S. E. Rolland, Indian Staff Corps, to be an Assistant Quartermaster-General in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Colonel and temporary Brigadier-General J. T. Cummins, Indian Staff Corps, appointed to command a second class district in India. Dated 25th November 1895.

* * * * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 357.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 31st March 1896.

Arthur Tomes, M.D.
William Arthur Mawson.
Sobrabshaw Hormasji Dantra, M.D.
Henry Hamilton, M.D.
Bernard Doyle.
Robert Cobb
Augustus Edward Richard Stephens.
William Hotson Cadge.

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors.

Dated 1st April 1896.

John Henry Tull Walsh.
Harold Hendley.
Hormasjee Eduljee Banatvala.
George Herbert Fink.
William George Patrick Alpin, M.D.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 31st March 1896.

John Maitland, M.D.
George Lemon Walker, M.D.
Charles Lethbridge Swaine, M.D.
Maurice Henry Smith.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 31st March 1896.

John Macgregor, M.D.
Alexander Kenneth Stewart, M.B.
William George Hume Henderson.
Kharshedji Ardeshir Dalal, M.B.
Henry Walker Butler Boyd.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 358.—Colonel William Reeves Bunbury, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 31st March 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

No. 359.—Sub-Conductor Charles Howard, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 1st August 1895, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. Duggan, transferred to the seconded list.

Bombay Command.

No. 360.—Sub-Conductor George Walter Chalwin to be Conductor, and Store-Sergeant Harry Garside Beckett to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 6th February 1896, *vice* Conductor A. S. Moray, seconded on appointment as Store-keeper, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 361.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, &c.	With effect from
Lieutenant C. B. L. Greenstreet, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*.	Attached	Reversion . .	24th January 1896.
Lieutenant C. B. L. Greenstreet, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary . .	2nd February 1896.
Lieutenant C. B. L. Greenstreet, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*.	Attached	Reversion . .	5th February 1896.
Lieutenant C. B. L. Greenstreet, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary . .	6th February 1896.
Lieutenant A. E. Turner, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary . .	8th February 1896.
Lieutenant W. H. Bunbury, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary . .	11th February 1896.
Lieutenant H. F. Freeland, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary . .	20th February 1896.
Lieutenant R. G. King, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary . .	22nd February 1896.
Lieutenant R. G. King, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*.	Attached	Reversion . .	28th February 1896.
Lieutenant H. H. Turner, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent . .	29th February 1896.
Lieutenant W. A. Stokes, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent . .	29th February 1896.
Lieutenant R. G. King, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary . .	29th February 1896.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Colonel*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd April, 1896.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 28th March and the 3rd April 1896.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Brian Upperton .	Captain .	2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.	31st August 1895.	Intestate .	4,223 10 9	...	
George Cortlandt Childe Shakespear. (a)	Captain .	Indian Staff Corps, 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.	25th January 1896.	No will found.	1,500 0 0	...	2nd June 1896.

(a) *Widow.*—Janet Cecile Shakespear, care of William Watson & Co., 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.
Children.—George Frederick Cortlandt Shakespear, Phyllis Marie Shakespear.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Colonel*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th March, 1896.

No. 177.—Mr. W. R. Shaw, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

No. 178.—Mr. J. M. Harman, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Burma State Railway, with the rank of officiating Superintendent of Works.

The 31st March, 1896.

No. 179.—Mr. A. C. Crighton, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from Class III, Grade 4, to Class III, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st February 1896.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,



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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th March, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT No. XIII OF 1896.

An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows: 1882.

Amendment of section 269, Act X, 1882.

1. (*1*) In the first sentence of section 269 of the said Code, after the word "may," where it first occurs, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council," and after the word "may," where it next occurs, the words "with the like sanction," shall respectively be inserted.

(*2*) After the first sentence of the same section the following shall be inserted, namely:

"The Local Government, by like order, may also declare that, in the case of any district in which the trial of any offence is to be by jury, the trial of such offence shall, if the Judge, on application made to him or of his own motion, so directs, be by jurors summoned from a special jury list, and may revoke or alter such order."

Amendment of section 276, Act X, 1882.

2. In section 276 of the said Code, before the word "*thirdly*" the word "and" shall be repealed, and to the same section the following shall be added, namely:

"and

fourthly, in any district for which the Local Government has declared that the trial of certain offences may be by special jury, the jurors shall, in any case in which the Judge so directs, be chosen from the special jury list prescribed in section 325A."

Amendment of section 307, Act X, 1882.

3. (*1*) In section 307 of the said Code, for the words "so completely that he considers it" the words "and is clearly of opinion that it is" shall be substituted.

(*2*) In the same section, for the words "but it may" the words "and subject thereto it shall, after considering the entire evidence and after giving due weight to the opinions of the Sessions Judge and the jury," shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 319, Act X, 1882.

4. To section 319 of the said Code the following words shall be added, namely:

"or, if the Local Government, on consideration of local circumstances, has fixed any smaller area in this behalf, within the area so fixed."

Addition of new section after section 325, Act X, 1882.

5. After section 325 of the said Code the following section shall be added, namely:

Preparation of list of special jurors.

"325A. In the case of any district for which the Local Government has declared that the trial of certain offences shall, if the Judge so direct, be by special jury, the Sessions Judge and the Collector of such district or other officer as aforesaid shall prepare, in addition to the revised list hereinbefore prescribed, a special list containing the names of such jurors as are borne on the revised list and are, in the opinion of such Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, by reason of their possessing superior

qualifications in respect of property, character or education, fit persons to serve as special jurors: Provided always that the inclusion of the name of any person in such special list shall not involve the removal of his name from the revised list nor relieve him of his liability to serve as an ordinary juror in cases not tried by special jury."

Amendment of section 326, Act X, 1882.

6. In section 326 of the said Code, after the words "the said revised list" the words "or the said special list" shall be inserted, and the words "on the revised list" shall be omitted.

Addition of new section after section 330, Act X, 1882.

7. After section 330 of the said Code the following section shall be added, namely:

Court may relieve special jurors from liability to serve again as jurors for twelve months.

"330A. The Court of Session may, if it shall think fit, at the conclusion of any trial by special jury direct that the jurors who have served on such jury shall not be summoned to serve again as jurors for a period of twelve months."

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 14.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a. m. on Saturday, March 21st, 1896.

As was the case last week, pressure has been very unsteady during the week under review, but the weather thereby has been very little affected and has been generally fine or only slightly showery over by far the greater part of the country. On the first day of the week, pressure was high all over North-Western and Central India, but a brisk fall was in progress over Baluchistan. This was succeeded by a slight depression which appeared over the Indus Valley on the 16th, and subsequently passed across Rajputana and the Southern Punjab and disappeared among the North-Western Himalayas. It occasioned unsettled weather over Baluchistan, Kashmir, and the Punjab, and heavish snow was received at Minimarg. By the morning of the 19th the depression had disappeared, and readings decreased fairly steadily from a high pressure area in the west of the Punjab to a low pressure area over Bengal. Northerly (north-westerly—north-easterly) winds prevailed over a large part of the country, but southerly winds were experienced at the head of the Bay, and easterly winds in Assam and North Bengal. These conditions lasted until the close of the week, and during their continuance showers occurred over parts of North-Eastern India. The mean temperature of India gradually rose during the week, and was highest and about 2° above the normal at its close.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, March 15th.*—Pressure had increased briskly at a few central stations, and decreased briskly in Baluchistan, but elsewhere the changes were small. Readings were high over North-Western India, relatively low over North-Eastern India, and lowest over the Deccan, while a depression was apparently advancing through Baluchistan. The winds were generally

from north-west and west down the Gangetic plain, north-easterly over the Central Provinces, and from irregular cyclonic directions over the Peninsula. The mean temperature was in slight to large excess over the Peninsula and over Assam and Burma, and generally in defect elsewhere. The deficiency was large over Eastern Rajputana and the west of the North-Western Provinces. Showers were reported from parts of Lower Bengal, of Assam, and of the east of the Central Provinces.

Monday, March 16th.—The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly over North-Western India, and risen slightly to rapidly over North-Eastern India. A shallow depression had appeared over the Indus Valley, while readings were highest over the Assam Valley. The winds were feebly cyclonic over North-Western India, and were very variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was excessive over the Peninsula, and in defect over Northern and Central India. The area of greatest abnormal deficiency had been transferred eastward, and was shown over the region represented by the stations of Nowgong, Saugor, and Sutna. A few light showers were reported from parts of North-Eastern India and of the Peninsula.

Tuesday, March 17th.—The barometer had fallen briskly over the Southern Punjab and Eastern Rajputana, but had generally changed slightly elsewhere. The depression from the Indus Valley had reached the Southern Punjab. Except over North-Western India, pressure was exceedingly uniform. The winds were feebly cyclonic in the north-west, and very variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was in excess of the normal over North-Western India and over the Carnatic, but was in defect in other parts of India. The greatest deficiency was over the lower Gangetic plain; the greatest excess over the south of the Punjab. Showers were reported from Kashmir, Baluchistan, and a few places in the east of the Peninsula.

Wednesday, March 18th.—Pressure had decreased slowly over the Gangetic plain, and generally increased elsewhere. The rise was greatest over the west of the Punjab. A broad band of relatively low pressure stretched across Northern India, and within this band were three small depressions. The winds were extremely variable. The mean temperature was below the normal average over North Bengal, and on part of the West Coast, but was excessive generally. Snow was reported from Kashmir, and dust or thunder storms had given scattered showers to different parts of the country.

Thursday, March 19th.—Pressure had fallen briskly over Bengal, and slightly over the Peninsula, while it had continued to increase over North-Western India. Readings were highest over the west of the Punjab, and lowest over Bengal, and, owing to the changes described above, the pressure difference had increased. The winds were generally northerly over North-Western India and down the West Coast, westerly down the Gangetic plain, south-westerly in Lower Bengal, and easterly in North Bengal. The force was fresh at some of the Bay stations. Snow had again fallen in Kashmir, light rain over the North-Western Himalayas, and a few scattered showers in other parts of the country.

Friday, March 20th.—Pressure had given way everywhere, the change having been brisk to rapid over the greater part of the country. The general distribution of pressure had not changed much, but the pressure difference between the Punjab and Bengal had become less. The wind directions had not altered much. The mean temperature was excessive over nearly the whole country—most so over West Bengal and the east of the Central and North-Western Provinces. Snow continued to be reported from Kashmir, and showers of rain from parts of North-Western and of North-Eastern India. In Assam the amounts were considerable.

Saturday, March 21st.—Pressure was giving way over Baluchistan and the Indus Valley, but in nearly all other places a recovery had commenced. The low pressure area over Bengal had largely filled up, and pressure was again very uniform over a large part of the country. A southerly wind had appeared over Baluchistan, but in other places there was not much change. The mean temperature was low over Assam and Upper Burma, but was generally excessive in other places—most so over the Central Provinces. Snow continued to fall at

the highest hill stations, while a few local showers of rain were received on the plains.

Temperature.—On the first two days of the week a large area of low temperature overlay the central and northern parts of India. On the 17th this area began to move eastward, and a well marked high temperature area appeared in the north-west. This high temperature area gradually extended, and on the 20th and 21st practically covered the whole country.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India for each day of the week:

Province.	March 1896.							Mean Variation of week.
	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	
	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Burma	+1·2	−0·2	+1·0	+0·4	+0·1	+0·1	+0·6	+0·5
Bengal and Assam	−0·3	−1·9	−1·3	−0·1	+2·1	+2·9	+2·6	+0·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−4·1	−3·3	−2·3	+2·2	+3·9	+3·4	+1·6	+0·2
Punjab	−3·1	−1·0	+3·3	+2·2	+1·4	+1·9	+1·5	+0·9
Bombay	−0·4	−0·7	−0·7	−1·0	−0·4	+0·8	+1·7	−0·1
Central Provinces and Berar	−1·1	−4·1	−0·2	+1·3	+2·1	+2·4	+3·8	+0·6
Central India and Gujarat	−4·4	−3·9	−1·1	+0·8	+3·5	+3·6	+2·9	+0·2
Sind and Rajputana	−4·8	−2·4	+1·9	+3·8	+4·1	+1·9	+1·6	+0·9
Madras	+3·0	+3·3	+2·3	+1·3	+0·6	+1·9	+1·6	+2·0
Mean for whole of India	−1·6	−1·6	+0·3	+1·2	+1·9	+2·1	+2·0	+0·6

On the 15th and 16th, when as stated above a large low temperature area overlay Northern and Central India, the mean temperature of the whole country was 1·6° below the normal. On the 17th a slight excess was shown, and temperature gradually increased up to the close of the week. The provincial variations showed that the mean temperature of the week was excessive in Madras, and about normal in all the remaining provinces.

The highest maximum reported on each day was as follows:

March 15th	103·7°	at	Akola and Cuddapah.
" 16th	105·2°	"	Cuddapah.
" 17th	102·7°	"	Bellary.
" 18th	102·2°	"	" and Cuddapah.
" 19th	102·2°	"	Bellary.
" 20th	103·8°	"	Kurnool.
" 21st	106·9°	"	Chanda.

Rainfall.—The rainfall of the week under review has been more extensive than that of the two preceding weeks, but the amount received, except in the case of Assam and of the Baluchistan hills has been exceedingly small. Rain was received on each day of the week. On the 15th and 16th the showers were mainly received over North-Eastern India and the east of the Peninsula, on the 17th the precipitation occurred over the north-west hills and the east of the Peninsula, on the 18th there were scattered showers in different parts of the country, and on the 19th, 20th, and 21st there was heavy snow in Kashmir and scattered showers in various parts of India. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. Rain fell in no less than twenty-seven of the rainfall divisions, but in eighteen of these divisions the average actual rainfall per division was less than 0·10 inch. This leaves nine divisions in which the fall was effective. These nine divisions were—East Bengal, the three Assam divisions, Orissa, the Central Punjab, Madras (South-Central), the Baluchistan hills, and the East Coast (North). In all the remaining divisions the rainfall of the week was either actually or practically *nil*. The

second column of the table shows the rainfall ordinarily expected during the week under review, and the third column shows the difference between the actual and normal rainfall. These columns exhibit a very general deficiency of rain. Only in the case of Assam (Surma), of Sind, of Baluchistan, and of the East Coast (North) has there been any excess, though, except in the case of a few of the divisions in North-Eastern and North-Western India, the amount of the deficiency has been very small.

The three concluding columns of the table show the condition of the rainfall of the three weeks March 1st to 21st. Except in Assam, the Punjab, Baluchistan, Lower and South-West Bengal and the Ganjam Coast, the rainfall of the period has been very light, and in no case, except Baluchistan, has the normal been exceeded.

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week March 15th to 21st: Karimgunj (Sylhet) 2·97 inches, Silchar 4·18 inches, Cherrapunji 2·73 inches, Golaghat (Sibsagar) 1·44 inches, False Point (Cuttack) 1·07 inches, Ootacamund 1·28 inches, Russellkonda (Ganjam) 2·62 inches, Chandavarum (Vizagapatam) 3·29 inches, Alamur (Godavery) 1·50 inches, Palamanar (North Arcot) 1·25 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 21ST, 1896.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 1ST TO MARCH 31ST, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to March 21st.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	Tenasserim	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·17	— 100
	Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0 01	— 100
	Central Burma	0	0	0	0	0·06	— 100
	Upper Burma	0	?	?	0·01	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·10	— 0·10	0	0·23	— 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	0·25	0·43	— 0·18	0·95	1·50	— 37
	Assam (Surma)	2·39	2·29	+ 0·10	5·39	5·92	— 9
	Do. (Hill tracts)	1·37	2·25	— 0·88	2·51	4·71	— 47
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·23	0·73	— 0·50	1·27	2·22	— 43
	Deltaic Bengal	0·08	0·28	— 0·20	0·49	0·92	— 47
	Central Bengal	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·03	0·50	— 94
	North Bengal	0	0·41	— 0·41	0	0·84	— 100
	Bengal (Hills)	0·08	0·40	— 0·32	0·11	1·17	— 91
	Orissa	0·15	0·23	— 0·08	0·46	0·68	— 32
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·11	— 0·11	0	0·77	— 100
	Bihar (South)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·25	— 100
	Do. (North)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·28	— 100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·17	— 100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·05	— 0 05	0	0·22	— 100
	Do. (North)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·32	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·21	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·02	0·34	— 94
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·21	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·04	0·74	— 95
	North-Western Provinces (Hills).	0	0·29	— 0 29	0·06	1·87	— 97
PUNJAB	Punjab (South-East)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·08	0·39	— 79
	Do. (South)	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·10	0·42	— 76
	Do. (Central)	0·11	0·16	— 0·05	0·31	0·74	— 58
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·06	0·80	— 93
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·05	0·35	— 0·30	0·29	2·00	— 86
	Do. (North)	0·02	0·66	— 0·64	0·53	1·40	— 62
	Do. (West)	0·01	0·12	— 0·11	0 18	0·36	— 50
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar (Coast)	0·01	0·41	— 0·40	0·11	0·73	— 85
	Madras (South-Central)	0·10	0·32	— 0·22	0·10	0·54	— 81
	Coorg	0·01	0·22	— 0·21	0·01	0·66	— 98
	Mysore	0·05	0·11	— 0·06	0·05	0 21	— 76
	Konkan	0	0·02,	— 0·02	0	0·03	— 100
	Bombay Deccan	0·03	0·07	— 0·04	0·03	0·11	— 73
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·01	— 100
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0·01	0·04	— 0·03	0·01	0·10	— 90
	Central Provinces (West)	0 03	0·12	— 0·09	0 03	0·16	— 81
	Ditto (Central)	0·01	0·16	— 0·15	0·01	0·36	— 97
	Ditto (East)	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·01	0·51	— 98
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kathiawar	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·09	— 100
	Sind	0 02	0	+ 0·02	0·14	0·17	— 18
	Baluchistan (Hills)	0·89	0·47	+ 0·42	1·30	1·28	+ 6
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·09	— 100
	Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·13	— 100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·09	— 100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0·34	0·10	+ 0·24	0·44	0·30	+ 47
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·44	— 0·44	0	0·60	— 100
	Hyderabad (South)	0·05	0 12	— 0·07	0·05	0·47	— 89
	Madras (Central)	0·02	0·04	— 0·02	0·04	0·10	— 60
	East Coast (Central)	0·06	0·09	— 0·03	0·06	0·20	— 70
	Ditto (South)	0·02	0·21	— 0·19	0·02	0·32	— 94
	Madras (South)	0·02	0·43	— 0·41	0·07	0·79	— 91

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *26th March 1896.*

F. G. SLY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 28th, 1896.

At the end of last week a depression was approaching the north-west frontier, and at the beginning of the week under review this depression entered North-Western India, and at 8 A.M. on the 22nd apparently overlay Rajputana and the Southern Punjab. It was a feeble disturbance, but gave disturbed showery weather to North-Western India—both hills and plains. By the 23rd the feeble depression had disappeared, but the accompanying improvement in the weather was very slight, and showers continued to be received at many stations in the north-west. On Tuesday, the 24th, the distribution of pressure assumed a form which with slight modifications lasted until the close of the week. During this period readings were highest in the north-west and relatively high over Burma with an intervening region of low pressure. Within this region of low pressure an area of considerable depression was developed over North Bihar, and this locality remained steadily the seat of the lowest pressure till the end of the period. On the last two days of the week, further feebly unsettled weather appeared over North-Western India, and light showers were again received over Baluchistan, Kashmir, the North-Western Himalayas, and the Northern Punjab. The temperature conditions have agreed fairly closely with the rainfall conditions. At first the mean temperature was everywhere excessive, but with the occurrence of rain over the Punjab the mean temperature fell over North-Western India, and on Wednesday, the 25th, the mean of the whole country was below the normal. Subsequently as the influence of the showers disappeared the temperature rose, and on Saturday, the 28th, the mean was again excessive almost everywhere.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, March 22nd.*—Pressure had increased in all parts of the country, except Eastern Rajputana, where a slight depression existed. Pressure was somewhat higher over Tenasserim, and somewhat lower over Bihar and over Eastern Rajputana than elsewhere, but in general readings were very uniform. The wind was between south-west and south-east over North-Eastern India, and very variable in other parts of the country. Calms were reported at several central stations, while, on the contrary, the force of the wind was strong at some of the hill stations, and fresh at the head of the Bay. The mean temperature was excessive almost everywhere, especially so over the central parts of the country.

Monday, March 23rd.—The depression noticed over Eastern Rajputana on the 22nd had disappeared, and pressure had continued to increase—most so over North-Western India. Pressure was high over North-Western India, and relatively high over Assam and Burma, while it was low over Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the east of the Peninsula. The pressure differences were, however, small. The winds were northerly in the north-west, between south-westerly and south-easterly in the north-east, and variable in other places. The force was fresh at some western stations and around the head of the Bay. Temperature had fallen fast over North-Western India and

in Madras, and in both these localities the mean was below the normal, but elsewhere the temperature has been generally steady, and the mean was still excessive. Moderate rain had been received over the North-Western Himalayas and the Punjab plains.

Tuesday, March 24th.—Pressure had decreased slightly over North-Eastern India, and increased elsewhere—most so over the central parts of India and of the Peninsula. The general distribution of pressure was little changed, and readings were still above the normal average everywhere. With the exception of a north-westerly wind over part of North-Western India, the wind directions were very irregular. The low temperature area over North-Western India had increased in extent and intensity, and a slight low temperature area had appeared over Madras. Elsewhere the mean temperature remained excessive—more especially so over West Bengal. Showers were reported from various places in North-Western, North-Eastern and Central India.

Wednesday, March 25th.—The barometer was now falling almost everywhere—most so along the foot of the hills and over Northern Bombay. Readings were high over North-Western India, relatively high over Tenasserim and the Bay, and low over North Bengal. Northerly winds prevailed over North-Western India, westerly winds down the Gangetic plain, and southerly winds at the head of the Bay, while over the Peninsula the directions remained variable. The mean temperature was generally lower than usual over North-Western India and over the Carnatic, and generally higher than usual in other parts of the country, but the general distribution with regard to the average was irregular. Showers of rain had been received at a few places in North-Western and North-Eastern India, and also at Colombo and Nagpur.

Thursday, March 26th.—Pressure had risen briskly over Burma and Assam, and over part of the West Coast, while it had changed slightly elsewhere. Readings remained high over Tenasserim and over the west of the Punjab, low over Bihar, and very uniform elsewhere. The winds were practically unchanged. The mean temperature was in slight to moderate defect over the north of the Punjab, over part of the Gangetic plain, and over Madras, and was in slight to moderate excess elsewhere. A few scattered rain showers were reported.

Friday, March 27th.—Pressure had generally changed slightly and irregularly, and the general distribution and conditions of pressure were practically unaltered. The northerly winds over North-Western India had largely disappeared, and easterly winds had appeared over North Bengal, but there was no other change. The mean temperature was excessive, except in the north of the Punjab and on the coasts of the Peninsula. Light showers had been received over Baluchistan and the North-Western Himalayas.

Saturday, March 28th.—Pressure had decreased everywhere—briskly over a large part of the country. Readings were very uniform generally, though still relatively low over Bihar and the North Gangetic plain. Easterly winds continued to prevail over North Bengal, and south-westerly winds in Lower Bengal, but elsewhere the directions were very variable. The general temperature distribution was the same as on the preceding day. There was large excess over Rajputana. Light showers had again fallen over Baluchistan, the Punjab hills, and the Northern Punjab.

Temperature.—The mean temperature has been generally excessive throughout the week. The showers, however, which occurred over the Punjab, etc., on the 22nd brought about a fall of temperature over North-Western India, and on the 23rd an area of relatively low temperature was shown over the Punjab and the western desert. This area extended and intensified during the 24th and 25th, and on the latter date covered the whole of North-Western and Central India. On the 26th it commenced to recede again, and by the close of the week had almost disappeared. Over Madras also a low temperature area appeared on the 22nd. It was very small at this time, but gradually grew, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday covered the greater part of the Presidency.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India for each day:

Province.	March 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·8	+2·6	+2·5	+3·0	+2·4	+2·1	+2·6	+2·4
Bengal and Assam	+3·7	+4·2	+4·3	+0·9	+2·1	+2·5	+3·0	+3·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2·7	+5·4	+1·6	—1·2	—1·0	+1·7	+2·4	+1·7
Punjab	+3·5	—5·0	—3·0	—2·7	—0·4	+0·1	+1·7	—0·8
Bombay	+2·2	+2·1	+1·8	+1·3	+1·2	+1·1	+2·3	+1·7
Central Provinces and Berar	+4·4	+7·0	+4·2	+0·1	+1·8	+3·4	+3·7	+3·5
Central India and Gujarat	+3·1	+4·1	—2·4	—1·1	—0·3	+1·5	+3·1	+1·1
Sind and Rajputana	+5·1	+2·3	—2·0	—2·2	+0·8	+2·5	+3·8	+1·5
Madras	+1·0	—0·2	—0·2	+0·2	—0·6	+0·3	—1·0	—0·1
Mean for whole of India	+3·1	+2·5	+0·8	—0·2	+0·7	+1·7	+2·4	+1·6

The mean temperature of the whole country, relatively to the normal, decreased from the 22nd to the 25th, and then increased again up to the close of the week. The mean temperature for the week was about normal in Madras and the Punjab, but was in slight to considerable excess in the other provinces.

The following were the maximum temperatures throughout India reported on each day:

March 22nd	107·9°	at Chanda.
" 23rd	106·2°	" Akola and Cuddapah.
" 24th	106·9°	" Chanda.
" 25th	107·0°	" Yamethin.
" 26th	106·0°	" "
" 27th	106·9°	" Chanda.
" 28th	107·9°	" "

Rainfall.—The rainfall of the week has been almost altogether confined to the north-western and north-eastern districts of India. In the former division the rainfall resulted directly or indirectly from the atmospheric disturbance which followed the advance into North-Western India of small barometric depressions, while the rainfall of the latter division was mainly attributable to thunderstorms which accompanied the setting in of strong southerly winds at the head

of the Bay, while Assam, North Bengal, &c., were occupied by a more or less steady easterly current. In addition to the above, the central parts of the country were in the middle of the week visited by duststorms which gave very slight showers to a few stations. The concluding table shows the rainfall data. The first column shows that rain was received in twenty-three of the rainfall divisions, but of these twenty-three only thirteen received effective rain, that is a fall for the week equalling or exceeding one-tenth of an inch. These thirteen divisions were—the three Assam divisions, the Bengal hills, Orissa, the North-Western Provinces hills, the central, submontane, hills, northern and western divisions of the Punjab, the Baluchistan hills, and the west of Rajputana. In all other parts of India, the rainfall of the week was either practically or actually *nil*. The heaviest average rainfall was 1·82 inches in Assam (Surma), followed by 0·77 inch in Baluchistan, by 0·67 inch in the Northern Punjab, and by 0·59 inch in the Brahmaputra division of Assam. The second column of the table shows the average normal rainfall for the week, and the third column gives the difference between the actual and normal average fall. In the case of the central, submontane, northern and western districts of the Punjab, of Sind, and of Baluchistan, there has been a slight to moderate excess of rain, but in all other divisions there has been a deficiency which in the case of parts of Bengal and of Assam has been considerable.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall. During the four weeks ending on the 28th of March, there has been little or no rain over Burma, and the greater part of Bengal, of the Gangetic plain, of the Central Provinces, and of the Peninsula, while the concluding column of the table shows that in all parts of the Indian region, except the Western Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, and Western Rajputana, the rainfall of the four weeks has been in considerable to large defect of the normal. In Gujarat, however, no rain has been received, and none is anticipated.

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week under review: Karimgunj (Sylhet) 3·82 inches, Sibsagar 2·32 inches, Abbottabad 1·78 inches, Jhang 1·15 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending March 28th, 1896.			Rainfall data from March 1st to March 28th, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to March 28th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	0·25	— 100
	Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·07	— 100
	Central Burma	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·09	— 100
	Upper Burma	0	?	?	0·01	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·28	— 100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·98	— 0·98	0·95	2·48	— 62
	Assam (Surma)	1·82	3·11	— 1·29	7·21	9·03	— 20
	Do. (Hill tracts)	0·10	2·76	— 2·66	2·61	7·47	— 65
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·59	1·48	— 0·89	1·86	3·70	— 50
	Deltaic Bengal	0·02	0·61	— 0·59	0·51	1·53	— 67
	Central Bengal	0	0·36	— 0·36	0·03	0·86	— 97
	North Bengal	0·03	0·55	— 0·52	0·03	1·38	— 98
	Bengal (Hills)	0·13	0·86	— 0·73	0·24	2·03	— 88
	Orissa	0·12	0·28	— 0·16	0·58	0·96	— 40
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·14	— 0·14	0	0·90	— 100
	Bihar (South)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·32	— 100
	Do. (North)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·37	— 100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·21	— 100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	0·30	— 100
	Do. (North)	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·43	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·28	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·02	0·41	— 95
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·25	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	0·05	0·14	— 0·09	0·09	0·88	— 90
	North-Western Provinces (Hills).	0·17	0·39	— 0·22	0·22	2·26	— 90
Punjab	Punjab (South-East)	0·02	0·06	— 0·04	0·10	0·45	— 78
	Do. (South)	0·03	0·06	— 0·03	0·13	0·47	— 72
	Do. (Central)	0·32	0·22	+ 0·10	0·62	0·96	— 35
	Do. (Submontane)	0·24	0·17	+ 0·07	0·29	0·97	— 70
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·40	0·51	— 0·11	0·68	2·50	— 73
	Do. (North)	0·67	0·64	+ 0·03	1·19	2·05	— 42
	Do. (West)	0·38	0·13	+ 0·25	0·56	0·49	+ 14
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar (Coast)	0·02	0·17	— 0·15	0·13	0·90	— 86
	Madras (South-Central)	0	0·27	— 0·27	0·10	0·81	— 88
	Coorg	0	0·23	— 0·23	0·01	0·89	— 99
	Mysore	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·05	0·31	— 84
	Konkan	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·04	— 100
	Bombay Deccan	0·01	0·06	— 0·05	0·04	0·17	— 77
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·02	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·01	0·16	— 94
	Central Provinces (West)	0·01	0·10	— 0·09	0·04	0·26	— 85
	Ditto (Central)	0·02	0·11	— 0·09	0·03	0·47	— 94
	Ditto (East)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·01	0·60	— 96
Bombay (North)	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·09	— 100
	Sind	0·09	0	+ 0·09	0·22	0·17	+ 29
	Baluchistan (Hills)	0·77	0·26	+ 0·51	2·13	1·54	+ 38
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·12	— 100
	Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·15	— 100
	Rajputana (West)	0·48	0·02	+ 0·46	0·48	0·10	+ 380
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·18	— 0·18	0·44	0·49	— 10
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0·41	— 0·41	0	1·00	— 100
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·05	0·50	— 90
	Madras (Central)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·02	0·14	— 86
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·06	0·32	— 81
	Ditto (South)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·02	0·34	— 94
	Madras (South)	0	0·23	— 0·23	0·07	1·02	— 93

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Simla, 2nd April 1896.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 28th March.*—No rain, except scattered showers in parts of Vizagapatam and one station in Ganjam and at Cochin. The standing crops are generally fair. The harvest continues with moderate yield. Pasture is generally scarce, but fodder is available. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are generally stationary, but are slightly dearer in parts of the Deccan and Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Slight rain in parts of Karachi, Upper Sind frontier, Belgaum and Dharwar. The standing crops have been damaged by hail in parts of Shikarpur and the Upper Sind frontier; otherwise the crops are good. Extracting of opium juice continues in parts of Baroda territory. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Dharwar, and harvesting of the late crops is in progress generally in fourteen districts. Preparations for next season are progressing in eleven districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in parts of Shikarpur and Broach. Prices are normal, except in parts of Shikarpur and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 30th March.*—There was practically no rain during the week. Rain is generally much wanted both for the crops in the ground and for the ploughing of lands in North Bengal and Bihar. The sowing of early paddy has begun in Bihar, some millets are also being sown. The harvesting of the spring crops is nearly completed. The collection of opium is over, and weighments have begun. Want of drinking water is reported from parts of Burdwan, Midnapore, the 24-Parganas, Khulna, Pabna and Dacca. The price of common rice continues almost stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 25th March.*—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting operations are approaching completion in several districts; in a few places threshing and winnowing have begun. The extra crops are being irrigated where practicable. Prospects are unchanged. Opium collections are in progress, and the yield is generally fair. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 21st March, were—Banda 33,726, Hamirpur 28,392, Allahabad 802, Jhansi 10,186, Jalaun 17,054, Garhwal 343, Hardoi 124—total 90,627; of these 16,292 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works; 1,552 persons also received gratuitous relief under other provisions of the Famine Code. In Sitapur and Hardoi test works have been closed, they will be opened in Pilibhit on 25th March. Supplies are sufficient, but fodder is becoming scarce in places. Prices, though ruling high, are falling.

For week ending 1st April.—The weather continues seasonable. Harvesting operations have been completed in several districts, and are approaching completion in others. Threshing and winnowing are in progress. Cane and extra

crops are being sown and irrigated where practicable. The crops in Dudhi, South Mirzapur, are said to have failed, the outturn not being equal to the seed sown. Prospects are unchanged. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on the 28th March were:—Banda 47,867, Hamirpur 31,559, Jhansi 22,040, Jalaun 27,162, Allahabad 1,157, Pilibhit 1,263, Ghamal 1,184—total 1,32,232; of this number 20,648 dependants were gratuitously relieved on the works; 2,841 persons also received gratuitous relief under other provisions of the Famine Code. Supplies are ample, but fodder is becoming scarce in places, and the want of water is felt in Banda and Hamirpur. Prices continue to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Hissar and Karnal. The harvesting of certain spring crops has commenced. Ploughings for and sowings of the extra spring crops and of sugar-cane, cotton, and other autumn crops are in progress. More rain is wanted in Shahpur. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally reported to be average on irrigated lands and poor on unirrigated lands. The stock of food-grains is said to be insufficient in Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala and parts of Shahpur. Hail fell in parts of Dera Ismail Khan, but no damage has been done to the crops. Cattle are still in poor condition in Hissar and Shahpur, and they are dying for want of fodder in parts of Karnal, Lahore and Gujranwala; elsewhere they are in good condition. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Jullundur and Sialkot. The stock of fodder is said to be insufficient in some districts. Prices are normal in Ferozepore and Dera Ismail Khan, but are high elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 1st April.*—The weather is hot and occasionally cloudy in parts. Threshing of the winter crops is in progress. The land is being prepared for the monsoon sowings in Nimar, Wardha and Sambalpur. Fodder and water are getting scarce in Wardha and Seoni.

Burma.—*For week ending 28th March.*—In Lower Burma the dry-weather paddy is being reaped in Tavoy. In Upper Burma cultivation of dry-weather paddy is completed in some places, and is progressing in others. Ploughing for the early wet-weather paddy continues in Kyaukse. The standing crops of dry-weather paddy are in good condition, and the island crops are promising, particularly in Minbu. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Rangoon, Prome and Bassein, and slightly in Henzada and Magwe, but has fallen slightly in Bhamo; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 31st March.*—The weather is dry. Sowing of early rice is progressing. The condition of cattle is fair. Fodder and water are insufficient in places.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 1st April.*—MYSORE: No rain. The crops and prospects are good. Prices have slightly risen in all districts, except Bangalore and Kolar.

COORG.—No standing crops. Want of fodder and water for cattle is felt in some parts. Prices of food-grains are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 1st April.*—BERAR: The weather is warm and clear. No rain has fallen during the week. Breaking up of land for the next autumn crops continues. Fodder and water are generally scanty. Prices are fluctuating in Wun, but are steady elsewhere.

HYDERABAD.—No rain during the week. Harvesting of the spring crops continues. The crops on irrigated areas are being harvested in the central division, and they are in fairly good condition in the eastern division, but are drying up in the Gurmatkal and Korangal taluks in the southern division. Fodder is getting scarce. The water-supply also is running short. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Slight rain fell in one tehsil of Gwalior during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress throughout Central India. The probable outturn will be below average in three Agencies owing to the damage caused to the crops from want of rain, but will be fairly good in others. Cattle are in good condition, except in parts of Bhopal and Gwalior. Pasturage is good and sufficient in all Agencies. Prices are above normal in Baghelkhand, Malwa, Goona, and in five districts of Gwalior; elsewhere prices are normal. The opium crop is in fairly good condition in Gwalior, Bhopal and Malwa. The numbers employed on relief works in the Bundelkhand and Goona Agencies were 3,212 and 747 respectively.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, except in Merwara and Jaisalmere, where the crops and prospects are poor. The unirrigated crops are suffering in Ajmere-Merwara, and the crops have been damaged in Dholpore for want of rain, which is generally needed. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition, but are suffering in Ulwar and parts of Jaisalmere for want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in Shahpura, Ajmere-Merwara, Ulwar, Tonk, Jaisalmere, and parts of Meywar; fodder is failing in Dholpore and Bhurtpore, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in four States, fluctuating in three others, and falling in one, but are steady elsewhere. In Marwar 4,310 persons are on relief works, and 168 on gratuitous relief, in Shahpura 200 on relief works, in Merwara 2,112 on relief works, in Bikanir 1,614 on relief works, and 341 on gratuitous relief, in Jaisalmere 365 on relief works, and 37 on gratuitous relief.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 31st March.*—KASHMIR VALLEY: Rain has fallen. Water is ample for irrigation. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 25th March.*—Good rain. The harvest is fair. Fodder is scanty.

For week ending 1st April.—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 28th March.*—The weather is warm, dry and windy. Sowing of rice and maize is delayed for want of rain. The prospects of the wheat crop are poor.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 23RD MARCH 1895, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 21ST MARCH 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1895.	Week ending 23rd March 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 23rd March 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 23rd March 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 21st March 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 21st March 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 21st March 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st January to 23rd March 1895.	Earnings from 1st January to 21st March 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	644	1,687	11,42,667	677	1,733	10,58,000	611	1,30,66,493	1,32,15,000	1,48,507	...
Bengal-Nágpur	169	862	1,82,858	212	862	1,56,000	181	22,77,273	18,33,000	...	4,44,273
Indian Midland (*a*)	137	752	95,413	127	752	97,402	130	13,11,943	12,05,000	...	1,06,943
Bezwada extension	101	21	2,715	129	21	3,900	186	37,001	42,900	5,899	...
Bezwada-Madras (Washermenpet-Ennur section)	...	...	...	...	9	600	67	...	(*b*)5,300	5,300	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	313	1,790	4,54,602	254	1,780	4,07,000	228	64,93,529	53,56,000	...	11,37,529
Palanpur-Deesa	51	17	777	46	17	1,100	65	10,111	10,500	389	...
South Indian	164	1,042	1,64,564	158	1,042	1,68,000	161	18,61,659	19,09,000	47,341	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	84	51	4,010	75	51	3,000	54	42,864	44,100	1,236	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	171	1,105	1,48,182	127	1,105	1,40,000	128	15,02,008	15,72,000	69,992	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	100	750	1,34,180	177	750	1,24,000	164	14,53,296	13,97,000	...	56,296
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	85	231	22,778	99	231	21,400	93	2,45,548	2,39,000	...	6,548
Assam-Bengal	...	...	..	..	157	11,300	72	...	1,80,000	1,80,000	.
TOTAL	285	8,377	23,52,877	281	8,583	22,01,000	250	2,83,01,725	2,70,08,800	...	12,92,925
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	300	2,511	8,65,680	345	2,617	6,08,000	232	79,94,913	70,71,000	...	9,23,913
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	293	797	2,01,597	257	797	2,08,000	261	28,82,652	23,71,000	...	5,01,652
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	268	813	2,31,016	288	813	2,43,000	305	31,84,760	29,27,000	...	2,57,760
Bengal Central (*g*)	133	125	17,475	140	125	17,000	141	2,04,640	1,91,000	...	13,640
East Coast (state)	103	351	28,333	81	483	40,700	83	3,81,816	4,81,000	99,184	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	203	746	1,32,582	178	886	1,44,000	163	20,50,958	21,63,000	1,12,042	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	53	28	950	34	28	1,400	50	14,568	10,200	...	4,368
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	60	8	622	75	8	600	75	7,349	6,400	...	1,049
TOTAL	266	5,379	14,80,350	276	5,702	12,08,300	220	1,67,20,756	1,51,70,500	...	15,50,756
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	507	1,460	7,00,825	531	1,470	8,26,000	561	93,36,865	97,48,000	4,11,135	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	903	401	3,70,178	894	401	3,88,000	947	40,41,637	41,27,000	85,363	...
Madras	202	840	2,32,721	277	840	2,04,000	243	25,27,120	23,63,000	...	1,64,120
TOTAL	499	2,711	13,04,024	481	2,701	14,28,000	512	1,59,05,622	1,63,38,000	3,32,378	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	315	16,547	52,28,270	316	17,141	48,37,000	25[illegible]	6,09,28,10[illegible]	5,84,17,300	..	25,10,803
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	189	161	36,359	226	161	28,700	178	3,09,096	2,74,000	...	35,096
Tarkessur	304	22	7,411	337	22	5,800	264	78,298	76,500	...	1,798
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	123	66	10,021	152	66	12,200	185	68,214	69,600	1,386	...
Bengal Dooars	102	36	2,400	65	36	3,600	100	34,350	39,600	5,250	...
Dibru Sadiya	149	78	12,605	162	78	13,300	171	1,40,155	1,38,000	...	2,155
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	283	51	11,568	227	51	14,000	275	1,35,083	1,36,000	917	...
TOTAL	180	414	80,124	194	414	77,800	188	7,65,106	7,33,700	...	31,406
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	8	...	...	...	73	1,100	15	...	14,500	14,500	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	..	114	1,400	12	...	14,500	14,500	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	203	333	77,184	232	333	64,000	192	8,12,175	7,19,000	...	93,175
The Gaekwar's Petlad	121	13	1,394	107	13	1,500	115	16,015	16,300	285	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	287	108	29,013	269	108	12,400	115	4,73,170	2,65,000	...	2,08,170
Kolar Gold-fields	208	10	2,443	244	10	2,800	280	29,251	31,000	1,749	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore Sec.) (*i*)	92	362	32,522	90	362	34,000	94	3,82,932	3,93,000	10,068	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	8,450	91	93	7,400	80	89,125	75,100	...	14,025
Kolhápur	80	29	2,195	76	29	2,300	79	27,054	28,000	946	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	77	72	3,980	55	72	5,800	81	47,169	66,200	19,031	...
Cooch Behar	40	22	1,400	66	22	1,900	86	15,697	14,100	...	1,597
TOTAL	147	1,042	1,58,650	152	1,229	1,34,600	110	18,92,588	16,36,700	...	2,55,888
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	141	334	39,080	117	334	50,800	152	4,53,467	5,56,000	1,02,533	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	82	46	3,000	65	46	3,600	78	40,223	47,000	6,777	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	63	364	30,556	84	364	25,200	69	2,74,662	3,19,000	44,338	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	...	...	...	...	61	2,700	44	...	28,900	28,900	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	85	94	7,101	76	94	7,002	74	77,227	85,000	7,773	...
TOTAL	98	838	79,737	95	899	89,300	99	8,45,579	10,35,900	1,90,321	...
GRAND TOTAL	293	18,841	55,48,093	294	19,683	51,99,600	264	6,44,31,376	6,18,23,600	...	26,07,776

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLVIII of 1895-96.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1895*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1894-95.	Week ending 23rd March 1895.			Week ending 21st March 1896.			Earnings from 1st April 1894 to 23rd March 1895.	Earnings from 1st April 1895 to 21st March 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	590	1,687	11,42,667	677	1,733	10,58,000	611	5,12,02,720	5,28,68,000	16,65,280	...
Bengal-Nágpur	152	862	1,82,858	212	862	1,56,000	181	66,10,803	62,31,000	...	3,79,803
Indian Midland (*a*)	144	752	95,413	127	752	97,400	130	55,21,683	47,26,000	...	7,95,683
Bezwada Extension	170	21	2,715	129	21	3,900	186	1,81,628	1,98,000	16,372	...
Bezwada-Madras (Washermenpet-Ennor section)	...	...	...	...	9	600	67	...	(*b*) 5,300	5,300	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	279	1,790	4,54,692	254	1,786	4,07,000	228	2,47,54,023	2,27,39,000	...	20,15,023
Palanpur-Deesa	44	17	777	46	17	1,100	65	37,515	37,500	...	15
South Indian	154	1,042	1,64,764	158	1,042	1,68,000	161	81,66,250	87,88,000	6,21,750	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	75	54	4,046	75	54	3,900	54	(*d*) 2,06,323	2,35,000	28,077	...
Southern Mahratta (*e*)	105	1,165	1,48,182	127	1,165	1,41,000	128	61,75,822	68,04,000	6,28,178	...
Bengal and North-Western (*f*)	149	756	1,34,180	177	756	1,24,000	164	55,61,543	54,41,000	...	1,20,543
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	231	22,778	99	231	21,400	93	9,54,832	7,93,000	...	1,61,832
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	157	11,300	72	...	(*g*) 3,92,000	3,92,000	...
TOTAL	259	8,377	23,52,872	281	8,588	22,01,600	256	10,93,73,142	10,92,57,800	...	1,15,342
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*h*)	252	2,511	8,66,686	345	2,617	6,08,000	232	3,20,24,798	3,34,66,000	14,41,202	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	270	797	2,01,507	257	797	2,08,000	261	1,07,76,117	94,47,000	...	13,29,117
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	239	813	2,31,916	285	813	2,48,000	305	1,40,09,775	1,39,46,000	...	63,775
Bengal Central (*i*)	130	125	17,475	140	125	17,000	141	8,23,982	9,15,000	91,018	...
East Coast (state)	99	351	28,333	81	488	40,700	83	15,38,830	19,77,000	4,38,170	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	164	746	1,32,842	178	886	1,44,000	163	61,21,508	66,67,000	5,45,492	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	55	28	959	34	28	1,400	50	72,110	78,000	5,890	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	64	8	622	78	8	600	75	26,217	22,700	...	3,517
TOTAL	243	5,379	14,82,380	276	5,762	12,68,300	220	6,53,93,337	6,65,18,700	11,25,363	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	412	1,400	7,60,825	531	1,400	8,35,000	561	3,33,50,837	3,32,90,000	...	60,837
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	678	401	3,70,178	804	401	3,85,000	842	1,57,38,122	1,71,28,000	13,89,878	...
Madras	243	840	2,32,721	277	840	2,04,000	243	1,03,19,507	1,07,64,000	4,44,493	...
TOTAL	421	2,791	13,64,024	499	2,791	14,28,000	512	5,94,17,466	6,11,91,000	17,73,534	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE).	281	16,547	52,20,276	316	17,141	48,97,900	286	23,41,83,945	23,69,67,500	27,83,555	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
•Delhi Umballa-Kalka	165	161	36,359	226	161	28,700	178	13,22,415	13,57,000	34,585	...
Tarkessur	269	22	7,411	337	22	5,800	264	2,99,489	2,98,000	...	1,489
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	121	66	10,021	152	66	12,200	185	4,03,026	3,95,000	...	8,026
Bengal Dooars	161	36	2,460	68	36	3,800	106	2,10,936	2,51,000	40,064	...
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	12,005	102	78	13,300	171	5 33,334	5,81,000	47,666	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	249	51	11,568	227	51	14,000	275	6,39,323	7,21,000	81,677	...
TOTAL	164	414	80,424	194	414	77,800	188	34,08,523	36,03,000	1,94,477	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	...	...	...	...	73	1,100	15	...	(*k*) 63,200	63,200	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	114	1,400	12	...	(*l*) 16,400	16,400	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	187	333	77,184	232	333	64,000	192	31,70,538	31,14,000	...	56,538
The Gaekwar's Petlad	105	13	1,394	107	13	1,500	115	69,161	72,600	3,439	...
Rajpura-Bhátinda	271	108	20,013	269	108	12,400	115	15,17,808	10 77,000	...	4,40,808
Kolar Gold-fields	260	10	2,443	244	10	2,800	280	(*m*) 1,05,022	1,52,000	46,978	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*n*)	80	362	32,522	90	362	34,000	94	16,36,188	17,87,000	1,50,812	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	74	93	8,457	91	93	7,400	80	3,49,518	3,14,000	...	35,518
Kolhápur	81	29	2,195	76	29	2,300	79	1,19,925	1,20,000	75	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	72	3,086	55	72	5,800	81	2,14,762	2,49,000	34,238	...
Cooch Behar	45	22	1,460	66	22	1,900	86	49,315	49,900	585	...
TOTAL	136	1,042	1,58,656	152	1,229	1,34,600	110	72,32,237	70,15,100	...	2,17,137
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	103	334	39,080	117	334	50,800	152	17,39,439	20,03,000	2,63,561	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	68	46	3,000	65	46	3,600	78	1,57,229	1,85,000	27,771	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	58	364	30,556	84	364	25,200	69	10,80,258	10,80,000	...	258
Oodeypore-Chitor (*o*)	...	...	...	...	61	2,700	44	...	(*p*) 83,600	83,600	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	7,101	76	94	7,000	74	3,12,157	3,70,000	57,843	...
TOTAL	78	838	79,737	95	899	89,300	99	32,89,083	37,21,600	4,32,517	...
GRAND TOTAL	261	18,841	55,48,093	294	19,683	51,99,600	264	24,81,13,788	25,13,07,200	31,93,412	...

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 270.

Simla, the 8th April, 1896.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Honourable Sir Alexander Edward Miller, KT., C.S.I., Q.C., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. Mackenzie Dalzell Chalmers, Barrister-at-Law, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Mr. Chalmers has, on the forenoon of this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
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Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 2nd April 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 987 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 28th March 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 107 of 1896.—Jinigar Viranna, manufacturer of sugarcane mills at Hospet, Bellary district, Madras presidency, for improvement in sugarcane mills.

No. 108 of 1896.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorngrove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, for improvements in or connected with machinery or apparatus for drying tea leaf or the like.

No. 109 of 1896.—Richard Stephens and William Charles Stephens, engineers, both of Carn Brea, in the county of Cornwall, England, for improvements in apparatus or machinery for drilling rocks and other hard substances.

No. 110 of 1896.—The Hall Signal Co., of 80, Broadway, New York city, a company duly organized under the laws of the state of Maine, United States of America, and engaged in manufacturing, selling and installing railway signals, for improvements in railway signals.

No. 111 of 1896.—Frances Eliza Hunter, spinster, of Freeman Street, North Fitzroy near Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved box-iron.

No. 112 of 1896.—Albert Sheldon Weaver, piano manufacturer, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, and province of Ontario, Canada, and William Jefferson Goold, clerk, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, and said province of Ontario, for improvements in bicycles.

No. 113 of 1896.—Richard Stephens and William Charles Stephens, engineers, both of Carn Brea, in the county of Cornwall, England, for improvements in apparatus or machinery for drilling rocks and other hard substances.

No. 114 of 1896.—Adolphe Seigle, engineer, of 147, Rue de Courcelles, Paris, in the Republic of France, for improvements in apparatus for treating liquids by means of heat.

No. 115 of 1896.—Adolphe Seigle, engineer, of 147, Rue de Courcelles, Paris, in the Republic of France, for improvements in apparatus for treating heavy hydrocarbons by means of heat especially applicable for distillation and the manufacture of oil gas.

No. 116 of 1896.—Paul Joseph Schlicht, physicist, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at "The Maples", Norwood Avenue, Summit, in the

county of Union and state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvements in and relating to, art of, and apparatus for, producing combustion.

No. 117 of 1896.—Prasanna Kumar Dutt, merchant and taluqdar, of No. 29, College Lane, in the Hugli district of Bengal, for an improved adjustable stand and reservoir for chiraghs.

No. 118 of 1896.—Temulji Dhunjibhoi, mill manager, now residing at No. 125, Hurrogunge Road, Salkia, Howrah, for drying and warming all sorts of oil seeds, by steam power.

No. 119 of 1896.—Temulji Dhunjibhoi, mill manager, now residing at No. 125, Hurrogunge Road, Salkia, Howrah, for cleaning and separating cells of seeds, by steam power or manual labour.

No. 988 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 38 of 1896.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorngrove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, for improvements in apparatus for rolling tea leaf and the like. (Filed 23rd March 1896.)

No. 39 of 1896.—Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the empire of Germany, for the manufacture and production of new black colouring matter and the production of black colour on vegetable fibre. (Filed 23rd March 1896.)

No. 989 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 22 of 1889.—The Honourable Erastus Wiman of New York, United States of America, for improvements relating to the pulverization or reduction of mineral or other substances and to apparatus therefor. (From 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.)

No. 121 of 1889.—La Société des générateurs à vaporisation instantanée (Système Serpollet), a company incorporated according to the laws of Paris, France, for improvements in apparatus for generating steam. (From 6th June 1896 to 5th June 1897.)

No. 218 of 1889.—Carl Olof Lundholm, chemist, of Stevenston, in the county of Ayr, Scotland, for improvements in the manufacture of dynamite. (From 11th April 1896 to 10th April 1897.)

No. 314 of 1889.—Hugo Wollheim, chemist, of London, for a new re-agent for disinfecting, preservative or remedial purposes. (From 27th March 1896 to 26th March 1897.)

No. 136 of 1891.—William Charles Boyce, of Calcutta, Indian State Railways, Revenue service, for a transit indicator. (From 5th May 1897 to 4th May 1898.)

No. 275 of 1891.—Isaac Shone and Edwin Ault, civil and mining engineers, both of Great George Street Chambers, Parliament Square, London, for improvements in and connected with the ventilation of drains and sewers. (From 5th May 1896 to 4th May 1897.)

No. 49 of 1892.—Joseph Lindsay and Robert Lindsay, engineers, of 4, Somerville Place, Dundee, in the county of Forfar, North Britain, for improvements in yarn beams for looms. (From 31st March 1896 to 30th March 1897.)

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

The fees payable under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, are now collected in cash. Cheques do not constitute payment in cash until they have been actually cashed, and applicants must submit to the risk of delay being incurred in cashing them.

Copies of the weekly Notifications of applications and specifications filed in the office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, are now on sale to the public at one anna a copy.

Copies of the quarterly lists of applications and specifications filed in the office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, are now on sale to the public at 8 annas a copy.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st March, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 69,17,028 a. 7 p. 11; Public Deposits at Branches . 1,56,40,600 14 9	2,25,57,629	6	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,50,82,730	8	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	7,88,155	3	8
Sundries	23,89,378	14	8
RUPEES	10,76,67,894	1	9

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	61,80,020	0	0
Other authorized Investments	47,32,546	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,84,75,275	14	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	1,31,18,913	11	2
Bills discounted and purchased	3,37,12,859	12	11
Balances with other Banks	6,66,151	3	1
Bullion	4,306	0	4
Dead Stock	13,12,835	15	4
Stamps	11,101	10	3
Sundries	15,08,411	8	6
	7,97,22,422	4	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . R 1,24,16,830 a. 1 p. 2; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,55,28,641 12 6	2,79,45,471	13	8
RUPEES	10,76,67,894	1	9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 2nd April, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.

Percentage 34·5.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th March, 1896.

No. 11.—Mr. Waman Vithal Kane, L.M.S., is appointed an Assistant Surgeon, 3rd grade, with effect from the 5th February, 1896, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

J. T. W. LESLIE, *M.B.*,
for Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 26th March, 1896.

No. 2298.—Lieutenant T. S. Tancred, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 1st April, 1896, or the subsequent date of departure.

By Order,

A. D. BANNERMAN, *Lieut.*,
Assistant Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 24th March, 1896.

No. 282—331-*II*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara invests Munshi Het Lal, Naib-Tehsildar of Ajmere, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, to be exercised within the Ajmere District.

No. 286—328-*VIII*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 435-G., dated the 19th March, 1896, Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is invested, under section 12 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, with the powers of Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the Ajmere District.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 25th March, 1896.

No. 1115.—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, it is hereby declared that the lands described in the annexed schedule are required for a public purpose, that is, for night soil depôts :—

DISTRICT.	Village.	Field No.	Nature and tenure.	Approximate area of whole field.	Assessment.	Area required.
			A. G. yds.	A. G.	R a. p.	A. G. yds.
Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	Ulsur	119	Dry . . 5 8 0 Wet . . 1 17 0 Waste . 0 14 0	6 39	13 0 0	2 26 106
Ditto	Do.	31	Dry . . 1 2 0 Wet . . 0 30 0 Waste . 0 6 0	1 38	4 8 0	0 26 53
Ditto	Nilasandra	No Survey No.	Garden land	About 12 acres	18 12 0 (payable to the Inamdar).	0 3 5

Plans of the lands have been made and can be seen at the Office of the Collector, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

By order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Resident.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th March, 1896.

No. 8-A.—Lieutenant E. Hingston, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 29, on the 18th March, 1896.

The 27th March, 1896.

No. 9-A.—The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	Date.
				1896.
Lieutenant G. T. Scott, R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade, officiating.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	1st March.
Lieutenant G. T. Scott, R.E.	Executive Engineer IV grade, Temporary.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Reversion	2nd March.
Lieutenant G. T. Scott, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	5th March.
Lieutenant A. C. L. McCormick, R.E	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	5th March.
Lieutenant H. A. Cameron, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	5th March.
Lieutenant H. S. Rogers, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	9th March.
Lieutenant A. F. Cumberlege, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	12th March.
Lieutenant S. G. Rivett Carnac, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	15th March.

W. P. TOMKINS, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Director-General of Military Works in India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 20th March, 1896.

No. 2138.—With reference to this Office Notifications No. 7083, dated the 5th November, 1895, and No. 211, dated the 9th January, 1896, Munshi Saifulla Khan, Naib Tahsildar of Bori, and Officiating Tahsildar of the 4th grade, and Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman, is appointed to be Tahsildar of the 4th grade, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the date Munshi Bashir Ali assumed charge of the appointment of Munsiff in the Bolan Pass, and until further orders.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,

First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 24th March, 1896.

No. 813-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, it is hereby notified by authority of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, that the following gentlemen have been nominated Members of the Ajmere Municipal Committee, with effect from the 1st April, 1896 :—

(1) F. L. Reid, Esquire, Principal of the Government College, Ajmere.

(2) Surgeon-Major Pank, Civil Surgeon, Ajmere.

(3) F. St. G. Manners Smith, Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar.

(4) Bakshi Khooman Singh, C.S.I.

(5) Seth Nemi Chand, Banker.

Camp Indore, the 28th March, 1896.

No. 150—C.-S.—Under the power vested in him in section 68A of the Forest Department Code, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to sanction the grant of one year's furlough, under Article 371 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, to Sirdar Bahadur Hira Singh, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Ajmere-Merwara, from 1st April, 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara in the P. W. D.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 20th March, 1896.

No. 5.—Mr. W. Monies, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for two years, with effect from 1st May, 1896, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 23rd March, 1896.

No. 6.—Mr. W. Beechey, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is granted, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for twelve months, with effect from 15th April, 1896, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

G. BOUGHEY, *Colonel*,

Manager, N. W. Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on 31st December, 1895, the undermentioned copper idols and a copper tiruvasi, weighing 348½ seers in all, and estimated to be worth R120, were found buried in Paimash No. 2691 of Kamal village, Mayavaram Taluk, which was measured as Sengamottu Mattu manthai (cattle stand), but which is now measured in Survey No. 722, as thrashing floor and path :—

Description.	Weight in seers.	Value. R	a.	p.
1. Perumal (god), small	37¼	12	0	0
2. Goddess do.	11	5	0	0
3. Do. do.	8¾	4	0	0
4. Perumal (god) large	140½	48	0	0
5. Goddess, do.	69½	24	0	0
6. Do. do.	67¼	23	0	0
7. Tiruvasi	14	4	0	0
TOTAL	348½	120	0	0

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by Agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office, on the 11th September, 1896, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

G. STOKES,

Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Camp Shiyali, 17th March, 1896.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section V of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 19th day of October, 1895, treasure, consisting of the undermentioned articles, valued at R277-8-0, was found hidden in the ruined

Perumal povil, in the village of Vinnamangolani, in the Vellore Taluq, North Arcot District :—

Description of property.	Value. R	a.	p.
A pumbaloga (5 metals) Anjaneyar idol, weighing 40½ seers . .	20	4	0
A Krishnaswami idol, weighing 28½ seers	14	4	0
A Pirumal idol, weighing 87 seers .	43	8	1
A Amman idol, weighing 100½ seers	50	4	0
A female image of Siva temple, weighing 108 seers	54	0	0
Ditto ditto, 102 seers	51	0	0
Subramaniaswami idol, weighing 61½ seers	30	12	0
Nafesar idol, weighing 27 seers .	13	8	0
	277	8	0

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required at Chittoor, to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of North Arcot, at his office, on the 15th day of August, 1896, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

For *Collector*.

NORTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
Chittoor, 25th March, 1896.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R18, or, post free, R18-12.
½ „ R 9, „ R9-8.
¼ „ R4-8, „ R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৮৸৹
। আধ „ „ ৯৲ „ ৯৷৹
। শিকি „ „ ৪৷৹৲ „ . ৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনাডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 31st March, 1896.

Blechynden, Miss.
Browne, B.
Bruch, Mr. (Artist Painter).
Craig, Geo.
Crompton & Co.
Elliot, Wallace & Co
Gillam, A. L.
Judah & Co., M.
Nichols, Miss M.B.
Ober-Rabbiner.
Plieninger, Theodor.
Ryan, E.
Tomkins, S.
Willard, F.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, Mrs.
Adams, Mrs. J.
Aldham, C. J.
Alfone, Surgn.-Capt.
Allison, Mrs. W. M.
Allsop, C.
Alston, Mrs. C.
Anderson, A.
Appel Caum, H.
Arinowicz, B.
Bailey, W.
Baker, C. A.
Bean, P. H.
Benny, Joseph.
Beves, P. S.
Billon, H.
Blackett, W. S.
Blumenthal, Natan.
Bompass, H.
Borthwick, Mrs.
Bovis, Mr.
Brooke, Miss G.
Brown, James.
Brown, Mrs. G. J.
Bulfin, Capt. E. S.
Burkitt, J. R.
Byrne, St. Quinton, Mr. and Mrs.
Callie, R.
Cameron, A. M.
Campenett, A.
Carrier, Miss Amelia A.
Carruthers, R. J.
Carvalho, R. N.
Celine, J.
Chambers, C.
Chapman, E. H.
Chat, W.
Clemens, Miss.
Clemens, Mrs. S. L.
Clemens, S. L.
Coast, A.
Cohen, E. M. D.
Coleman, G. D.
Constant, M.
Conway, Frank J.
Crawford, J. R.
Crosteh, Miss.
Cunny, J. V.
David, Isaiah.
D'Cruze, J.
DeGeneve, A. M.
DeSouza, John.
Douglas, T. E.
Dressner, Capt. C.
Duncan, Mrs. H.
Edwards, J. T.
Eliot, John.
Entwisle, E.
Ezechiel, J. A.
Farquahar, W.
Fiedler, Monsieur le General.
Fitzgerald, Hugh.
FitzPatrick, H. Lindsay.
Foster, H. F.
Gallaghur, J. W.
Gallosly, Mrs.
Gallwey, Clarence.
Gast, R.
George, R. D.
Gill, J. B.
Goldner, C.
Gomes, A.
Gomis, E.
Gould, A.
Griffiths, Capt. A. P. H.
Grigg, Rev. E.
Grimbers, H. M.
Grove, F.
Guilland, Anna.
Gunn, Miss A.
Haly, J. J.
Hamilton, Mrs.
Hanbury, Miss.
Harris, H. W.
Hay, James.
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Heastey, C. R.
Heath, G. F.
Hedworth, Mrs. A.
Henry, A.
Heywood, J. G., Mrs.
Hinton, L.
Hinton, W. H.
Holland, Mrs. A. V.
Honeyman, R. R.
Hugot, Wilfreid.
Izzord, A.
Jackson, S.
James, Joseph.
James, Mr.
Johns, W.
Johns, W. A.
Klasmer, M.
Lam, Aron.
Lane, J. N.
Langley, Mrs.
Lazerous, Mr., care of Egerton, C. F.
Lee, Miss E.
Lenelian, P. W.
Lewis, Mrs.
Lovett, T. H.
Luckman, A. G., Rev.
Maccoffle, Mr.
Mack, F.
Mansfield, R. W.
Mathusen, L.
Mayer, Charles.
McCrea, S.
McMaster, Thos.
Meikle, Mr.
Mertin, Mr. (Junior).
Michel, H.
Miller, Geo.
Morton, T. J.
Muttaza (Professor).
Naylor, E. D.
Nevill, G. A.
Nichols, Mrs. W.
Norman, W.
Nussbeyn, G.
O'Brien, E. C.
Oldham, H.
Orleans, Prince Henri d'.
Oswald, Thos. C.
Parnell, Max. J.
Peacock, Col. H. P.
Perrel, Mrs. R. du.
Perry, A. N.
Phillips, B.
Pinto, C. (care of L. S. Montague).
Plunkett, W. S.
Querepel, Lt.-Col.
Quin, A. E.
Rae, Mrs. L.
Rankin, J. R. L.
Redlich, Albert.
Reed, A.
Reeve, D.
Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Renard, M. H.
Richard, Mrs.
Rickie, D.
Rlamehl, A.
Roberts, Miss D. B
Robertson, Mrs. J. B.
Roinard, E. M.
Rowlands, Mrs. K.
Rowley, Miss.
Schenk, Mrs.
Schrader, R. C.
Scott, Alex.
Scott, A. C.
Scott, Mrs.
Shields, G.
Shipley, M. L., Capt.
Smith, A. Mervyn.
Stanley, James.
Stein, F. M.
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Vincent, G. W.
Warden, P. G.
White, H.
White, Miss.
Wilcox, H.
Wilcox, Mrs. Mary.
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Williams, A. S.
Williams, E. J.
Williams, G.
Williamson, Miss L. C.
Willison, Bert.
Wilson, J. H. J.
Wilson, R. H.
Wood, J.

Registered Letters.

Aldham, C. J.
Bloumenthal, Nathan.
Cohen, A. E. S.
Du Perrel, Madam.
Johns, W.
McCrea, Mr.
Richard, Miss O.
Robson, Miss.
Skellborn, J. W.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alai Kumarrai.
Adams, M.
Auger, J. Here.
Albert, A.
Ahmed Bin Suleman.
Addyman, C. H.
Aden, C. A.
Archer, J. J.
Ackeman, E. A., Mrs.
Bhumental, L.
Benmug, B. B.
Benton, Mrs.
Borchord, Mrs.
Blake, Miss.
Border.
Benbdict, S.
Cockaday, W., Sergt.
Campbell, Sybil, Miss.
Chaukder.
Crocker, Geo.
Conry, J. T. C. D.
Claxton, H.
Caddell, K., Miss.
Clementson.
Choygar, S. J.
Cama, F. B.
Clementson, Miss.
D. Regligi.
Dort, J. M., Dr.
Dunne, Capt.
Dance.
Devi Singh Goorkha.
Dey, R.
Eran, Mr.
Everson, H., Mr.
Emerson, J. B., Surg. Droyer.
Elliot, J.
Elliot, J., Mrs.
Frown, H. Otto.
Fryer, Chas. S.
Faulkner, A.
Frederick, Addea, Miss.
Gibbons, Stanley.
Gibson, Miss.
Gilbert, Henri.
Gast, Robert.
Gray, Miss.
Greene, J. H.
Hassanalli.
Hutchens, Mrs.
Headson, W.
Hearne.
Iscoritz, H.
Iswori Pressod, Rao
Jones, R. A.
Jennings, W. H.
Jones, H. W., Major
Knusbrewer, M.
Koufman, N.
Kaumrooddin Isab Khan.
Kridble, M.
Kartar Singh, S.
Kelly, Mrs.
Lambert, H. L.
Lerche, C. Brown.
Lemmi, G.
Lidstone, C. A.
Lonan, John.
Leoyrod, Chas.
Leslie. C. D.
Mereik, C. H.
Murray, F. C.
Murray, Miss.
MacDonald, R. H.
Martin, Henry.
Morrell, W.
Martin, F.
Mogill, Mr.
Michel H.
May, G. Mrs.
Nishingawa.
Nevill, Ch. R.
Proctor, Mrs.
Piccivilli, O.
Poster, May, Miss.
Platt, C. T.
Pedroza, Surgn.-Lt.-Col.
Purvis, J. E., Mrs.
Ploresman.
Paul, I. W.
Phillip, J. H.
Radif, J.
Rennel, E. J.
Ramaswamy Butler.
Robertson, W. A.
Remond, C. Abbel.
Roberson.
Rose Sahib.
Ransem, F.
Ranken, J. R. L.
Robertson, F. W.
Rogers, H. M.
Row, S E.
Salkeld, Wm.
Somerset, H. Lady.
Stanley, P.
Smith, S. Cabv.
Sha Sard ur.
Starten, G. B.
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Stephenski, S.
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Slemway, G. A.
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Sylkns, H.
Throps, E. Miss.
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Wealdens, W. S.
Wischefski Borris.
Wilham, S. E. S.
Wood, J.
Walmesley, J.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 30th March, 1896.

Reynord, A. Wallaston, Miss M.

The 4th April, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1896	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	8th April	Per P. & O. Str from Bombay.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	11th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.
*Australasian Colonies . .	11th ,,	Ditto.*
Ditto ditto . .	4th ,,	Ditto.*
Madras and Colombo . .	13th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Bengal.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	9th ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	10th ,,	Per Steamer *Purnea.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	7th ,,	Per Steamer *Ethiopia.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon	8th ,,	Per Steamer *Kistna.*
Port Blair	7th ,,	*Viâ* Rangoon.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.L.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR 4TH GRADE OF ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd June, 1896, at 10-30 A.M.:—

SUBJECTS.

	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity) . .	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc.) . . .	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole) .	240	100
Mensuration (*a*) the whole .	60	30
Book-keeping, (*b*) mercantile	100	50
TOTAL .	600	400

Mimimum required in all papers collectively.

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
(*b*) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in June. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam and Burma only. The examination will be *ipso facto* vitiated, if it be not held (begun and completed) on the dates fixed, but the officer who will conduct the examination may make his own arrangements in regard to the ***place*** and ***hour*** of examination with the candidates.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

A candidate already in permanent Government employ* may be allowed to compete in the examination even if he is more than 25 years of age, and may be appointed to an accountantship if he passes it ; but if he is not already in pensionable service, he will be eligible only for appointment to the non-pensionable establishment on State Railways.

* This term includes employment under Local Boards and foreign bodies if such is pensionable by the British Government.

2. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must bear the address of the candidate, must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates, and must be forwarded by him, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned :—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior or by the instructor under whom he has been educated or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)

(2) Certificate of age (baptismal or of birth not required if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's handwriting.

It will rest with the Examiner of Accounts, to whom the candidate submits his application, on a consideration of these certificates, to decided whether the candidate should be registered for the examination or whether his application should be rejected. He will only forward the names of accepted candidates to the Principal, together with their applications in their own handwriting, statement of their ages, and fees. These should be transmitted altogether under one covering letter on the last day allowed by the rule.

3. Examination papers that are issued for examination need not be returned.

4. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish f esh fee and certificates.

5. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

6. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

7. The Civil Engineering College acts solely as an examining body in reference to admission to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department.

N.B.—The attention of candidates is drawn to the alteration in rule 2 (3). In future no candidate is to apply direct to the Principal for permission to attend the examination, but must send his application through an Examiner of Public Works Accounts, who will decide whether the candidate is to be admitted.

The Principal will attend to no application received direct.

J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR ;

The 31st March, 1896.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates, —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8 ;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5 ;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the undernoted rates : per four-ounce tin, *R3 ;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6 ;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنت صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک ليني والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی— يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنت صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هی - يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بکتي هی - ماسواے قيمت مذکورۀ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below :—

Hand-book of Cyclonic Storms in the Bay of Bengal for the use of Sailors, describing the phenomena of Cyclonic Storms and Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal and giving a brief account of six typical Bay of Bengal Cyclonic Storms. It also gives practical hints to sailors respecting Cyclonic Storms in the Bay. Demy, 212 pages, 29 plates (shewing diurnal oscillation of barometer at different Latitudes and Longitudes, mean monthly barometric height, tracks of different Cyclonic Storms, etc., etc.) R5.

Rainfall Map of India in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch, showing the annual distribution of rainfall in India (in colours). R3.

Instructions to Observers of the India Meteorological Department, in which are described in detail the various Meteorological instruments in use at the Meteorological observatories, with full instructions how to read them, etc. Demy, 103 pages. R3.

Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. This book contains tables for reducing barometric observations taken at different heights, and for calculating humidity and vapour tension, etc., etc. R2.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea, north of the equator. R5.

Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator, showing the specific gravity, temperature and currents of the sea surface. R1-8.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Arabian Sea and the adjacent portion of the North Indian Ocean. R5.

Monthly Weather Review of India, giving a summary of the chief features of the weather in India and containing discussions on atmospheric pressure, barometric depressions, temperature of the air, winds, rainfall, etc. It also contains all available information about snowfall in the mountain districts to the north and north-west of India, and an abstract of observations taken at about 200 observatories in India. Published *monthly*. R1 per month or R12 per annum. Postage 1*a*. 6*p*. for each copy outside Calcutta.

India Daily Weather Report and Chart, containing observations recorded at 8 A.M. at 147 observatories with a Chart shewing the distribution of atmospheric pressure and rainfall all over India, and a brief summary of the chief features of the weather of the day. Issued *daily* from the Simla Meteorological Office. Monthly subscription, R2 and postage annas 8.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta, and obtainable from the Society's Agents, Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C., and Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, Bookseller, Leipzig, Germany.

Complete copies of those works marked with an asterisk cannot be supplied—some of the Fasciculi being out of stock.*

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1896.

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PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 26th March, 1896.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, KT., C.S.I., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir H. Brackenbury, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Alan Cadell, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. P. Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahádur.
The Hon'ble J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble G. P. Glendinning.
The Hon'ble Nawab Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, C.I.E., Bahádur, Fakharuddoulah, Chief of Loharu.
The Hon'ble Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskute.
The Hon'ble P. Playfair, C.I.E.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble NAWAB AMIR-UD-DIN AHMAD KHAN, BAHÁDUR, in the absence of the Hon'ble PRINCE SIR JAHAN KADR MEERZA MUHAMMAD WAHID ALI BAHÁDUR, asked:—" With reference to Sir Charles Pritchard's replies to my questions (1), (3), (4) and (5) on the 7th February, 1895,

regarding conveniences for railway passengers, will the Government please state the result of its enquiries and consideration?"

The Hon'ble MR. CADELL replied:—"The attention of Local Governments and Administrations was drawn, in July, 1895, to the importance of the subject, and the various railway administrations were invited to co-operate in the removal of all reasonable causes of complaint. Amongst others, particular attention was invited to the following points:—

(1) the reduction during the hot weather of the number of passengers carried in each compartment or carriage;

(2) the removal of delays and difficulties in obtaining third class tickets by the opening of ticket offices for a more prolonged period before the arrival of trains, or, where necessary, for the whole day; the establishment, where the demands of traffic call for it, of agencies for the issue of tickets in the bazars or other convenient places; and the provision at large booking centres of additional ticket-issuing windows, and of additional staff for the issue, checking and collection of tickets, and the employment of female ticket collectors, when possible, for dealing with female passengers;

(3) the improvement, where necessary, of existing latrines by the addition of screens or other means of securing privacy;

(4) the distribution of pure drinking water, especially in the hot weather and during fairs or other large gatherings, with proper precautions to protect it from pollution.

"Having regard to the extreme importance of the matter, no less from the standpoint of the Government and of the railway administrations than from that of the great mass of the travelling public, the Governor General in Council desired that the authorities of the several railways should give their constant attention to the subject by enforcing the rigid observance of the rules already in force and by the introduction from time to time of such further reforms as experience may show to be necessary or desirable.

"Government Inspectors for Railways have also been instructed that in the course of all periodical and other inspections made by them attention should be paid to any improved arrangements that have been found possible for the comfort and convenience of passengers, and that these arrangements, or the necessity for improved arrangements, should be made the subject of report."

The Hon'ble NAWAB AMIR-UD-DIN AHMAD KHAN, BAHÁDUR, in the absence of the Hon'ble PRINCE SIR JAHAN KADR MEERZA MUHAMMAD WAHID ALI BAHÁDUR, asked:—"Will the Government please state whether any, and if so what, communication has been received from the Secretary of State as to the result of the Opium Commission?"

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND replied:—"The Government of India communicated its views to Her Majesty's Secretary of State in a despatch dated the 19th October, 1895, to which the Secretary of State replied on December 12th. Both despatches were published in full in the Official-Papers Supplement to the Gazette of India of the 18th January last, and are available also in pamphlet form."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND, in moving that the Financial Statement be taken into consideration, said:—"There are one or two subjects which are of some public interest and which were not referred to in that statement, but in regard to which I should like to take the opportunity of giving some explanation now. The first question to which I wish to allude is the reference which we made in the course of the past year to Commercial and Banking Institutions on the subject of the investment of the currency reserve. The proposal that we laid before them was that, whereas the currency reserve is now invested to the extent of eight crores, we should take legal powers to

invest it up to the limit of ten crores. We furnished these bodies with statistics relating to the circulation, and we asked them their opinion as to the measure, and whether, in their opinion, it in any way diminished or endangered the perfect convertibility of the currency note. We have received answers from all the Chambers of Commerce and Presidency Banks, and I may say that there is not one of these bodies which calls in question the proposal to make this investment on the ground that it diminishes the security for the convertibility of the currency note. I may mention that since these papers were circulated to the Banks and to the Chambers of Commerce we have received even additional evidence of the security with which the proposed transactions can be carried out. It will perhaps be remembered that we drew up two statements shewing the variation in the circulation. One of these statements was a statement, month by month, for some time past, of what we call the gross circulation of the currency notes. The other was a statement of what we call the net circulation. The difference between the gross and the net circulations in this case is that the gross circulation includes the currency notes which lie in our Reserve Treasury and also the currency notes held by the Presidency Banks. These notes are certain to come to us for encashment sooner or later; we do not regard them as a permanent part of the currency circulation, and we ought not to regard them as such in discussing any question of the currency reserve. The net circulation is the balance which remains in the hands of the public generally.

"Now, since these papers were sent out this gross circulation has very much diminished. It stood, if I remember rightly, at about 31½ crores when we sent out the statistics, but now the gross circulation has been reduced to something like 25 crores. That is to say, the demand for money which springs up every cold weather, and which sprang up this cold weather also, has so greatly reduced the amount held in the balance of the Reserve Treasury and in the Presidency Banks, that they have brought forward their notes for encashment, and by that means have reduced very largely—by something like 20 per cent.—what I have been defining as the gross circulation. But notwithstanding this great change in the gross circulation, the net circulation, that is to say, the amount of notes which remains in the hands of the public, and which can be depended upon to a large extent to remain in the hands of the public, has increased by a small amount. When we consulted these bodies whom I have named, we based our proposals entirely upon the statistics of the net circulation, and rightly so, so far as I can see. The evidence that this circumstance has given to us—the circumstance, namely, of the great diminution of the gross circulation, entirely unaccompanied by any diminution in the net circulation—adds considerable strength to the argument that we can increase our currency investment from eight to ten crores without the slightest danger to the convertibility of the note.

"The only objection that has been raised to the proposal which we made was that we might to some extent endanger our currency policy, that is to say, our rupee currency policy, by throwing on the market two crores of rupees. These two crores of rupees would hardly be thrown upon the market in the sense of being suddenly put upon the market, but ultimately and after a long series of intermediate transactions the circulation of rupees in the country would be two crores more than it would otherwise be. Now, this is obviously a theoretical objection, and it is based upon theoretical grounds. I am not prepared to discuss these theoretical grounds now, because it is very difficult indeed to say how far the total amount of the rupee currency in circulation affects the exchange value of the rupee, and I do not wish to discuss a difficult and dangerous question of that kind. But I am a little doubtful whether in discussing the question of the investment of the currency reserve we are at liberty to look at outside considerations of that kind. Of this I am confident that we are not entitled to use the currency reserve for any purpose of producing a certain effect upon the exchange value of the rupee. No person would for a moment allow that if we did that we would be acting within our duty. It is for the same reason arguable that when a measure affecting the currency reserve is proposed, from the point of view of the currency-reserve pure and simple, we ought not perhaps to allow

ourselves to be influenced by the possible effect which a measure desirable from a currency-reserve point of view, may have upon the exchange value of the rupee. However, these are all questions which will no doubt be argued out before the measure which we propose takes any actual form. What I wish to state at present for the information of the Council is what the Government intend to do with regard to the proposal generally. In the first place, we shall publish in the Government Gazette for general information the opinions that we have received upon the subject. We shall also communicate them to the Secretary of State for his information, with a view to any suggestions or orders that he may desire to give. If he sanctions our proposals, it is possible that we may bring forward a legislative measure for carrying them out, but that will not be done until next cold weather; that is to say, that we shall not make any proposals of this kind during the session at Simla, where we do not receive the assistance of our commercial colleagues.

"The other matter to which I desire to make reference was a communication made to me by merchants at Rangoon during my visit to that place. It is a matter which I considered partly at that time and afterwards in Calcutta. The merchants of Rangoon had two requests to make—first, that the Secretary of State might draw his Council Bills upon Rangoon as well as upon Calcutta and Bombay. This is a question which has been before the Government at various times during the past few years, but the Government has never seen its way to allow any drawings of Council Bills on Rangoon. There is more than one reason for this. The drafts of the Secretary of State come at present, for example, to about sixty lakhs a month. If we were to allow the Secretary of State to draw upon Rangoon, it is obvious that we ought to be prepared at any moment to pay sixty lakhs at Rangoon. It is easy for us, at centres like Bombay and Calcutta, to provide ourselves with as large an amount of money as may at any time be necessary to meet the Council Bills of the Secretary of State; but, if we were obliged to provide money for that purpose at Rangoon also, it would make far too serious an inroad upon our cash balances, and we would be able only with great difficulty, and not even so at some times of the year, to provide the necessary funds to meet such Council Bills as might be drawn on Rangoon. I may also point out that the Exchange Banks, through whom most of these Council Bills are passed, are exactly in the same position and circumstances as ourselves. It does not pay them to keep money lying at Rangoon waiting the demands of the merchants. They prefer financing Rangoon entirely from Calcutta. Even if we were to allow Council Bills to be drawn upon Rangoon, the chances are that the Banks through whom they almost entirely pass would prefer drawing upon Calcutta and holding their funds there; because in that case the same amount of reserve held in their hands would be available both for the demands made upon them at Calcutta and those made at Rangoon. We have an exact example of this in the Secretary of State's drawings at Madras. The Secretary of State may draw on Madras—and he does so to a small extent—but as a matter of fact the commerce of Madras is financed almost entirely through Calcutta and Bombay. The Banks prefer having their money at these big centres, and sending it thence, from time to time, to where it is actually wanted. I do not think, therefore, in the first place that it would be possible, or desirable, that the Secretary of State should draw upon Rangoon, nor, should he determine to draw upon Rangoon, that much advantage would be taken of the permission by the Exchange Banks.

"The other matter which was brought forward by the same merchants at Rangoon was their demand that the large sums of money, which through currency and commercial operations become available in our hands at Rangoon at the beginning of every cold weather, should be made available for the rice trade at Burma, not only, as at present through the Bank of Bengal, but to the merchants directly. Our present practice is to make an arrangement with the Bank of Bengal that we should hold this money at their disposal and make it available to them at a premium of four annas per cent. The Exchange Banks, I believe, pay another anna per cent. to the Bank of Bengal, and by this means and by any necessary cash remittances made by the Bank of Bengal the whole of the Burma rice trade is financed. The desire of the merchants was that, instead of making this money available through the Bank of Bengal only, we should throw

it open to tender in the same way as the Secretary of State throws open his Council Bills to tender; and the merchants think that by this means they will get rid of part of the present banking charges which they consider fall very heavily upon them. Now it may be impertinent in me to pretend to know more about the business of the merchants of Rangoon than they do themselves, but I confess I have some doubts that when bills are made available in this way the merchants will be able in any way either to reduce their banking and remitting charges or to compete with the Banks for these remittances. However, I perfectly admit that my opinion on this subject is not sufficient to warrant me in withholding from them the permission they ask for to tender for the Bills in competition with the Bank of Bengal.

"I have therefore made an arrangement, and I have communicated it to the Rangoon merchants, that next season we shall advertise at the proper time the amount of funds that we have available at Rangoon, and we shall call for tenders for the available amount of money. These tenders can be made either by the Bank of Bengal or by the Exchange Banks or by the merchants direct. That is what the merchants have asked for, and it remains to be seen whether the plan will suit the circumstances of the trade. I myself feel a little doubtful as to whether the merchants will in the end find it profitable to take all these banking transactions upon their own shoulders, but that is a matter for them to consider for themselves. At present even Exchange Banks are unwilling to take upon themselves this burden of keeping money lying idle at Rangoon. They prefer to keep the money here till it is actually wanted at Rangoon, and when it is wanted they can depend upon its being made available through the present system. That is in my opinion the cheapest and most practical system; but, as I have said, I have not the slightest objection to allowing the merchants of Rangoon to attempt the system of direct tender if they find that it suits them better.

"I thought it desirable to give a public explanation on these two matters because they are matters in which the commercial public have generally some interest. I did not think it worth while to enter upon these subjects in the Financial Statement, and therefore I have taken this opportunity of making the explanations which I have to give the public on the matter."

The Hon'ble MR. PLAYFAIR said:—"My Lord, the Financial Statement before your Excellency's Council again testifies to the buoyancy and elasticity of the Indian revenue, and it does more, for it manifests in a most satisfactory manner the result of the perseverance in economy which has distinguished your Excellency's administration.

"My Lord, I have little to add to my congratulations to the Hon'ble Member for Finance, that under his guidance the country has emerged from the transition period he was forced to proclaim two years ago and that he is able to state in paragraph 10 of the Financial Statement that he has paid for the Chitral Expedition, restored the Famine Insurance Grant, recouped the contributions levied in 1894-95 from the Provincial Governments, and has a surplus over and above, approximating to a crore of rupees. Unless the value of the rupee again and suddenly alters for the worse and the country is called upon to meet some unforeseen calamity, it is apparent that the surplus of the current year should be considerably larger than the estimate of Rx. 463,000 taken in the Budget. I therefore look forward with most concern to 'l'embarrass des richesses' as likely to invite demands upon the Member for Finance from many directions as the year advances and as the surplus accumulates. I have lately expressed the hope in this Council and elsewhere that the Government of India will take into earnest consideration those commercial wants of the Empire to attend fully to which it has not had either leisure or opportunity during the recent periods of war and poverty. I would specially refer to the competition from other countries with which the produce and trade of India is now beset, and to the effect which existing inland transport charges, and especially railway rates, tend to restrict traffic. I hope that these important questions will not be forgotten when Government comes to deal with the surplus balances of the year. I do not propose to enlarge upon this question on the present occasion. I hope it may be presented by the commercial community more

fully for the deliberate consideration of your Excellency's Government than time at present would permit. In this connection it is encouraging to learn that the Budget contains provision for a more extensive railway programme than India has known for many years. And, while I heartily congratulate the Government on this advance, I would express the hope that more liberal encouragement may attract the private resources of the country and of investors in Europe to the development of the system of communication by the construction of feeder railways and tramways throughout the country.

" Another most satisfactory feature in this Budget is the savings that have been effected under the ordinary army expenditure, amounting to Rx. 462,000. Two years ago the Council listened with keen interest to a carefully prepared and business-like explanation given by the Hon'ble and gallant Military Member of Council with regard to the army expenditure. I may venture to assure the Hon'ble Member that any additional information he can give the public, especially as to whether the Chitral outpost may create a demand for special defence works, will be received with lively interest. Such an explanation, made on the eve of his retirement,—an event which is regarded with general regret,—would be at this juncture of very great importance.

" Turning to the question of income, it is a matter of anxiety, which I am glad to find the Government of India share with the public, that the opium crop continues to yield very much below the quantity gathered during previous years. The total income from this source has fallen from Rx. 8,451,185 in 1880-81 to Rx. 4,979,800 in 1894-95. The decline has been attributed to unfavourable seasons, but it has not been shown that the same influence has affected other crops in like manner. I would invite the Member for Finance to say whether experience satisfies him that the rise in price paid to the cultivators he announced a year ago has been sufficient to secure the more general cultivation of the crop, and whether it would not be advisable to offer a still further advance to the cultivator to ensure a supply to replenish stocks and bring them up to the requirements of the demand. I would also like to enquire whether the attention of the Government of India has been directed to the remarks appearing in the reports of the British Consuls in China upon the increased adulteration by the Chinese of Indian opium with Tientsin cake, Sesamum seed cake, and other compounds, to the prejudice of the reputation of the Indian drug, before it reaches the consumer, and whether the Government will endeavour to induce the officials in China to protect the Indian trade against this pernicious practice.

" It would also be of interest should the Minister for Finance find himself able to state at what rate of interest he intends raising the new rupee loan of Rx. 4,000,000, contemplated in paragraph 178 of the statement. With regard to the remark that the minimum cash balance required by the Government of India over all the Treasuries in India is between 8 and 9 crores, I desire to enquire whether in view of the increased balances of the Savings Banks—estimated in the Budget of 1896-97 to amount to Rx. 11,862,618—it is not necessary, in the opinion of the Government of India, to retain rather a higher balance in cash than formerly.

" A reply to this question, in view of the remarks that have fallen from the Hon'ble Member in connection with the proposed increase of the Paper Currency Reserve would, I think, be of interest to many. Without entering upon the question raised by the Hon'ble Member, I would desire to say that the mercantile community have every appreciation for the seven lakhs saving in interest that his scheme is designed to afford. When the reserve was raised in 1889-90 from 6 to 8 crores of Government paper, the Savings Bank balances were, if my memory serves me right, about 7 crores. These balances will stand according to the estimate in the Budget of 1896-97 at something like Rs. 11½ crores, and, as I have remarked, it will be of interest if the Hon'ble Member is able to give a reply to the question I have put."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHIB BALWANT RAO BHUSKUTE said :—" My Lord, the Financial Statement is certainly an unmixed gratification for which we were

not altogether unprepared. Yet our anticipations were mere conjectures. They have been agreeably realised and the Government of India must be warmly congratulated on the prosperity budget which the Hon'ble Sir James Westland has been able to place before the Council for their consideration. Two years ago, when our troubles seemed to be at the worst, nobody could have ventured to hope that the Government of India would have been able to tide over their difficulties so successfully as they have done, and your Excellency's Government will receive the congratulations of the country on this happy result. Both the actuals of 1894 and the revised estimates of 1895 have turned out better than were anticipated, and we can now count upon a surplus in the past year's accounts as also in those of the opening year with great confidence. The public will now have their anxieties allayed. A surplus means an implied pledge that public burdens will at least not be augmented if not lightened.

"It is in this connection that the Hon'ble Member for Finance deserves especial felicitations. He took office under the most unfavourable circumstances. An evil star seemed to haunt him. Some nine years ago, when he was in temporary charge of the Finance Department, he was forced to have recourse to the extreme necessities of taxation. It was necessitated by the annexation of Northern Burma, the increase of the army expenditure the military expenditure on the North-Western frontier, and by the rapid fall of exchange. Some three years ago, when the portfolio of finance was made over to him, the circumstances were equally unfavourable. Talents, which could pre-eminently have relieved the public at large of onerous duties by an inborn mastery over financial problems, were thus employed in struggling with a crisis threatening bankruptcy. Better days appear to smile on him and on your Excellency's Government.

"But to what are we to attribute the present occasion for rejoicing? When this question comes to our mind we find ourselves again left to mere chance and frailty. The opium revenue and the rise in exchange underlie this prosperous outlook.

"The great Roman jurist Paulus had laid down that 'money circulates with a power which it derives not from its substance but from the quantity.' This view has not been contradicted to the present day. This is the principle of the Barbour scheme and it has admirably succeeded. Other circumstances too contributed to its success. Chitral has probably caused a large amount of money to be directed towards itself. Payments on account of railways under construction must have likewise caused a great absorption. The closing of the mints successfully operated on raising the market value of the rupee. Thus a rise in the exchange is due to exceptional circumstances.

"The Chitral expedition is probably, at least we all pray, the last of the projects of our Supreme Government for pushing their conquests in the North-West. Further circulation of money is therefore retarded. Crops in the North-Western Provinces and in some parts of the Central Provinces are fearfully bad. There will be less advances made than in the preceding year. Doubtless the whole basis of the Budget is the state of exchange. The Finance Member is aware of the difficulties and hence the caution which characterises his Budget (paragraph 31 at Part I of the Statement).

"The vagaries of exchange are almost certain in future. The present triumph is by no means final. To prevent importations of silver a further augmentation of the duty will be necessary. During the last week the exchange was as low as 14½*d*. And even while the Hon'ble Member was speaking a further fall had taken place.

"The exchange, therefore, my Lord, is not an unfailing indication of the improvement of our financial situation. Our surplus or deficit or equilibrium is solely guided by it. Suppose the rupee had fallen to 13*d*., what would our position have been? With public works stopped and progress starved it would have been a paramount necessity to find out some means of escape. Whatever it be there are chances enough that exchange may rise, and we all wish it would.

"The other main advantage accruing to the Government during the past year and contributing enormously to the present situation comes from opium,

During the past ten years, as I shall show later on, the opium revenue has gone far lower than what it was during the ten years immediately preceding. This item of revenue, though conspicuous some particular year, is as frail as the exchange. A due allowance has even in this case been made for this unstable nature of the revenue. Here we find another proof of the cautiousness of the Finance Minister.

"There are, however, reasons to hope for a time when budgets can be taken for a true forecast of the year. The financial administration will be free from that anxiety which has harassed it during the last decade of years, if an effective control were exercised on it. Without it we cannot be said to have made any progress.

"In adverting to the means of control, I wish to make it clear that I am duly aware of the heavy work of this day. I shall therefore abridge my remarks as much as possible. A non-official Native member is said to be waiting for this one day in a year to expend his ire. This is a gross injustice to him. Ire he has none, and if he has it he has other times and places to expend it. This is in my opinion a sacred place where we are bound in duty to place before your Excellency such arguments as may conduce to the best interests of the millions whose destinies your Excellency has been called upon to rule. Making light therefore of the insinuations of others, I hasten to offer my remarks. But before proceeding to my task I must state I am no expert in statistics, and the figures I shall quote are taken from an authority at least satisfactory to me.

"The Budget is very reticent with regard to the means of economy either actual or prospective. The Government has during these twelve years endeavoured to meet its extra demands with peculiar indifference to expenditure and revenue. Among the financial expedients resorted to by Government the principal ones are—the frequent curtailment or even suspensions of the Famine Insurance Fund; absorption of the provincial resources and balances; suspensions of useful administrative reforms and expenditure; and taxation. I shall speak of each of these and say how the Budget deals with it.

"(1) *The Famine Insurance Fund, otherwise called the Famine Insurance Grant.*—During the past twelve years the grant appears to have been five times suspended and twice curtailed. The Government could not have done a better thing than taking advantage of the present prosperity to reconstitute the Famine Grant on its own basis. That grant was a sacred trust which ought never to have been diverted to other purposes. It is no use complaining of the past, and in view of the uncertain character of the present season, after the long spent impunity we have enjoyed, the country will breathe more freely when it learns authoritatively that your Excellency's Government is prepared to accept the pledges so solemnly given when the fund was first constituted. The Hon'ble Sir James Westland gives reasons to justify the resolutions of the Government of India to reduce this provision for famine from a crore and a half rupees to one crore. The propriety of the policy which is now announced of reducing this grant by one-third of the amount fixed by Sir John Strachey and Lord Lytton may be questioned, considering that during the last fifteen years the total sums spent on various accounts under this head represent an average expenditure representing one crore and sixteen lakhs. Even if the reasons assigned by Sir James Westland be as cogent as they are represented to be, the further question arises whether this reduction of the grant does not require the Government of India that they should remit those special taxes which were imposed for this special purpose when famine insurance was accepted as a State obligation by the Government of India. Sir James Westland's remarks throw no light on this head, although it is a matter on which the provinces affected by this special taxation will naturally claim immediate consideration at the hands of the Government of India.

"(2) *The provincial resources and balances.*—Besides reconstituting the Famine Insurance Fund on partial footing the Government of India has been able, chiefly by reason of rise in exchange, out of its realised surplus of nearly three and a half crores in the revised estimates of the present year, to pay off the whole of the Chitral expenditure of nearly two crores and to return back to the Provincial Government forty lakhs of the balances withdrawn from them two years ago. This latter feature will not fail to inspire greater confidence in the binding force of the Provincial contracts—an arrangement entered into from

time to time by the Government of India with the various Local Governments. The appropriation of these balances, during the term of the contracts, has always a very prejudicial effect, and as it now turns out there was no necessity for such interference with existing arrangements. It is to be hoped that, when the next five years' contracts are entered into, guarantees may be given that recourse will not be had to such interference. It necessarily tends to unsettle Provincial arrangements.

"Towards the conclusion of the first part of his statement, the Hon'ble Finance Minister, with his usual ability and clearness, discusses the question how far Provincial revenues are appropriated to Provincial purposes and how far they are diverted to supplement Imperial revenues appropriated mainly to Imperial charges. His position is that, taking the distributable and non-distributable items of revenue and expenditure, the claims of the Provincial administration are not unduly sacrificed to subserve Imperial purposes. He estimates that the non-distributable items of revenue, including Opium, Salt, Customs, Post, Telegraph, Mint, Miscellanous and Railways, come to about 28 crores, and the contributions by the provinces from their net receipts come to about 21 crores, making about 50 crores, which represent the non-provincial items of expenditure on the Central Administration, the Army interest and Famine Insurance charges spent in India, making a total of 22 crores, and the English charges, Army interest, Superannuation allowances and other items, which with exchange come to about 2c crores. In other words, the Imperial charges are about 50 crores and the receipts about 28 crores. The deficit is made up by 22 crores contributed out of their surplus revenues by the provinces. While the Imperial revenues are thus short of Imperial charges by 22 crores, the Provincial revenues under distributive heads are 48 crores and the Provincial charges are 26. The representation is perfectly correct as far as it goes, though it does not cover the whole field of Indian finances. It moreover fails to take account of the main grounds on which the complaint made by the provinces really rests.

"This complaint is not, as the Hon'ble Member puts it, that each province thinks the richer provinces have a surplus which they are made to disgorge for the poorer provinces, but that under the present arrangements the poorer provinces are made to contribute more than their proper shares in order that the richer provinces might not be taxed their full share of the Imperial contribution. On the basis of the figures furnished in the Financial Statement I have tried to prepare statements which bring out this fact more clearly than what I could actually describe:—

PREPARED FROM THE FINANCE REVENUE ACCOUNT, PAGE 24, AND FROM THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Table showing the incidence of taxation per head in the different provinces.

Provinces.	Total.	Land.	Salt.	Excise.	Customs.	Other heads.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Central Provinces	1 5 4	0 9 9	0 2 6	0 4 1½	...	0 5 9
Burma . .	6 0 4	3 3 9	0 3 6	0 7 10	0 10 9	0 15 7
Assam .	2 2 3	1 1 9	0 2 4	0 7 10	...	0 4 1
Bengal . .	1 5 5	0 8 9	0 3 9	0 2 9	0 0 6	0 3 6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	2 0 7	1 3 6	0 2 4	3 1 11	...	0 4 5
Punjab . .	2 3 3	1 2 3	0 3 0	0 1 7	...	0 5 4
Madras . .	2 11 1	1 7 0	0 3 6	0 6 1	0 0 3	0 5 9
Bombay . .	4 3 5	2 5 10	0 4 11	0 9 4	0 0 5	0 9 6

REVENUES.

	Imperial in crores. Rs.		Provincial in crores. Rs.
Opium	7	Land	26
Salt	8½	Stamp	4·5
Customs	5	Excise	5·5
Tributes from Native States	·8	Provincial Rates	3·5
		Assessed Taxes	1·75
Interest	·8	Forest	1·5
Post Office	1·6	Registration	·5
Telegraph	1·3	Civil receipts	1·5
Mint	0	Miscellaneous	5
Miscellaneous	·5	Railways	1
Railways	20	Irrigation	·75
Irrigation	1·75	Buildings	·5
Military Department	·8		
TOTAL	48·15		48·5

"It appears from these statements that while in the rich Gangetic province of Bengal the land-revenue charged is only eight annas per head, it is as high as Rs. 2-6 in Bombay and even in my poor province the charge is nearly ten annas per head. Under Excise the same story is repeated. The total charged per head of distributive revenue in Bengal is Rs. 1-5-5, the same as in Central Provinces, while in Bombay it is as high as Rs. 4-3-5. It is this unequal distribution of burden involved in the present arrangement which is really the subject of complaint. The poorer provinces are taxed more than their capacities, while the richer provinces pay less than their shares. The charge of net revenue contributions made to the Imperial Government per head of population is ten annas in Bengal, while it is Re. 1-6 in Bombay and Madras, Re. 1-3 annas in North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 14 annas in the Punjab.

"If the calculations partially made by the Hon'ble Sir James Westland in his statement be extended on the same principles so as to cover all the expenditure and receipt, it would be found that roughly speaking out of 96 crores of rupees raised as revenue in India the purely Imperial receipts (Opium, Salt, Customs, Tribute, Interest, Post, Telegraph, Mint, Irrigation and Railway Works, Miscellaneous) represent a total nearly of 48 crores, which is realised for the Imperial Government through the Local Governments or directly through its own agencies, while Lands, Stamps, Excise, Rates and Taxes, Forest, Registration, Civil and Miscellaneous Receipts, which may be regarded more or less Provincial, amount to another 48 crores. Out of these 48 crores the Local Governments are permitted to spend about 24 crores on their own responsibility under the system of Provincial contracts, and the remaining 24 crores are paid over to the Imperial Government which spends 33 crores in England, 37 crores in India, making in all nearly 70 crores. The remaining 26 crores are all that are really spent on Provincial purposes. If, instead of Imperial Government assigning at its own sweet will what it thinks a fair share in Provincial charges, the Local Governments were required to pay their fixed proportion on the principle of population or income, to supplement the Imperial receipts, a more healthy state of things would spring up than the present centralising arrangement permits and all cause for local complaints will be removed.

"My Lord, I have only ventured to press these points upon the attention of the Council. The expected fall in exchange and the rise in the rupee price will I am sure establish better relations between income and expenditure and enable your Excellency's Government to remit the heavy additional taxation which has been imposed during the past few years to meet the crisis. When this time arises your Excellency's Government will no doubt weigh the claims of the people of India for relief, though these claims cannot for obvious reasons be pressed with the same urgency as those of the manufacturers of Lancashire in whose interests the Council has already gone so far as circumstances require. Properly speaking, when the finances permitted reduction in taxation, the poor

population of India should have been the first to feel the benefit of the remission. I hope when the next opportunity arises your Excellency's Government will redeem its word by granting this promised relief.

" *Administrative reforms and useful expenditure.*—These have been neglected. The department of police, for instance, demands a thorough revision. Time is come for making educational and departmental tests the essential qualifications for higher appointments in the police. There has been a universal cry for the separation of the judicial from the executive. The expenditure on public education is exceedingly meagre and has not kept pace with diffusion of education and rising taste for learning. The pay is inadequate and promotion bad. A general discontent among the schoolmasters is the natural consequence. Men of sound learning and impressive character shrink from the service. Minds entrusted to the care of this body of men are sure to imbibe at a very seasonable period some tincture of their teachers' spirit. Useful public works have been likewise stopped.

" So long as our expenditure abroad is thus increasing there can be no hope of having these requirements satisfied. A proper re-adjustment of revenue expenditure and utmost economy have been axiously called for from every quarter.

" Last year the Hon'ble Finance Member showed a decrease of taxation 4·5 millions. No doubt the receipts under taxation in 1883 were 33·678 millions sterling. Those in 1894-95 were 29·528. But he omitted the income of the country. Were it likewise reduced to a sterling basis it too would have shown a corresponding decrease. During the twelve years from 1883 to 1894 taxation has increased 35 per cent., whereas it has increased in the United Kingdom in the same space by only 14 per cent.

" The subject of agriculture may justly be called the burning question of the day. It now demands the immediate attention of those whom it has pleased God to place over us. Further postponement of this matter would amount to the neglect of a solemn trust. The population of India may fairly be estimated at 30 crores. Of this a little above 80 per cent. live on agriculture, and nearly 10 per cent. live or trade on the produce. We admit we have unprecedented blessings of peace and safety. We must acknowledge the rectitude of purpose of our rulers. Our only complaint is that a proper investigation has not been made of the real state of things. The breaking of the ice is only difficult. The rest is smooth enough. None but your Excellency's Government can do this. On account of the security of person and property, on account of peace and tranquility conferred upon us, the Indian races breed rapidly. The increase of mouths has necessarily to be fed. The area of cultivation has not kept pace with the increased needs of an over-increased and ever-increasing population. No agricultural improvements have been introduced. Rude system of agriculture, unmanured cropping, continuous cultivation have all as it were conspired to contribute to the fast proceeding exhaustion of the soil. Crops have begun as a matter of natural consequence to yield diminishing returns. The proverbial indebtedness of the agricultural classes has however kept its just measure and time with the other difficulties. If the Government be the sole proprietor of the soil, as such, and also as a State, it doubly becomes the bounden duty of the Government to put it right.

" The salt duties were enhanced in 1888. In 1886-87, 3,37,35,054 Indian maunds of salt were consumed, whereas in 1894 the consumption was 3,41,50,507 maunds, or only 4,15,453 maunds more than in 1886. The population must have increased by about 23 millions. The normal rate of consumption of salt per head of population is 10 lbs. The consumption per eight heads of population is therefore one maund per annum. The increase of consumption proportioned to population ought to have been nearly 33 lakhs of maunds; but the increase is only 4 lakhs of maunds and a little more. The consumption has thus, it is plain enough, fallen by 25 lakhs of maunds. Such is then the poverty of the masses that a slight increase in duty has caused a diminution in the consumption of an indispensable necessary of life such as salt.

"*Numerous other proofs may be given of the strains on the poor.* It would be impossible to produce all. I have tried to avoid as far as possible arguments requiring a deal of reasoning. For instance, there is a general rise in prices, but wages have remained stationary. The acknowledged principle of taxation is that it should not affect the national industries. There is again nothing to rely on should these happy peaceful times threaten war. In times of peace we should prepare for war. We deprecate such an event, but we must have a large surplus in the shape of preparation.

"This increase of taxation has features which cannot be made light of. There is every certainty that your Excellency's Government will soon take such measures as may tend to lighten taxation and relieve the anxieties of our men. The position which Lord George Hamilton holds is briefly one of financial equilibrium—a test considered to be an acknowledged proof of its soundness. But there lies underneath a grave and serious peril to which we ought to be no longer blind.

"It is no use discussing where the money thus raised was spent. It is far from my mind to throw any unjust and undeserved odium on this or that administration or on this or that individual administrator. It is the entire system which has given birth to these difficulties. So long as this whole system has not been altered no part of the evil will be uprooted.

"My Lord, I have briefly tried to bring out the nature of our present financial position. I have also tried to show that though we are all very jubilant to-day there is no knowing how exchange may rise or fall. I have also shown the justness on the steps taken in partially restoring the Famine Insurance Fund and in re-imbursing the Provincial treasuries with the balances taken from them. It only remains for me to add a few more things connected with expenditure on which the Financial Statement is notably silent, though it has made some trifling savings by way of economy in different administrations.

"The exchange and opium had a continual fall since 1883. The former entailed a loss of 9¾ crores exclusive of additional payment to European soldiers. The aggregate excess loss in consequence of exchange from 1884 to the present date amounts to nearly 60 crores. The increase in Home charges has since been about 2 millions sterling, due mainly to military expenditure and increase of loss on railway accounts.

"Opium receipts also showed a continual deficiency compared to those of previous ten years to an aggregate of nearly 6 crores of rupees. Both these losses were beyond the control of Governments.

"Towards the close of 1885 followed a tremendous extension of the frontier forward policy, special defence work, fortunately not given a prominent figure in this year's budget, and the recruiting of the armies.

"The frontier policy necessitated an aggregate expenditure of nearly 68 crores and added six to the permanent annual charge. The real cause of the financial difficulties is not the exchange, but it is this expenditure. Railway extensions have been carried on with little regard for costs. It is not necessary to think of the exchange compensation grant. The total expenditure has risen to 85½ crores, making a permanent addition of 9 crores. Placing the military expenditure of 1887 and 1893 side by side with each other, the latter has risen to nearly 2¾ crores. Of this net increase in the charges both effective and non-effective is one crore and eighty-three lakhs, while the increase due to exchange is only 96 lakhs.

"Such is the increase in a department whose charges are already tremendously heavy.

"Though people have an incomplete knowledge of statistical study and though they cannot account for the premises of their reasonings, this is the inference they have drawn. It is difficult for a non-official member to presume to lay his fingers on established institutions. It was my duty, my Lord, to lay before your Excellency the causes of this embarrassment.

"Your Excellency's Government can best remedy the shortcomings adverted to. As regards the provinces which I have the honour to represent I must state the Finance Minister has been rightly informed as regards the

crops there. I am glad the Hon'ble Member for Finance proposes restoring the contribution taken from that administration. I am aware, though the cultivators are warned that the remission granted owing to failure of crops would be claimed in the year following, they are never exacted with much rigidity. There has been a continued failure in some parts and an entire remission is therefore very imperative. Some lenient rules ought to be framed for recovering arrears allowed to accumulate. If Government were to realise their arrears in one or at the most two years, the cultivator has no option other than that of borrowing. A complete remission in hard cases and a partial one in others would be desirable. The arrears in the latter cases were better collected in four or five annual instalments. In cases like this the Famine Insurance Fund may be partially utilized. If it be taken out of the pockets of the people in times of plenty to meet famine contingencies, it may be spent to meet their wants in times of scarcity. I am sure such steps will be taken both by the Local and the Central Governments.

"In this year's budget protective railways constitute the most important head of expenditure. Most of them are constructed for protecting the North-Western Frontier. The vigorous prosecution of railway construction has already largely added to the net loss to the State during previous years. Several of the new lines are strategic.

"There appears to have been much unnecessary outcry against the special grant for mobilisation purposes. Unless another war were in contemplation this item would necessarily pass into the surplus very likely to be attained over and above the margin presented in the Budget.

"There is now no use raking up an old question decided once for all. Legislation deemed it necessary to forego an income of about half a crore imposing a burden of about 8 lakhs on this country. But it could not be helped. Clouds are gathering on the horizon and there are indications enough of a gathering tempest. We have every assurance in that case that the Indian Government will assert its own.

"On the whole we cannot but admire the cautious spirit which reigns throughout the budget. Even supposing the exchange to fall, and even supposing the opium revenue to fall as it threatens to, it will be found at the end of the year that there is no shortcoming."

The Hon'ble NAWAB AMIR-UD-DIN AHMAD KHAN, BAHADUR, said:—"My Lord, I am very glad to be able to say that I do not feel myself called upon to take up much of the time of Your Lordship's Council to-day, or to enter into any detailed criticism of the Financial Statement now under discussion. Feeling sure, as I am, of the desire of your Excellency's Government to do what is right, and in the best interests of the people of this country, having due regard to the duty that is laid upon it by the control that is exercised by the authorities to which it is responsible, and knowing, as is well known, that the financial interests of the Empire are at present committed to one who is eminently fitted to deal with and control them, I confidently anticipated that the Budget for the ensuing year would call for no unfavourable comment except, perhaps, from those who consider it a privilege or duty to attack everything that the Government may do, and my expectations have been fully realized.

"The Financial Statement for the year 1896-97, which was presented by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister at last Thursday's Meeting of Council, is one which I think the Government of India have good reason to be satisfied with. A surplus of nearly one crore of rupees is shown in the revised figures for the year now drawing to a close although a very large expenditure, which was not provided for in the budget estimate, had to be incurred. This in itself is matter for congratulation, but when it is remembered that this great expenditure includes amounts which denote first, the large sums debited on account of the Chitral Expedition, second, the redemption of the pledges of the Government in respect of insurance against famine, and, third, the repayment of the contributions levied from the several Provinces, the result shows that the Government has maintained its reputation for an earnest desire to do what is right, and the best that circumstances will admit of.

"The budget estimate for 1896-97 may on the whole, I think, be regarded as illustrating the prosperous condition of the country and the soundness of its financial position, and the forecast of the year, as far as it is practicable to make one, may safely be accepted.

"A budget estimate is necessarily liable to be affected by causes beyond human control, a fact which the Hon'ble Finance Minister is not slow to admit; nevertheless I for one cannot but express my appreciation of the prudence that has led to the cautious estimates of revenue which have been framed by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister in order as far as possible to be prepared for any unforeseen causes, which may operate to affect the estimates unfavourably. This is especially shown in the very moderate estimate of the gain in revenue due to the rise in exchange, for, although the present state of the silver market might justly warrant calculations at a higher rate than has been adopted, that rate will most probably prevent dislocation of the estimate and any difficulty that might be caused by an unexpected reverse. Another feature in the Financial Statement which has struck me as indicative of a wise policy on the part of the Government is the determination to improve the resources of the country by the extension of irrigation works and the constructions of railways, and additions to lines already opened out. This is in my opinion a step in the right direction which would no doubt have been taken years ago but for the state of the finances of the country which has for sometime past caused uneasiness.

"My Lord, as I indicated at the beginning of my remarks, there must and will be critics who will endeavour to pick holes, but on the present occasion they must endure the disappointment they will have to suffer in that they cannot find even a decent pretext for raising their voice against the annual Financial Statement which is now under consideration and which will, I have no hesitation in saying, call forth general approbation and tend to free the public mind from undue anxiety as to the intentions of the Government or the prospects of the future."

The Hon'ble MR. REES said:—"The hon'ble gentleman who opened the debate with all the authority which attaches to the representative of the Chamber of Commerce has already dwelt upon the most salient feature of this statement, and few, if any, who have the interests of India at heart can doubt that in the discriminate multiplication of railways lies the greatest good of the greatest number of its inhabitants. And my hon'ble friend Mr. Ananda Charlu who will speak next, clothed in a still more comprehensively representative character, will no doubt discover other merits in a Budget, the criticism of which is likely to eventuate in a chorus of congratulation. I would only beg for your Excellency's indulgence for a very few minutes to briefly refer to two or three provisions which cannot but increase in a conspicuous measure the material prosperity of Southern India in localities with which I have an intimate acquaintance.

"The first of these is the allotment of six lakhs for the water-supply of Bangalore. For many years successive Residents in Mysore, two of them distinguished officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, and successive Governors of Madras have had this problem before them, and have sought to devise a scheme for its solution; but either because none was suitable, or because it was doubtful which was most suitable, or because funds were not forthcoming, little has been effected till this present time. With an admirable climate, and with all the advantages and amenities of one of the most favoured localities in the country, the water there has not been the best thing, but the worst, and there has been so little of it as to give rise to annual apprehension. In future upwards of 180,000 souls in city and cantonment, and the whole population of surrounding British and Mysore districts, which use Bangalore as a health resort, will directly or indirectly benefit by the blessings of an improved water-supply. Had the late Maharaja of Mysore, who provided a supply for the city, been spared, none would have rejoiced more than that admirable Prince to witness the grant of this boon to the inhabitants of the small tract of Mysore which is under British administration.

"The six lakhs of rupees required in the coming year for the improvement of the Coum River are provided by the Provincial Government, but by sanctioning this allotment and by passing the large estimates prepared, the Government of India has co-operated with that of Madras in the greatest effort yet made to heal a running sore which has baffled successive Administrations probably ever since the British flag has flown at Fort St. George and has contributed in no small degree to raise Madras, as judged by its death-rate, to a bad eminence among the insanitary cities of the world. Nothing so much as the improvement of the Coum will conduce to removing it from that index.

"The Hon'ble Finance Member in his speech last Thursday referred to a new and interesting feature of the present Budget, the statement showing the financial relations between the Central and the several Local Governments and the use which is made of provincial contributions, and he trusted that the figures given would show that there was no foundation for the theory that provincial surpluses are absorbed by the Imperial Government for expenditure on objects foreign to the provinces in which they arise.

"But however interesting and useful these figures are to dissipate a belief which I venture to think is not wholly peculiar to 'non-official circles,' the present Budget affords a most convincing refutation of any such theory in the liberal grants made for railways not only in adjacent, but in remote provinces, which exceed, I believe, those of any previous year.

"The matters to which I have referred, though of supreme local importance, are altogether insignificant beside the grant of Rx. 137,800 for the completion of the East Coast Railway between Bezwada and Cuttack, and of Rx. 800,000 for the Madras-Bezwada line, probably the largest sum which can consistently with efficiency and economy be spent in a single year.

"If to these amounts be added the advance of Rx. 750,000 to the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, of which perhaps Rx. 500,000 will be devoted to the East Coast connection, little less than Rx. 1½ millions is provided for the completion of railway communication between Calcutta and Madras, which it is believed in no long time will be reduced to a matter of 44 hours. Quite lately such a prospect would have been regarded as an optimistic dream.

"There would be no justification for occupying the time of your Excellency's Council in demonstrating the acknowledged fact that the speedy construction of this line will result in unnumbered advantages to several contiguous and populous districts, at present so little in touch one with another that in 1889 Ganjam suffered from famine while its neighbours enjoyed normal prosperity.

"But it is difficult for one who upwards of twenty years ago knew the Northern Circars at all times cut off by land and not infrequently when cyclones raged in the Bay cut off by sea from all communication with the rest of the Indian world, to pass by these liberal grants without endeavouring, however inadequately, to express on behalf of nearly nine millions of inhabitants of upwards of 31,000 square miles of Madras territory a satisfaction keenly felt by the industrious and estimable Telegu people, which is not articulate in proportion to its worth.

"If I have not referred to the restoration of the Famine Insurance Grant it is because a Railway Budget is in the best and widest sense of the word an insurance against famine as well as an advance all along the line.

"There is an Arab proverb current in India, 'Better an hour of justice, than seventy years of prayer.' So little do I think that the Hon'ble Member for the Central Provinces is right in holding that the construction of railways has pressed heavily on the Indian peasantry, that I believe, if rural India could be polled, it would answer in a paraphrase of this proverb and would say, 'Better a line of railway than all the other services of civilisation.'"

The Hon'ble ANANDA CHARLU, RAI BAHADUR, said:—"May it please your Lordship, I cordially congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister on his very able Financial Statement, subject to some few exceptions; and as to these exceptions I cordially sympathise with him in his personal inability

to get rid of them. With all these latter, it is hardly possible to deal at present; but some of them I cannot but discuss at some length, for which I beg to apologise.

"It is highly gratifying to note that the question of questions of vital interest to the people of India, that of the Famine Insurance Fund, is again taken in hand and a provision has been made towards it on the credit side. It is deservedly given the first and foremost place. I do not see, however, why it is called a *self-imposed* obligation. It is, I believe, an obligation, compulsorily thrust on the Government by the necessities and conditions inseparable from the administration of a country subject to repeated recurrences of famine almost as a matter of course. If so, it is like all other obligations which are forced upon the Government by causes extraneous to its mere will and pleasure. If this has been specialised as self-imposed in order to facilitate its suspension in the future, as has too often been done in the past, I must strongly object to it as the introduction of the thin end of the wedge to initiate an unsympathetic and radical change of policy. Again, I first thought that it was nothing more than an accident that the well-known name—the Famine Insurance Fund—was discarded in favour of the new designation, the Famine Insurance Grant. To my mind and to the general public the former conveyed and conveys the idea of a trust already created and already existent, while the latter denotes a mere creature of option—not importing any sense of obligation. But this seemingly slight change of nomenclature appears to have a history behind it, and it has been followed by the systematic use of such expressions as 'famine insurance policy,' 'obligation of famine insurance,' and so forth, to the studious exclusion of the word "Fund"; and it is too much to be feared that power is meant to be taken or retained henceforward to grant the provision, to withhold it, or to withdraw it, or as it suits the exigencies of each year. To this substantial change of front I must indeed object. I fear there is, beneath the surface of an acknowledgment of the obligation, a distinct undercurrent, undermining the policy originally inaugurated and the pledges given when the Famine Insurance Fund was brought into being, under a deep and harrowing sense of responsibility for human lives, by Lord Lytton, a horrified eye-witness of the palpable havocs of famine—chiefly in the Madras Presidency. There are, in the Financial Statement before us, other indications accentuating this fear. This fund —I prefer continuing to call it by the name with which it was first christened—this Fund as set forth in the Financial Statement under debate is to be devoted (1) to actual relief of famine when it occurred, (2) to measures calculated to prevent the recurrence of famine, and (3) to facilitate measures of relief on its occurrence. Let us see how the purposes of that Fund were described at its creation.

"Now, looking back upon the history of this Fund, from the records available to me, it appears that the question of organising some system in the direction of preparing against famine was first taken up by Lord Northbrook.

"Sir John Strachey, speaking in connection with his Financial Statement for 1877-78 on the 27th December, 1877, said:—

'He (Lord Northbrook) determined that to enable the State to meet the serious obligation of preventing and relieving famine, it was necessary to secure in prosperous times a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure in addition to that necessary margin which a prudent administration demands for the ordinary requirements of the State. Due provision would thus be made for meeting occasional expenditure upon famine. He urged that if this surplus were devoted to the reduction of debt or to preventing the increase of debt for the construction of reproductive public works in years of ordinary prosperity, there would be no objection to the public expenditure exceeding the public revenue in occasional years of adversity, so that we might then without objection meet the charges on account of famine from borrowed funds, to the full extent to which our surplus had permitted the discharge of debt or prevented its increase.'

"The policy herein indicated may be put thus:—

1. Secure a substantial surplus in prosperous times.
2. Make out of it due provision to give actual famine relief.
3. Devote the rest of it to (1) reduction of debt, (2) to prevent increase of debt, and (3) to the construction of *reproductive* public works.

4. Thus enable Government at any given time to borrow funds to meet the charges on account of famine, when they actually come on.

" That embryonic policy had to be essentially modified, proclaimed and strengthened with clear pledges, when Lord *Lytton* came face to face with the ravages of the dread spectre! In his minute, in his speeches from his place in the Council, and in his replies to public bodies, he made his meaning abundantly clear that *every year* an allotment of *a crore and half of rupees* should be *religiously* set apart, and that, among other things, the sums, so to be set apart, should be *actually* and *loyally* invested in a particular class of public works which he indicated pretty intelligibly, irrespective of other works, generically similar perhaps, but admittedly different in character.

" Here are his chief utterances on the subject :—

' Well, then, I think I am entitled to point out to the Council that we are not now fairly open to this customary criticism. We do not speak without having acted; and we promised nothing which we have not, after long and anxious consideration, provided ourselves with the means of performing. I must have very imperfectly explained myself thus far, if I have failed to make it clearly understood that I am not now speaking of what we ought to do or would do, to insure this country against the worst effects of future famine, had we only the means of doing it; but of what we can do, and will do with the means already provided for in the measures now before the Council. I do not mean to say that the construction of such an extensive system of local railroads and irrigation works as we propose to undertake, will not be the gradual task of many years. But I *do* mean to say that in the manner and on the principle already explained we are now providing for the prompt commencement and uninterrupted continuation of this great and necessary task.

' As the representative of the Sovereign of India, I regret that such language should have been held to me by you.......The sole purpose of the additional taxation, you complain of, was the preservation of the lives of the people of India from the effects of famine...... Whatever may be the faults or shortcomings of this Government, its action in the matter to which your address makes reference was dictated by the sincerest and most anxious desire to give the people of India the greatest protection which could practically be provided for them against the calamities of future famine. To insinuate the contrary is to insinuate a calumny.'

" The passage below sets forth the engagements of the Government in Lord Lytton's own words :—

' *1st.*—To apply funds from the surplus revenues at the rate of 1½ millions sterling per annum in such a manner as to create what shall be, in fact, an Insurance Fund, from which future expenditure for famine relief can be provided for without adding to the permanent burdens on the revenues.

" *2nd.*—To bring about this result, either by the direct discharge of debt in times of prosperity or by investments of surplus revenue in productive public works under conditions that shall ensure their being really remunerative, and that they shall at the same time supply to the country the best material protection against famine.

" *3rd.*—To comply with this condition carrying out in all the provinces of India as speedily as our financial position and other economical considerations will admit all approved extensions of irrigation, and a complete system of cheap railroads, primarily and specially adapted to a slow goods traffic.

" *4th.*—To secure to the utmost the finance basis of this undertaking by assigning to, and concentrating upon, the Local Governments the financial responsibility and administrative powers necessary for the designing, commencement, completion and maintenance, within their respective provinces, of such a system of works as shall fulfil the requirements of the case for each of them.

" *5th.*—To arrive at this result by giving to these Local Governments the maximum of pecuniary interest and profit in the cheap construction and successful management of all provincial public works by reducing to a minimum interference on the part of the Government of India in the administration of such works, and by not permitting such interference to extend beyond what is necessary to ensure regularity and harmony of action or protection to the general financial interests of the State.'

" Placed side by side, there is a very striking, and I shall add a very startling, divergence between the two. One cannot help reading between the lines and noting with profound sorrow an ill-concealed disposition to starve this Fund in order to meet the cost of measures which are more or less dictated by the

general obligation the Government is under to meet commercial or strategic needs, and to develop the resources of the country and which it is bound to undertake for their own sakes and quite apart from any relation to famines. These, for purposes of distinction and easy reference, I shall call non-famine public works, including both large irrigation measures and railway constructions. The phrase 'measures calculated to prevent the recurrence of famine and the phrase 'to facilitate measures of relief on its occurrence,' which are used by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, are far too elastic and far too vague. Given a certain amount of skill and ingenuity, I do not know what measures could not be easily lugged into these categories, irrespective of all specifications in the past. Every railway construction by affording easy transit for food-grains, and every work of irrigation by serving the same purpose and rendering the further service of watering more extended areas of cultivated land, must to some extent help to check famine and might any day be declared to come under the latter of these words. What is the permanent differentia? Is it to be the will and pleasure of the holders of the portfolio for the time being? I do wish that the Hon'ble Finance Minister had more unequivocally enunciated his restricted meaning and shewn the amount of famine public works already accomplished and yet remaining to be accomplished out of them by means of a map or sketch indicating the former and the latter in different colours. In paragraph 4 of the Financial Statement it is stated that a total sum of Rx. 1,815,724 has been spent upon the construction of irrigation works out of the Famine Insurance Grant within these fifteen years. The first thing that strikes one is to ask why is there no table or explanation as to how this Fund had been dealt with from the date of its creation, namely, from 1878 down to 1881-82?.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND: "Government publishes this every year. The whole thing is available to the public whenever they like to ask for it."

The Hon'ble ANANDA CHARLU, RAI BAHADUR, said he was not aware of the existence of any such return or explanation.

THE HON'BLE SIR JAMES WESTLAND: "I think, before that accusation against the Government passes, I should like to hand the Hon'ble Member a copy of the return in question."

The Hon'ble ANANDA CHARLU, RAI BAHADUR: "I only want the assurance. That is sufficient. Is it that, during that interval, the entire Fund was devoted to famine relief and famine works? Or is it that its very existence was all these years ignored? I crave a solution of these doubts. The next thing that occurs to me is to ask for information whether the sum named represents the cost of the *entire* irrigation work constructed during that period or of a *portion only*, *i.e.*, the portion debitable against the Famine Insurance Fund? A misgiving is created by the fact that whereas, as regards the railway construction, a distinction in this respect is shewn in the table, no such thing is done as regards the irrigation works. If only a portion, I shall feel thankful if information is afforded as to the location and the cost of the rest. A natural misgiving arises from the very phraseology employed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. In describing the source out of which the amount of their cost was taken he does not content himself with saying that they came 'out of the Famine Insurance.' But he hastens to add, '*i.e.*, out of our revenue.' Are these identical expressions? Or is it an attempt to be true to the ear but not to the hope?

"Next as to what is said on the railway construction. I have to ask about this also, for information as to the period prior to 1881-82, such as I have desired as regards irrigation works. A further point requires clearing up, namely, a specification of the railway construction already completed, as distinguished from those which yet remain to be taken up, and why so. It would have been a considerable help if it had occurred to the Hon'ble Finance Minister to indicate this also, in a map or sketch as an annexure to the Finan-

cial Statement. Such maps or sketches would also be valuable as guides in respect of future operations in the direction of safeguarding famines, and ensuring unintermittent attention to famine public works. Now it is quite possible to seize and carry away, year after year, by the right (*i.e.*, the wrong) hand and for non-famine public works what are annually doled out to famine public works by the left hand.

"If the humane policy, which dictated a yearly allotment of a crore and a half and a utilisation of it in famine public works, has been religiously given effect to all these years, we should have to-day famine irrigation work and famine railway construction worth at least a sum of seven crores of rupees over and above what now exists. In the interests of the eighty per cent. of the people, *i.e.*, in the interests of the entire body of agriculturist population in the country, I am bound to say that these seven crores and odd should be put back into the coffers, reserved for actual famine relief and for the completion of the famine public works, as absolutely needful for supplying them with the necessaries of life, if the word *restoration*, which is so freely and so frequently diffuse throughout the Budget, is to receive its full meaning. The so-called restoration of famine insurance in the present Budget is to me, therefore, not a matter of such jubilation as it evidently has been to others whose eyes do not fall on the toiling millions of the country and who, somewhat like the barber in a Tamil story, have in their carpet-bags a small ingot of gold and will hence say that, in this land, there is none so poor as not to possess a nugget of that precious metal. I shall be deeply grateful if I am at least told whether the Fund is to be ever recouped, according to this measure of justice, if not in the immediate present. I shall also receive with an equal gratitude a further assurance as to whether the policy, now meant to be recognised and carried out, is the policy as laid down by Lord Lytton's Government, and whether annual contributions would be, hereafter at least, loyally made, to make amends for the past neglect of years; for it is surely no satisfaction to be referred, year after year, to works such as are mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Financial Statement.

"I am indeed perfectly certain that whether the Famine Insurance Fund existed or not the Government would laudably rise to the exigencies of famines whenever and on whatever scale they might occur, and that it would generously and humanely grapple with them at all cost. But that is a species of obligation quite distinct from the inviolable obligation to put back the consecrated money where it was or where it should have been, or shew it in the form of famine public works already completed and in a working order. The very fact that, side by side with the general obligation to fight famines, a special reserve under the name of Famine Insurance *Fund* was set on foot shows that contributions to it were meant to be regularly made and uninterruptedly utilised for the intended purpose, without division and without being subject to the liability to lapse, at the end of each year, into the common exchequer. It must have been so set apart, as is easy to realise, for the very reason that, when famines do come, the Government may not have to strain its giant strength and put forth its uttermost efforts to cope with them, as it had to do, to its bitter experience, during the famine of 1876 and 1877, chiefly in the Presidency of Madras; for, with all that the Government could do on that occasion, the public and the British generosity had to be appealed to, with all the weight and prestige of no less than the Duke of Buckingham, the then Governor of Madras. Notwithstanding all this stupendous effort, no less than six millions died by the famine of those years. It was wisely assumed that such unstinted and princely bounty, on the part of the British public in particular, could not always be counted upon and therefore a ***reserve of a crore and half of rupees under the name of Famine Insurance Fund*** was brought into being, in the first instance, to be augmented by a crore and a half of rupees every succeeding year, but to remain untouched except for giving ***actual*** relief in times of famine and except for carrying out famine public works, ***i.e.***, that particular class of works which would directly contribute to ward off occurences of great scarcity. A new and special tax—the license-tax—was imposed for the very purpose of making up and enlarging that Fund. The proceeds of that tax ought to have been, as was pledged religiously, placed to the credit of the Famine Insurance Fund, and when the income-tax has replaced that tax an equal amount out of the collections under the

new impost should have been put into the coffers of that Fund. 'Revive the Famine Insurance Fund or remit the taxation initiated for the purpose' demanded the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair last year. *My demand this year is somewhat different, namely, do not remit the taxation initiated for that purpose, but restore the Famine Insurance Fund loyally to what it should and would have been if it had not been meddled with.*

"It may be said, and it has been said, that miles of famine railroads have been constructed and numerous works of famine irrigation have been completed. Quite true. But it is beside the question. It would indeed be an answer to a charge of absolute non-performance. But how is it an argument why the rest of the promise has remained unredeemed by action? If it be said that there is very little yet left to be done in this direction, then the burden of the tax on the poorer classes must *pro tanto* go. Let the taxable minimum of the income-tax be proportionately raised or let reduction of salt-tax follow, or let a stop be put to the process of squeezing his paltry remnant from the raiyat by so-called re-surveys and re-settlements, the object of which has, till now, been enhancement and nothing but enhancement—such as the Presidency of Madras is, with one voice, lamenting and crying against. This and the like of this are perhaps the basis for the Hon'ble Finance Minister's complacent remarks in paragraph 65: 'Our prospects are now very much more hopeful. Our revenues are advancing.'

"I cannot pass away from this subject without reminding ourselves of certain very appropriate words of Lord Lytton. Here they are:—

'The current claims upon the activities and resources on the Government of India are so numerous, so pressing, so important, official forces and imperial funds so necessarily limited, that when once the daily, hourly strain of a great famine has been removed from a wearied administration and impoverished treasury, its fearful warnings are soon forgotten; its disquieting ghosts are quickly exorcised by the conventional declaration of some unexceptionable principle, its bitter memories decently interred beneath the dull *hic jacet* of a blue-book, and there, for all practical purposes, is an end of the matter.'

"I next proceed to the pronouncement in regard to Chitral. The Honb'le Finance Minister has very properly said that the Financial Statement is not the place in which to defend the policy relating to Chitral. I say, with greater propriety of language, that it is not of any avail (and therefore not fitting) that it should be discussed in this Council. But one single remark has, however, to be made in this connection, namely, that, owing to the accident of a recent change of Ministry in Great Britain, five untoward results to India have ensued, namely, (1) the disappearance of a *good slice* of her previous income, (2) the permanent addition to her already over-burdened expenditure by reason of retaining Chitral, (3) the postponement of a performance of a long-standing and deliberate promise to relieve her suffering poor by a reduction of the salt-tax, (4) by a fresh burden in the shape of taxation on the coarser goods which alone are available to the poor in the land, and (5) a burden of 15 lakhs a year in the shape of interest on the loan of four crores that has been announced to be in immediate contemplation. This is matter, perhaps, for serious reflection on the part of those who still cling to the fond belief that Indian affairs are outside the sphere of the party politics of Great Britain and Ireland.

"I proceed and I note that the entire income derived from the whole of the irrigation works and railway construction is coolly put down as available for the general purposes of the Imperial administration. This seems to militate against what was laid down by Lord Lytton in respect of the profits of true famine public works. Let me repeat his words in this context:—

'To arrive at this result by giving to these Local Governments the maximum of pecuniary interest and profit in the cheap construction and successful management of all Provincial public works by reducing to a minimum interference on the part of the Government of India in the administration of such works, and by not permitting such interference to extend beyond what is necessary to ensure regularity and harmony to action of protection to the general financial interests of the State.'

"I pass on to exchange and opium. I heartily congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister on the cautious data on which he has based the Budget so

far as the exchange and the opium revenue are concerned, and on the hopeful prospect of further betterment which he asks us to cherish regarding these shifting causes of Indian misfortune. Having regard to that prospect, and believing with others that the rate of exchange might not fall below *14d.*, I should receive with gratitude—not only I myself but the entire country would so receive—an assurance from the Government that, so soon as the exchange or opium rendered it possible, the reduction of the salt-tax and the raising of the taxable minimum of the income-tax would engage its very first attention.

"As regards the attitude of the Central with the Provincial Governments, it is a welcome news that repayments will be made to them of the contributions taken from them in 1894-95. But I must enter a solemn protest against the most extraordinary theory of the mutual relations between the Central and the Provincial Governments, developed and dwelt upon in paragraphs 61 to 64 of the Financial Statement.

"It is, to my mind, subversive of all accepted notions of fairness and propriety. It reduces the Governors of Provinces into gardeners for a far-off absentee landlord and the tillers of soil into his serfs. Just as a gardener cannot touch or call one bunch in the vineyard as his own, so the Governors are to be merely guards and sentinels to watch and see that no one takes any part of the outturn. Just as the serf cannot, *as of right*, look to any good coming to him from the crop which he exerts himself to raise, the people themselves cannot, *as of right*, expect that the share of the fruits of their labour, which they hand over to their Governors, might in the first instance be applied towards their well-being. This is as cruel as it is amazing and unfair. It is difficult to say which to admire—the temerity or the heartlessness of the pronouncement. Every body has been saying to himself that, at the approaching revision of the Provincial Contracts, there ought to be an insistance upon a larger retention by the Provincial Administrations of the revenues they raise. The further idea has also been fondly cherished that, on that coming occasion, Provincial Administrations should ask to be permitted to keep to themselves such sums as they may have by economy saved and allowed to accumulate for large and costly works of provincial utility, in the way of reliefs to municipalities and district boards where the revenues of these latter are not equal to them. It is indeed an irony of fate that, amid all this hope, the bolt should have fallen blasting all that hope. I sincerely wish that this theory—perilous to the welfare of the provinces and perilous to the responsibility and motives to economy on the part of the Provincial Governors as well—will not pass beyond the stage of mere enunciation.

"This Budget is indeed an admirable feat. I can only describe it as an inverted cone, with its apex in the shifting sands of exchange, with all the weight of this year's Indian prosperity mainly poised on that apex. That unstable foundation might any day discover sudden signs of giving way; and to prop up our inverted cone we might have to seize upon every thing ready to hand, even to the extent of further straitening the poor man's food and clothing and his small savings. It behoves us, therefore, to see how to rehabilitate our revenue and to place it on a sound, firm and solid basis. There is but one alternative, and it is but to have the word 'retrenchment' largely writ and put in practice measures tending towards it. A mere cheese-paring policy will never do. The insatiate and never-ceasing demands of our forward policy must be attacked and overcome. Our ever-growing home charges must be considerably beaten down.

"If these are impracticable, then the sole remedy is for Great Britain to come out with a substantial contribution to alleviate India's burden. The colossal and costly schemes of the forward policy are mainly to maintain the British prestige—say what others may to the contrary—and this measure of bare justice is rightly due from the dominant and flourishing to the subject and prostrate country. Without these righteous achievements, to endeavour to promote the happiness or contentment of the people and, in a true sense, to make the two ends meet is—to use a homely simile—to work at the pump and leave the leak open.

"Within these ten years this forward policy has cost us—apart from the wars themselves—an aggregate sum of nearly *seventy crores* and has added to

our permanent expenditure no less a sum than *six crores per annum*; and as for the home charges they have amounted up to over twenty-five crores of rupees. It is to meet drains such as these that the poor man's food and salt are reduced to famine rations, and the hand of the tax-gatherer is laid even on his coarse and scanty raiment.

"This has been said, and said times out of number. The non-officials have said it, and they have been laughed at for their pains. But two predecessors of the Finance Minister of to-day have also said it, with a full knowledge of the arcana of the Indian finance. They have, with the trammels of office, thrown away the dead weight of reticence which sat heavily on their conscience while they held the official portfolio. They have discharged their conscience by boldly denouncing these as the true enemies of India. They, too, have been relegated to the limbo of disdain and scorn. This is the most unspeakable of India's misfortunes."

The Hon'ble MR. CADELL said:—"My Lord, no department is more interested in the success of the Hon'ble Member's financial administration than that which I have the honour to represent, and no one can congratulate him more heartily than I do on the financial prosperity which his skilful administration has been instrumental in establishing, and which among other advantages which it has brought to the country has rendered possible increased effort with respect to public works.

"Notwithstanding what has just been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu, I think that I am justified in making the statement that so much has been done in former years to secure and improve cultivation in different parts of India, by extensive irrigation works, that there is now comparatively little left to be done on a large scale in that direction, and at all events the irrigation works in hand or sanctioned do not require for their completion an expenditure greatly exceeding 4 crores of rupees to be spread over a number of years.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu may be surprised to hear that the demand for strictly protective works is a very small one, and does not exceed 4 to 5 lakhs annually for the help of India. A further sum of 10 or 12 lakhs may be necessary for Burma, but as most of the works required there are likely to be remunerative they would not come under the head of 'Protective.'

"In this way financial interest with respect to public works is largely concentrated upon the operations of our railway engineers, whose possible requirements are practically unlimited, and whose immediate requirements have in the Budget under discussion been very liberally provided for. Even the figures given at page 14 of the Financial Statement show very substantial and increasing provision for the wants of the country with respect to railways, and the figures there given by no means represent the whole of the expenditure on railway extension in India, which is due either directly or indirectly to the action of Government, for, as is noticed in the Statement, there are large items of expenditure which do not pass through the Government accounts, and our expectation is that, while in the year which is just closing a sum of 6¼ crores of rupees will have been usefully spent on railways, in the year which is about to begin, no less a sum than 13¼ crores will be so spent, and it is hoped that the Hon'ble Member's provision for the further development of the railway communications of India will be on a not greatly restricted scale in future years.

"But perhaps it will be well that I should leave financial details alone, and that I should restrict myself to the results which this Department has recently achieved or hopes to achieve, and for this purpose a convenient period to consider will be that of your Excellency's administration. When the first complete financial year of that administration began, there were 18,503 finished miles of railway in India; in 1894-95 360 miles were added, and it is hoped that in the year which is about to close 1,009 miles more will now have been completed, and, if it be possible to carry out the programme which has been drawn up, there will have been added, during the period of your Excellency's administration, no less than 4,400 miles of railway, which would constitute an addition of 24 per cent. to the mileage of 1893-94.

'But even the completion of this programme in whatever direction it may be finally altered will leave much work already considered and approved untouched. Important main lines, links which are most desirable if not absolutely necessary, and numerous minor lines, must be omitted, and there will remain very ample room for the expansion of railways in all directions, more especially in such countries as Assam and Burma.

"The most noteworthy events in the history of the Public Works Department during the year which is drawing to a close have been the opening of the Periyar Irrigation work, the brilliant conception and the practical working out of which we owe to Colonel Pennycuick, and the completion of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, a work presenting many difficulties which have been overcome by the skill and perseverance of Messrs. Ramsay and Hodson and their staff.

"It is, however, in the addition to our railway undertakings that the year 1895-96 has been most conspicuous. First of all in magnitude and in importance to Calcutta and Madras are the connections now arranged for at a cost of 7½ crores of rupees for linking Calcutta with Cuttack and Madras with Bezvada, which will complete the direct line of railway communication between the two Presidency-towns, and will be most beneficial to the trade of both.

"Another important line between Rohri and Kotri to the east of the Indus is approaching completion, and the projected line of the Southern Punjab Railway from Bhatinda to near Bhawalpur will form an important complement to it, when the bridge over the Indus is finished. The Saugor-Katni Railway forms another desirable link which will render the coal-fields of the Central Provinces accessible to the railway system and Rajputana, and is being arranged for by the Indian Midland Railway.

"In the North-Western Provinces as in certain other parts of India the extension of the railway system of the country has been accelerated by the prevailing scarcity, which rendered the commencement of work desirable, on the extension from Rai Bareli to Benares and on the Bengal and North-Western system.

"In Burma work on the Mu Valley Railway has been progressing steadily an extension has been sanctioned from Mogaung to the river at Myitkina, and the construction of an important line from Mandalay to the Salween river at a cost of 225 lakhs has been authorized and has been begun.

"In all directions there has been marked progress and the foundation has been laid of still more important progress in the near future, and I think it may be said that the Public Works Department of the Government of India, until recently presided over by Sir Charles Pritchard, is taking full advantage of the opportunities which have been afforded by the great improvement in the financial condition of the country which has taken place.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Playfair expressed the hope that more liberal encouragement might in future be given to the construction of feeder railways. I do not think that one who is only temporarily connected with the Government should be its exponent on questions of permanent policy, but in case your Excellency does not discuss this question, I may say that new rules on the subject are under consideration, and will shortly be issued with the effect, I trust, of encouraging private enterprise in this very useful direction.

"The Hon'ble Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskute has made a statement to the effect that 'protective railways constitute the most important head of expenditure. Most of them are constructed for protecting the North-Western frontier.' As a matter of fact, the only two railways which bear this character are the Mushkaf-Bolan and the Mari-Attock Railways, for the Kotri-Rohri chord line lies to the east of the Indus, and although it will no doubt be used for military purposes when required, it was principally demanded by the commercial community of Karachi in the interests of that port. So far from most of the railways being on the North-West frontier, most of them, it so happens, are on the Eastern side of India.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rees has borne testimony to the great advantage to the country which is likely to follow the construction of a continuous line of railway from Madras to Calcutta, and there is little doubt that it will serve

the interests of Calcutta and Madras, as much as it will tend to the advantage of the districts traversed and the convenience of the people.

"The chief assailant of the administration of the Government in past times and in the budget arrangements of the present period has been the Hon'ble Member on my right, Mr. Ananda Charlu, who seems to think that protective works have been systematically neglected, and that the administration of the country has been careless of the interests of the people. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Finance Department will no doubt reply to the Hon'ble Member on the whole question, but I think it may be of use if I describe what within my personal observation has been done to protect the only province, as far as I know in the territories under immediate administration of your Excellency's Government, in which upon any extensive scale relief operations have at the present time been found to be necessary. I happened to be in charge of one of the Bundelkhand districts when famine last threatened in 1877. At that time there was no railway in the province, and if the supply of food had proved insufficient to meet the wants not only of the population of our districts, but of adjoining Native States, there might have been serious difficulty in pouring supplies into a country provided with few metalled roads, and with unmetalled roads peculiarly liable to be rendered impassable if rain had fallen at a time which was too late for the purposes of agriculture. Now the Province is traversed to the west by the main line of the Indian Midland Railway, while to the east a long and wholly unremunerative broad gauge branch passes through three out of the four districts and brings every village in within 50 miles or less of the railway. Both these branches of the Indian Midland Railway have been constructed from the Famine Grant, from which also the annual loss is met. But this is not all that has been done to safeguard the people of Bundelkhand from the worst terrors of drought, for although there was great difference of opinion as to whether it was desirable to construct a canal in a country in which black soils predominate on the level plain, Government decided that the experiment should be tried, and undertook the construction of the Betwa Canal at the cost of some 40 lakhs of rupees. This work has never paid, and has not so far been so beneficial to the country as to justify the construction of the other Bundelkhand Canal which was at one time contemplated. The benefit to the country of the Betwa Canal during a period of scarcity is now being tested. I am certainly not one of those to use words used by the Hon'ble Member 'whose eyes do not fall upon the toiling millions of the country'. I have year after year spent many months each season in contact with the agricultural community, in their villages and fields, and I can certainly say that I have never noticed more especially in the districts which I have mentioned, the harsh and unsympathetic attitude of which the Hon'ble Member complains. Enhancements of land-revenue are only looked for where the circumstances of the country fully justify them, and I am sure that the Hon'ble Member on my left (Mr. Woodburn) will bear me out in saying there is no pressure on the part of Government in that direction. I can for my own part assert that when in one of these very Bundelkhand districts to which I have referred large and important reductions in assessment were held to be necessary, they were granted with the fullest and readiest approval of every authority to which they were submitted. The Hon'ble Member's charges are general, and a mere general assertion to the contrary would have been of little use. I have traversed them by stating what has been done in a single tract of country selected for the sole reason that it is happily the only portion of British territory with which I am acquainted in which during the current year relief operations on a considerable scale have been found to be necessary."

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN said :—"I had no intention of intervening in this debate, but as I have been appealed to by my hon'ble friend Mr. Cadell, I may at once confirm what he has said as to the attitude of the Government of India and the Local Governments in the matter of the assessment of land-revenue. I listened with some surprise to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute on the condition of the soil, and of the people who live on

it. In the part of the country with which he is most familiar I have never heard or seen any evidence of any sensible depreciation of the soil within recent times; nor have I heard that crops have as a natural consequence begun to yield diminishing returns. But what I have heard and seen is a great enhancement within the last quarter of a century of the rents which are received by the landlords. No one would be more ready than my hon'ble friend in calmer moments to admit that in that great increase of the landlord's receipts, the State, which supplies protection and the assistance of many services, is entitled to have a place.

"There is one matter in which Mr. Cadell has taken from my lips the only other remark which has been suggested to me by the course of this discussion. I was surprised to hear my hon'ble friend Rai Ananda Charlu speak with such disapproval of the expenditure from the Famine Fund and, indeed, from the general revenues. No one who has seen the influence of railways in tracts where the harvests are short can doubt that almost every railway is in fact a famine protection railway. In Saugor, where two years ago there was sharp scarcity, the railway brought such supplies of food and grain that prices never rose to what used to be known as famine prices. Similarly, in the North-West Provinces in the present year the Lieutenant-Governor has just presented to your Excellency a statement in regard to the scarcity there which is illustrated by those maps that Rai Ananda Charlu would like to see presented to this Council. Each one of these districts is traversed by a railway, and the consequence is that, though there may be much suffering and poverty, the prices will never be abnormal, and it ought to be possible that there shall be no death from starvation."

The Hon'ble LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY BRACKENBURY said:—
"My Lord, I am grateful to my hon'ble colleagues in charge of the Public Works and Home Departments for having intervened between the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu and myself, for I feel that it is always a somewhat ungrateful task to bring a debate down from those high, if somewhat misty and vague, regions of Oriental metaphor to which this debate was raised by the Hon'ble Member, to those earthly, but I trust solid and substantial, regions of fact in which I shall have to ask the Council to follow me for I fear some considerable length of time. My hon'ble friend Mr. Playfair, with his usual courtesy, gave me notice of his intention to invite me to explain to this Council some matters connected with military expenditure, and especially the point in connection with the Chitral outposts. I have now to thank him also for his most kindly mention of myself, and for his statement that my efforts in former years to explain in this Council in as clear a manner as possible the facts in regard to our military expenditure in India have given satisfaction to the commercial classes in India; and I trust that in the statement I shall now make I shall be able satisfactorily to account to him and to this Council for much upon which it is impossible for them, without such statements being made in Council by the Member in charge of the Military Department, to have any real knowledge.

"To the best of my recollection I have never heard the Royal Indian Marine mentioned in this Council, but I am responsible to your Excellency for the estimates of that Service, and I should like to say a few words about them. The Royal Indian Marine is a very important service. It contains more than fifty vessels of various kinds. Of these, two armour-plated turret vessels, two gun-boats, and seven first class torpedo boats, constituting Her Majesty's ships and vessels for the naval defence of India, are in charge of the Royal Navy, and are partly officered by officers of the Royal Indian Marine; four are troopships, which carry out the whole of the Indian Trooping Service between India and Burma, and between the various ports on our coasts, occasionally proceeding to England or elsewhere out of Indian waters; one is used as a despatch vessel in the Persian Gulf, while the remainder are employed in various services, including the Marine Survey and the conveyance of troops by river in Burma and elsewhere.

"This service provides the Port Officers for all the chief ports in India, and the officers for Marine Transport Service and for the Marine Survey. It

possesses dockyards at Bombay, Kidderpore and elsewhere, where repairs are carried on for the Royal Navy and for its own ships, where vessels of small size are built, and where services of construction and repair are carried out for Local Governments at actual cost price. Its net budget estimate for the year now closing was 16½ lakhs. The actual expenditure has been about 14 lakhs, showing a saving of 2½ lakhs. The net estimates for the coming year are Rs. 1,36,000 below the estimates for 1895-96.

"I will now proceed to deal with military expenditure, and in speaking on this subject, I shall always deal with net figures. I have great satisfaction in bringing to notice that the net expenditure in the Indian estimates for 1894-95, the accounts of which year are now completed, was 6½ lakhs below the budget estimates for that year, although there was an expenditure of 6¾ lakhs on account of the Chitral Expedition in that year for which no provision had been made in the estimates. This is, I believe, the first time for many years that the military expenditure has been within the Indian budget estimates. The Military Works expenditure, the Special Defence expenditure, and the Home expenditure for 1894-95 were all also well within the estimates.

"I now pass to the current year. There are four separate items to be considered :—

1.—The Home Military Budget Estimates.

2.—The Indian Military Budget Estimates.

3.—The Military Works Estimates (India and Home taken together).

4.—Special Defence Estimates (India and Home taken together).

"In the Home estimates there has been a saving of 25 lakhs in expenditure as compared with the estimates. In India there has been an excess over estimates of 108½ lakhs. In the Military Works estimates the expenditure just comes up to the estimates; and in Special Defence estimates there has been a saving of 4 lakhs. Taking the whole of these several estimates together the net excess of expenditure over estimates has been 79½ lakhs.

"There has been expenditure on account of the Chitral Expedition in the Home estimates to the extent of 3 lakhs, in the Indian estimates of 165 lakhs, and in the Military Works estimates of 5½ lakhs, so that the total expenditure upon the Chitral Relief Expedition during the year has been 173½ lakhs. A sum of 15 lakhs only was provided in the estimates; as stated in the Financial Statement of last year, not for an expedition, but for preliminary preparations in case an expedition should become necessary. We have thus an expenditure of 158½ lakhs over what was provided in estimates for preparations for the Chitral Expedition, while the actual expenditure over estimates has been only 79½ lakhs. Thus, but for the Chitral Expedition, the whole of the military expenditure during the current year would have been 79 lakhs below the estimates for the current year.

"The savings in the Home estimates are largely due to causes over which the Government of India has no control. But in those portions of the Home estimates over which the Government of India has control, that is to say, the supply of stores from England, the expenditure has been kept well within the estimates.

"The savings in the Indian budget estimates which have reduced the net excess from 165 lakhs due to the Chitral Expedition to 108½ lakhs are due to various causes. Seventeen lakhs of these savings are due to fall in food prices below the estimated rate; 5½ lakhs are due to diminution in exchange compensation allowance owing to improvement in exchange; 7 lakhs are due to savings on account of conveyance of troops and stores; 5½ lakhs to savings in Commissariat establishments and miscellaneous Commissariat expenditure; 1¾ lakhs to savings in hot weather establishments and barrack supplies; ¾ lakh to saving in sea transport charges; 7¼ lakhs to saving in Ordnance establishments and expenditure; ¾ lakh to savings in Remount Depôt charges. All these savings show careful and economical management by heads of departments, upon whom the Government of India pressed the necessity for watching and keeping down expenditure, and to whom, in my opinion, great thanks are due for their efforts to assist the Government and tax-payers in this direction.

"The first great event of the year from the military point of view has been the introduction on the 1st April of the new scheme under which the Presidential Army system was abolished, the control of the armies of Madras and Bombay, hitherto vested in the Governments of those presidencies, was transferred to the Government of India, and their supreme command from the Commanders-in-Chief in those presidencies to the Commander-in-Chief in India. During the current financial year there has been but one army in India, under the Commander-in-Chief in India, and under the Government of India. The system has worked, I believe I may say, without a hitch of any importance, a result which I believe to be due in the first place to the determination of all concerned, including the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding in Madras and Bombay, to make the new system work smoothly; and in the second place to the deliberation with which every detail consequent upon the change was considered previous to the change being introduced. The Military Secretariats of the Governments of Madras and Bombay were abolished from the 1st April, and a considerable saving ensued to the civil estimates. The Military Department of the Government of India made no addition to its higher staff in consequence of the increase of work, and only a small addition to its clerical establishment. Large reductions have been effected in the staff at the head-quarters of the commands in Madras and Bombay, some reductions have been made in the head-quarters staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and further reductions are about to be made on the 1st of April next. But it must be remembered in considering the reductions that can be made at army head-quarters that, although the Commander-in-Chief has got rid of the direct command of the armies of the Punjab and Bengal, he has had thrown upon himself and his staff the supreme command of the armies in Madras and Bombay. The establishments of the two new commands created in the Punjab and Bengal have been kept within most economical limits. Further experience is necessary before the establishments of the four commands and of army head-quarters can be distinctly and finally fixed. But I believe they will be kept, taken as a whole, within the amount sanctioned by the Secretary of State when the scheme was originally introduced; and I can say with confidence that no further increase on account of this change will be required in the office establishment of the Military Department of the Government of India.

"The second great event of the year from the military point of view has been the Chitral Expedition. On the morning of the 7th of March last year, news reached your Excellency's Government leading it to believe that it might be absolutely necessary to send an expedition by way of Swat and Bajaur to relieve the beleaguered garrison of Chitral. The Commander-in-Chief was absent in Assam. That afternoon I held an interview with the representative of the Quartermaster-General's Department present in Calcutta, and the Commissary General-in-Chief. The latest report of the Intelligence Department upon the steps to be taken for such an expedition was laid before me, and the Commissary General-in-Chief stated his views. It was clear that owing to our mobilisation arrangements the troops necessary could be assembled on the frontier in a very short time, and that whatever delay might occur in the despatch of the expedition across the frontier would be due to the time required for collecting transport. I laid certain proposals for the collection of transport before your Excellency, and you assembled a Council the same evening which decided that these preparations should be proceeded with. At midnight on the 7th I personally gave the orders to the Commissary-General-in-Chief, and they were telegraphed off the same night, the Commander-in-Chief being informed. The Commander-in-Chief returned to Calcutta on the 11th, and at the Council held on the 14th March it was decided, on His Excellency's recommendation, to issue instructions for the mobilisation of the First Division of the field army, with certain modifications due to the special nature of the country between our frontier and Chitral. It was then still hoped that an expedition might be avoided, but before the end of March that hope was dead; and on the 1st of April, the day named in your Excellency's ultimatum to Umra Khan, within eighteen days from the order for mobilisation, a force of upwards of 15,000 men advanced across the frontier. The despatch of that force under the command of Sir Robert Low, its complete success in the storming of that most difficult

position, the Malakand Pass, and its rapid advance into Dir, enabled Colonel Kelly with a small force of Pioneers, Kashmir Imperial Service Troops and native levies, to effect the relief of the garrison of Chitral at a time when they were closely pressed by the enemy, and when their provisions would shortly have been exhausted.

"Your Excellency's Government in a General Order has expressed its sense of the services of Sir Robert Low and Colonel Kelly and the troops under their command, and Her Majesty's Government has endorsed those expressions. But there are some points in connection with that expedition to which I now wish to draw attention. But for the delay which occurred in the hire and purchase of transport at the outset, the expedition might have started sooner. This delay was in no way due to any neglect on the part of the Government or the military authorities. For a considerable time past the whole of the arrangements for the purchase of transport in the event of war had been matured. Civil officers of districts had taken steps to ascertain where and how the transport animals could best be procured, purchasing officers had been told off and placed in communication with the civil authorities. The delay was due in part to the time actually necessary for collecting the animals, in part to hesitation of owners to hire or sell them. Once it had started, the expedition was, I may safely assert, an unqualified success. Owing to the good medical arrangements the health of the troops was on the whole excellent. Fearing that owing to the necessity for rapidity of movement the troops might be obliged to put up with short rations for some time, permission to give compensation to the men in such cases was granted by Government; but such were the commissariat arrangements that in no single case were we called upon to grant that compensation. As soon as the first rush was over, and the line of communications was thoroughly established under the able direction of General Stedman, the staging system of transport was introduced throughout with the most admirable results. The condition of the Government transport at the end of the campaign was excellent. I believe it may safely be said that in no campaign ever yet conducted on the Indian frontier has there been so little loss in mule transport, or have the animals been in such good condition at the close of the campaign. As regards camels, the same can only to a certain extent be said. We were dependent entirely upon hired camels or upon camels purchased expressly for the campaign. The Government has no establishment of camels in peace, and has therefore no means of training officers and men to the care and supervision of those most delicate animals. The result is that the management and working of camels is not understood as it should be by our Transport Department. The hired camels did better in the campaign than the camels which we had purchased, the reason being that where camels were hired they were accompanied by the trained camel drivers of their owners, who looked after them in their masters' interests. But the number which could be hired was extremely small, and at the very outset the Government was obliged to have recourse to purchase. Having no trained establishment of drivers of its own it had to engage as transport drivers any men who were willing to take such service, and they were nearly all utterly inexperienced in the work. The result has been that while comparatively few camels actually died on the campaign, the camels purchased by Government have for the most part so broken down in health that it has been found impracticable to retain any but a very small number of them for future use. I shall state presently how the Government of India propose to remedy this great defect in our preparation for war in the future.

"The expedition has been invaluable to us as a test of the mobilisation arrangements for a whole division of the field army. It would be too much to say that those arrangements were found perfect. No army in the world, so far as I know, and I have been a great student of these matters, has ever found its mobilisation arrangements perfect, though all the skill and experience of its ablest experts has been brought to bear upon them. But with a few exceptions the mobilisation arrangements were found thoroughly sound, practical and easy to work. The campaign has also taught a great lesson to our military authorities in the working of the lines of communication of an army. And I feel confident that, in any future campaign, that experience will bear

most valuable fruit, both in the form of comfort and saving of suffering to the troops engaged, and in the form of reducing waste of transport. The campaign has also been of great value in testing the Imperial Service Troops. The Kashmir Imperial Service Troops showed very fine qualities, and the greatest advantage was derived from the admirably organised transport corps of the Maharajas of Gwalior and Jeypore, who placed those corps at our disposal. And I would take this opportunity of expressing my hope that further efforts may be made by the Native Rulers of India to organise such transport corps, which cannot fail to be of the greatest service in any considerable campaign. I wish to bring prominently to notice the fact that the charges for this campaign include the whole cost of an excellent metalled road from Hoti Mardan to the Swat River, of the bridging of that river and the Panjkora, and of the pack road which has been constructed from the Swat River to Chitral, as well as the construction of forts and barracks for the troops at the Malakand, at Chakdara and in Chitral. There, I may say in answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair, will be no charge on account of these barracks and defences in the Special Defence estimates; and a small addition to the Military Works estimates of the coming year, which I shall presently mention, completes the provision for them.

"I now turn to the estimates for 1896-97. Here again I have to deal with the four estimates:—

1.—Home Budget Estimates.
2.—Indian Budget Estimates.
3.—Military Works Estimates.
4.—Special Defence Estimates.

"The Home budget estimates, as compared with the estimates of 1895-96, show a decrease of rather more than 5 lakhs of rupees. These estimates are so complicated by causes over which the Government of India has no control, such as payments to the War Office for services, and payments for stores, rising or falling according as the payments are made in one year or another, that I can say nothing about them, except this one simple fact that that portion of them over which the Government of India has control, namely, its demands for stores, shows a saving of 14 lakhs in the estimates of 1896-97 as compared with the similar demands for 1895-96. This is largely due to manufacture in this country having replaced manufacture at home. The Indian budget estimates for 1896-97 (I am dealing with net figures) show an increase of 39 lakhs over the budget estimates for 1895-96. The Military Works estimates show an increase of 6 lakhs over the estimates for 1895-96, and the Special Defence estimates show a decrease of 10 lakhs. So that the whole of the Military estimates for which the Government of India is responsible, taken together, show a net increase over those of the current year of only 21 lakhs of rupees.

"This Council is aware that a Royal Commission is now sitting in England to discuss the apportionment of Home charges between the mother country and India. We have sent home officers specially versed in this question, including Sir Edwin Collen and Captain Hext, to give evidence before that Commission, and we hope that its report may be in favour of giving some relief to India in the matter of the Home charges.

"The Indian budget estimates for 1896-97 include three great items of expenditure which have not appeared in former budget estimates. The first of these is an addition of 11 lakhs to the pay for the Native army. The estimates of the current year only include the extra pay given to the sepoy from 1st July last for eight months of the year; in next year's estimates twelve months have to be provided for, causing this increase of 11 lakhs. There is an item of 49½ lakhs for preparations for mobilisation, concerning which I shall speak presently; and the cost of the occupation of Chitral and the line of communications to it, and of the relief of troops which has to be carried out during the current year, adds 23 lakhs to the estimates. These three items amount to 83½ lakhs as against 39 lakhs of excess over last year's estimates, and the difference of 44½ lakhs may be roughly accounted for in the following way: Thirteen lakhs is on account of the Chitral Expedition, 15 lakhs having been provided in the current year's estimates, and only 2 lakhs being required for

arrear charges in the estimates for 1896-97. The adoption of a more favourable rate of exchange causes a saving of 13 lakhs in exchange compensation, and 5 lakhs on account of the pay of the British soldier. There is a saving of 6 lakhs on account of lower estimate for food prices for men and animals, and the remaining 7½ lakhs of savings is spread over a great number of items which it is not necessary for me to enter upon.

"Economies are constantly being introduced on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, or Heads of Departments, or the Controllers. On the other hand, new demands are constantly being made upon us for additional expenditure on account of necessary services, and in the interests of improvement and progress. It would be useless for me to weary the Council with a long list of the economies effected on the one side, and the additional expenditure sanctioned on the other side. It is sufficient to point out that apart from the great items which I have already mentioned, the net result of this is a saving of between 7 and 8 lakhs in the coming year.

"As regards the three great items of addition to the estimates which I have named, that on account of pay for the Native soldier explains itself. The pay of the dismounted branches of the army was raised by Rs. 2 a month from the 1st of July last, with, I think I may say, the unanimous approval of this Council.

"The expenditure due to the occupation of Chitral has been kept as low as possible. That expenditure is due to the deliberately adopted policy of the Government of India, endorsed and approved by Her Majesty's Government. It is not for me to defend that policy, heartily as I approve it. All that I need say is that up to the present date it has been attended with complete success from every point of view. The troops in Chitral and at the Malakand are on a war footing. They are ready to take the field at a moment's notice. They are healthy; their transport is in excellent condition, and though the service may be somewhat irksome, especially for the troops in Chitral, they receive the prescribed pecuniary and other concessions which render them contented. The inhabitants of Swat, Dir and Chitral find their advantage in the markets created by the presence of our troops; and in the coming year it is believed that the greatest portion of the supplies required will be obtained by local purchase. Trade between these countries and India has very largely increased. It is intended to reduce the garrison of the Malakand by one regiment of infantry during this year; and I look forward with confidence to further reductions becoming possible within a short period of time. Against the expenditure under the head of 'Occupation of Chitral' has to be set the saving due to the withdrawal of the regiment of Native Infantry from Gilgit, which was made possible by the occupation of Chitral, and proposal for further reductions in the cost of the Gilgit Agency are under consideration.

"As regards the large sum of 49½ lakhs included in the estimates for the preparations for mobilisation, I will, with the permission of the Council, explain to what this is due. Preparation for mobilisation is comparatively a new branch of the science of war. It is an outgrowth of modern times. When once one army had prepared itself in every detail to pass with great rapidity from a peace footing to a war footing, it became necessary for other armies to follow in the same direction. The field army of India consists of a certain number of divisions, each including a Cavalry Brigade, and of an additional force of cavalry and of reserve artillery. The arrangements for the mobilisation of this army, which is quite apart from the garrisons which will have to be maintained in India in case of the field army marching to the frontier, have been worked out in every detail upon paper. But the equipment, stores and mules required for mobilisation have only been provided as yet for a part of that army, and until they have been provided for the whole of it, our field army cannot be considered ready for war. Great delay would occur in procuring from England the stores and equipment which must be obtained thence, and in the manufacturing in this country of such stores as could not be obtained ready in the local markets. And it would be practically impossible to purchase at short notice in this country the mules that would be required. Were circumstances to compel us to mobilise our field army,

it is the opinion of your Excellency's Government that the attitude of the frontier tribes would largely depend upon our ability to advance rapidly and in perfect order; while, in the event of our having to meet a strong enemy, there would be great risk in pushing forward only a portion of our army, when weeks and even months might pass before the remainder could be in a position to support it.

" These grave considerations have not been absent from the minds of the Government of India, but in recent years financial considerations have prevented our making the preparations which we considered necessary. The time has now come when we consider that these preparations should no longer be delayed, and we have therefore, with the full approval of the Secretary of State, made the necessary provision in the estimates of the coming financial year for obtaining such equipment and stores as could not be at once obtained locally at the time of mobilisation, and for such number of the mules required as we believe can be purchased within twelve months at ordinary rates in the local market.

" If our field army were to be mobilised, in order to bring the reserve cavalry, the reserve artillery and the line of communication troops up to war strength, nearly 1,000 artillery horses would be required, and to obtain these we should have to take them from the batteries remaining with the garrisons in India, which would thus be so depleted as to be scarcely fit for fighting purposes. To bring these batteries up to war strength we should have to purchase in Australia, for this country does not provide horses fit for artillery, and a long time would elapse before the horses, which would arrive raw, unbroken and unacclimatised, could be fit for service. More than four years ago we brought this to the notice of the Secretary of State, and we obtained his permission to provide a reserve of 1,000 horses whenever our funds would admit of it. Up to the present time we have been unable to make this provision. But with the approval of the Secretary of State it has now been made in the estimates for the coming year.

" Experience has shown us that the greatest delay in the starting of every expedition is caused by the time that is required to obtain camels for transport purposes. This was specially marked in the case of the despatch of the Chitral Relief Force. A week had passed from the date of our orders before any camels had been obtained in the districts. It was found impossible to hire in sufficient numbers, and resort had to be made to purchase, with the results which I have already described in speaking of that expedition. Time is necessarily involved in the despatch of purchasing officers to the districts in which camels are to be procured, in sending orders to the district civil officers, in the issue of instructions by them for the collection of transport and in the collection of that transport. Valuable time which might be utilised in the formation of advanced depôts is thus lost. Year by year the number of camels that can be procured for transport purposes in India is diminishing, as railways take the place of camel transport, and our difficulties on this score are increasing. The troops can always be moved in far less time than it takes to collect the stores and supplies in the advanced depôts, and we consider it of great importance to minimise this delay as far as possible. We have, therefore, with the Secretary of State's approval, made provision in the estimates of the coming year for the purchase of sufficient camels to complete an establishment of 3,250, which we propose to maintain in future, so that they will be immediately available, and can be utilised for the formation of advanced depôts, even before formal orders for mobilisation issue. We look to another immense advantage from the purchase of these camels. By thus maintaining an establishment of camel transport, the Government will be able to educate both officers and attendants in the care and management of camels, and will have a considerable nucleus of trained camel attendants who will be able to superintend those large numbers of hired and purchased camels—no less than 40,000 transport animals were employed with the Chitral Relief Force—which it is always necessary to obtain in case of an expedition. We believe that this will bring great advantages to us in any future campaign.

" The provision which we have made in the estimates provides under the head 'Rations for men' for all home supplies required for the field army; local supplies could not wisely be laid in, having regard to the stocks* already main-

tained, which are as much as can be turned over. Under the head 'Rations for animals' provision has been made for the purchase of fodder for the concentration period, for the fodder to accompany corps, for the marching stages and for one-fourth of the reserve. The remainder of the fodder could not wisely be laid in for the same reason as in the case of rations for men, but provision has been made for the provision of the fodder presses and engines required for pressing this amount on the occasion arising.

"Under the head 'Clothing' a full reserve of articles required has been provided for troops and followers, with certain deliberately considered exceptions.

"Under 'Transport Animals' provision has been made for the purchase of 1,750 mules and 3,250 camels; bullocks, it is believed, could be purchased when required. Employment for the mules and the camels can be found during peace, and there will be a saving on account of hire of transport in consequence. Bullocks on the other hand could not be economically employed during peace time. Provision has been made for the camel gear, transport carts, transport gear, water gear, regimental equipments, ambulance equipments, artificers' tools, stationery, forms, office furniture, miscellaneous equipment and packing materials to enable our field army to take the field without delay.

"Under 'Ordnance' provision has been made for all the stores required from home, and for local expenditure in providing the tents, harness, saddlery, Ordnance stores for medical and veterinary hospitals, entrenching tools, ammunition boxes and general stores for ammunition columns and field parks. In the Medical Department the medical and surgical stores, Commissariat stores, equipment and furniture required to complete the equipment of the field hospitals of the whole field army have been provided for. In the Veterinary Department the whole of the veterinary equipment and medicines, instruments and other supplies required will be purchased. Eight hundred and fifty artillery horses will be purchased in the coming cold season, and the shippers have already received notice that this number will be required; we already possess a reserve of about 150 horses. One thousand seven hundred and fifty mules and 3,250 camels with their gear will be provided. The establishments for the care of the horses, mules and camels are provided for in the estimates.

"It is evident that the maintenance of these additional animals involves a recurring charge in the estimates annually, and there will be a certain small annual charge for deterioration of stores and for compressing forage. For the year 1896-97 this recurring charge is estimated at a little under 6 lakhs; so that of the 49½ lakhs 43½ lakhs are an initial charge, which will drop out of the estimates in future years. But, on the other hand, it is estimated that in future years the recurring charge, which for the present year will be only 6 lakhs, will rise in round numbers to 13 lakhs. This initial charge of 43½ lakhs, and this annual recurring charge of 13 lakhs, do not, in my opinion, provide all that is required. The number of mules should, I consider, be increased in future years by about 2,700, and the number of camels be raised from 3,250 to 6,500. This would involve an additional initial expenditure of about 7 lakhs, and an additional annual expenditure of between 10 and 12 lakhs. These initial and annual charges are the price which India must pay for having its army ready for war. I believe that there is no greater extravagance than to maintain a large army and to keep that army unready for war. There is, it seems to me, but one excuse for military expenditure, that when the army on whose account this expenditure has been incurred is called upon to take the field, it shall be ready to do so promptly and in perfect order. I believe that when these preparations have been fully completed, the army of India will be in every detail as ready to take the field and as able to give a good account of its enemies as any army in the world.

"The increase of 6 lakhs in the Military Works estimates for this year is due to the provision of 4 lakhs for a cantonment in the Tochi Valley and 2 lakhs for works connected with the occupation of Chitral.

"Special Defence estimates for the coming year are 5¾ lakhs as against 15¼ lakhs in the current year and 22 lakhs in the year 1894-95. In the budget

estimate for the current year sufficient provision was made for nearly carrying to completion the whole programme of Special Defences, with the exception only of those items which the Government of India have decided should be abandoned or indefinitely postponed. But it was found impossible to spend the whole of the money during the year, and about 4 lakhs have lasped from one cause or another. The budget provision for 1896-97 is chiefly for carrying out works provided for but not executed in 1895-96. Two new items only have been brought forward, namely, an extension of the sea-wall at Middle Ground Battery, Bombay, which is necessary for the security of the work, and a new main magazine at Bombay. The provision made in 1896-97 should suffice to carry the Special Defence programme to completion, so far as it is considered desirable to carry out the original programme, and these Special Defence estimates should in future years disappear.

"My Lord, this is the last time that I shall speak or sit in this Council, and I will ask its indulgence while I mention briefly a few of the chief reforms which have been carried out, during the past five years, in the Departments of which I have been in charge.

"In the Royal Indian Marine, under the direction of that able officer, Captain Hext, while the tone and spirit of the service have greatly improved, there is not one test by which you can measure the work done which will not show that economy has been effected. Whether you take the cost per mile run of the ships, the cost per head of men conveyed by them, or the cost per ton of the vessels maintained, the charge is less than it was five years ago.

"Turning to the reforms in the Military Department, these have all had one of two objects, either the effecting of economy, or the making the army of India a more perfect instrument for war. First amongst these in time and date, and second to none in importance, is the reorganisation of the Intelligence Department at Army head-quarters. Upon the information of the Intelligence Department depends and must depend in all armies the original direction and impetus given to the army at the commencement of a campaign. And it is a well-known military axiom that, if the original impetus given is in the right direction and with sufficient force, half the campaign is already won. The Intelligence Department was insufficiently officered, and was stinted in funds. It was entirely reorganised and granted sufficient money to enable it to carry on its work, and was placed in charge of that most able officer, Colonel Elles, under whom and his successor it has become, I believe, as good as any Intelligence Department can be. The Chitral Relief Expedition was carried out, with scarcely any alteration, on the lines indicated in the Intelligence Department memorandum which I have already spoken of as having been placed in my hands on the 7th of March of last year.

"The next great reform has been in our mobilisation system. Five years ago this was only in embryo, and none of the present details had been worked out. A little less than five years ago the Mobilisation Committee, of which Lord Roberts was President, met at Simla, and the lines upon which mobilisation was to proceed were definitely decided. It was felt that a large committee was not the right machinery for carrying out a system full of extraordinarily complicated details, and a section was created in the Quartermaster-General's Department under the charge of that most valuable officer, Captain Kemball, for the purpose of working out all the details and keeping them constantly up to date. The troops to form the several brigades and divisions of the field army have been told off. Those of the first divisions have been supplied with their regimental equipment for war; transport, equipment and stores for the mobilisation of the first two divisions have been collected at the strategic points laid down. Field Service Manuals containing instructions for all arms and departments in case of mobilisation have been printed. The corps composing the field army are kept warned; the Staff and Army Departments are told off; railway time tables for the movement of the whole field army and its stores for long distances have been prepared in concert with the railway authorities. By the end of March, 1897, thanks to the provision made in the estimates for the coming year, the entire equipment and stores required for the whole field army will be in readiness.

"Our establishment of transport, which is our greatest difficulty in India, was increased by 2,000 mules in 1891, and will be again increased as I have already explained in the coming year, and at the end of the year we should, as I have said, be in possession of a nucleus of camel transport.

"Of the abolition of the Presidential Army System, and of the substitution for it of a single army of India, I have already spoken. This great reform had been so long delayed, though so constantly urged by successive Indian Governments, that it still seems to me almost difficult to believe that this dream has been so quietly and completely realised.

"The Coast Defences at Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon have been brought to completion, and the defence vessels of the Royal Indian Marine have been placed under the control of the Admiral Commanding the East India Squadron, by whom they will be utilised in case of war with a maritime Power.

"The defences of the North-West Frontier, including the lines of Quetta and the great bridge heads on the Indus at Sukkur and at Attock, have been completed. A series of forts has been completed at Rawal Pindi, forming a strong entrenched position. These forts required a long time for construction, and the Government of India thought it well that they should be made. But it has been decided to postpone the construction of the intermediate batteries, as these could comparatively rapidly be made, and in view of the great progress of modern military science it is thought that the armament should not yet be procured.

"Great progress has also been made in the armament of the troops. The Horse and Field Artillery have been armed with 12-pounder breach-loading guns, and every encouragement is given to them in the way of grants of ammunition and prizes to make the most by good shooting of that weapon. The British Infantry has been armed with the Lee-Metford magazine rifle, a most satisfactory arm. The only complaint made in regard to this weapon has been that the small-bore bullet has not, at short ranges, sufficient stopping power. Experiments have been conducted with a view to remedying this defect, and there is every reason to believe that a complete remedy has been found in a modification of the bullet. The Native Infantry and Cavalry have been armed with Martini-Henry rifles and carbines in place of Sniders, while the Sniders returned by the Native Infantry have, after conversion into smooth-bores, been handed over to the armed police. The shooting of both the British and Native Infantry is eminently satisfactory. Large grants of free ammunition are made for practice, and the troops are allowed to purchase, within certain limits, additional ammunition at considerably reduced prices.

"Great progress has been made in the manufacturing departments, and India is now turning out all her own small-arm ammunition, is making her own cartridge metal, gun fittings for the latest types of guns, powder, accoutrements, harness and saddlery to keep pace with the extended needs of the army in India; while under the able direction of Captain Mahon, and of General Walker, the Director-General of Ordnance, the manufacture of steel and steel projectiles has been successfully introduced at Cossipore.

"As examples of the economy of substituting Indian manufactures for articles from home, I may mention that the English price of Martini-Henry rifle cartridges is Rs. 71 per 1,000, and we manufacture them in India for Rs. 49 per 1,000. The English price of Lee-Metford cordite cartridges is Rs. 108 per 1,000; we manufacture them in India for Rs. 83 per 1,000. Twelve-pounder shrapnel shells cost in England Rs. 837 per 100; we manufacture them for Rs. 710. In every proposal for new manufacture in this country the Ordnance Department has been required to show that the local manufacture will be economical; and the result of our advance in this direction has been that every material increase in the Ordnance Indian budget estimate has been counterbalanced by a larger reduction in the Home estimates. The official Financial Review shows that in 1894-95 a saving of close upon 20 lakhs was effected during that year in the Bengal ordnance factories by local manufacture having taken the place of importation of stores.

"A Proof Department has been established at Balasore for the practical test of projectiles, fuzes, etc., made in India, before they are passed into the service.

"We have not as yet attempted the manufacture of cordite in India. For some time there was a doubt as to its suitability for standing the heat of India, as it failed in some cases to fulfil the War Office standard heat test. But its ballistic properties, even when it failed to fulfil this test, were unimpaired, and the War Office have recently acknowledged that the test, not the cordite, was in fault. The test has been reduced, the cordite thoroughly meets the requirements of the new test, and all anxiety has been removed. It causes rather excessive wear of the Lee-Metford rifle barrels. I have no doubt that means will be found of removing this drawback; and it is probable that in a rifle of larger calibre this wear would not take place, but pending certainty on this point cordite is not being introduced for the Native army. We are still experimenting to obtain a thoroughly satisfactory rolled cartridge case for the Henry-Martini rifle, as this will cost very much less than the solid-drawn cartridge case in use with the Lee-Metford. I have no hesitation in saying that we are on the point of success. There would undoubtedly be difficulties attending the manufacture of cordite in this country; and we do not propose to attempt it, unless there is reason to suppose we cannot obtain our full requirements at a reasonable rate from England. There would be no danger in depending upon England for it, as we should always keep a four-years' supply in this country.

"The greatly increased duties of the Ordnance Department have been hitherto carried out without increase to its staff. But it is under-officered, and, as this is not true economy, provision has been made in the estimates of the coming year for an increase of five officers to the department.

"The Commissariat Department has shown itself effective and successful in the many expeditions and campaigns that have taken place in the last five years, campaigns for the most part conducted in wild countries where it is most difficult to obtain supplies; and searching inquiries have convinced me that in time of peace its administration is as economical as can reasonably be expected.

"Lieutenants-General Commanding have since the 1st of April last been invested with the control over the Commissariat Department within their respective Commands, and are responsible for its maintenance in an efficient condition, as well as for strict economy in its administration. The Commissaries-General have been placed on their departmental staff; and Commissariat officers have been made staff officers of the Generals or other officers commanding districts or stations.

"The principle that as far as possible supplies and services should be arranged for by contract rather than by departmental agency has been carefully observed, and in the Bombay Command especially very considerable savings have been effected by introducing important changes in this direction.

"In all cases where Indian manufactures can be obtained as good in quality as imported articles, and no dearer in price, they have been substituted for imported articles. The gain in 1891-92 resulting from the use of stores manufactured in India in substitution for stores formerly imported through Secretary of State was Rs. 5,37,000, and in 1894-95 Rs. 16,50,000.

"The bread supply of the troops has received careful attention. An officer of the Commissariat was deputed to inspect mills and private bakeries in England in 1892, and consequent on his report schools of instruction have been established for the training of European departmental subordinates in bread-making, instructors having been obtained from Home. A native bakery class was established at Rawal Pindi, and a second class is about to be held in the coming year. With a view to checking the spread of enteric fever, dairy farms have been established at several stations throughout India and Burma. Officers have been trained in meat inspection since 1893. The entire supply of tinned meat is now obtained direct from the British Colonies, the supplies so obtained being better and cheaper than the American meats previously obtained from England.

"The spread of cultivation having made it almost impossible to obtain grass through the agency of grass-cutters from waste land, a system of grass cultivation was inaugurated in 1887. During the past five years these operations have been extended very considerably, and have been very successful financially and otherwise. Grass farms and rukhs are now existing practically to the full extent necessary in the Bengal and Punjab Commands, and Government have recently sanctioned the extension of the system to the Bombay Command. In the Bengal and Punjab Commands in 1894-95, the Financial Review shows that these grass operations resulted in a saving of Rs. 2,74,000, besides which there were further indirect savings by the reduction of claims from Silladar Cavalry corps for compensation for dearness of forage.

"It has been satisfactorily proved that the Commissariat rates for supplies are well within market rates, and that the compensation for dearness of food and forage given to troops corresponds fairly accurately with the fluctuation in those rates. The Department suffered great loss this year in the removal of its able chief, General Badcock. But in his new position as Quartermaster-General his valuable advice will still be available to the Government.

"In the Clothing Department every effort has been made to substitute clothing materials of *boná fide* Indian manufacture for imported articles, in order to encourage local industries, and in view to economy. The gain to the State by this procedure was in 1891-92 Rs. 1,68,000, and in 1894-95 Rs. 3,33,000. As a specimen of the success attending these efforts I may mention that the white drill for the summer clothing of British troops which costs about 3½*d.* a yard manufactured in India was reported upon by the Store Department of the India Office to be superior to the material costing about 4½*d.* a yard previously supplied from England, or to any material which could be manufactured in England at the price.

"The whole of the boots for the British troops serving in India are now made by Messrs. Cooper, Allen & Co. of Cawnpore. They are cheaper and at least as good as the boots previously supplied from England

"Helmets, formerly obtained from Home and costing up to 1892 Rs. 3-14, are now made in India for Rs. 2-12. Many internal improvements have been introduced in the Clothing Department.

"In the Military Works Department great progress has been made in the direction of sanitation. Pure water-supply has been laid down at a large number of the military stations in India, including Secunderabad, Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Allahabad, Dum-Dum, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Quetta; and each year the number of such stations is being added to. Provision has been made in the estimates of the coming year for the water-supply of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to which my hon'ble friend Mr. Rees has alluded; not for the whole cost of that scheme, but for as much as it is believed can be usefully expended upon it during the financial year. Improved systems of conservancy have been introduced, and we are now experimenting at several stations with different kinds of incinerators, by which method of disposal of the solid products of sewage it is to be hoped that the health of our troops may be greatly improved.

"In one most important matter, the horsing of the Cavalry and Artillery, considerable advance has been made. For horses for our Artillery and for the greater part of the British Cavalry we are dependent upon Australia, and it became necessary to raise the prices which had hitherto been given, as the supply was falling off in consequence of the diminished value of the rupee. The price now given is £45 sterling, with which the shippers are thoroughly content, and I believe that I may confidently say that nowhere in the world are any cavalry and artillery so well horsed as ours are in India. Three regiments of British Cavalry are now mounted on country-breds by which a considerable saving is effected. But at present the local markets do not supply horses fit for this purpose in sufficient numbers to mount more than three British regiments.

"It is impossible to buy country-bred horses of an age fit for issue as remounts. Young horses, if left with the zamindars who have bred them, are worked too young, and are not sufficiently well fed or allowed sufficient freedom

in that early stage of a horse's life when his growth depends upon good feeding and freedom. Consequently, the Government has established rearing depôts at Ahmednagar, Hapur and Kurnal. It buys, every year, some hundreds of young stock at eighteen months of age and over, and rears them in the very best conditions under its own care, issuing them when fit as remounts. The age of issue of remounts to British Cavalry and Artillery has been raised from four years to five years. Although this involves an additional initial expenditure in the cost of the horse when issued, there is no doubt that horses which are not worked till five years old will last longer and stand the strain of heavy weights better than horses which are worked at an earlier age. The Government horse depôts have been strictly limited to their functions of rearing, breaking and acclimatising horses. The old stud system, abolished several years ago, but which had begun again to crop up, was absolutely abolished and forbidden four years ago. There is now no competition whatever between the Government and the private breeders in the matter of breeding horses. The Government of India is indebted to Colonel Deane, Director of Army Remounts, for his loyal co-operation in its orders in this respect, and for his excellent management of the remount depôts.

"A great improvement in horse-breeding in India has taken place. There is a distinct improvement in the quality of the horses at the fairs upon which the Silladar Cavalry are dependent for their remounts. The present Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department, Veterinary-Colonel Queripel, is an enthusiast on the subject of horse-breeding, and I have little doubt that it will improve greatly in his hands. He has induced several of the Native States to take the question up.

"Mule-breeding too has made considerable progress. We have imported first class donkey stallions from Europe and elsewhere, and for the past three years we have been able to obtain the whole of our requirements in mules, both for transport and for ordnance purposes, within the limits of India.

"As regards the personnel of the army, the British soldier is well paid. He receives the equivalent of his sterling pay at the current official rate of exchange; and, as his expenditure is all in India, he has benefited by the fall in the sterling value of the rupee. He is well fed, well housed and well clothed, and a new clothing scheme is on the point of being introduced, which, while it results in economy to the State, will also save the pocket of the soldier, and will ensure his always being clothed in a dress suitable to the climate, the cloth clothing worn in England being, with the exception of certain regiments, abolished for India.

"As regards the Native army, the opinion of the Military authorities has long been that class regiments are better fitted for war than regiments composed of several classes. And in this direction progress has been made. Sixteen mixed battalions of Hindustani regiments have been reconstituted into class regiments of Brahmins, Rajputs, Jats and Muhammadans. And in Madras seven battalions of infantry have been reconstituted by transforming battalions of Military police, composed of Gurkhas, Sikhs, Punjabis and other hardy and valiant races into local battalions for service in Burma. In Bombay a class company system has been introduced, and two regiments have been converted into local corps, for service in Baluchistan, composed of warlike tribes of Northern India. It is believed that the class company system will result in our obtaining recruits of a better stamp than those obtainable under the old system in which men of all classes were indiscriminately mixed together.

"An improved system of recruiting has been introduced, under which officers specially selected are told off for the recruiting of certain classes of soldiers in the Punjab, in Bengal and in Bombay. This system cannot yet be introduced into Madras, for the authorities there have not as yet sufficient information as to the classes suitable for recruitment in that Command; but the existing system of recruiting there has been improved, and certain unwarlike races will no longer be recruited.

"The increase of pay of Rs. 2 granted to the dismounted branches of the Native army in the current year is already having its effect in an improvement in the class of men who join the army. And I may mention that the deficiency

in the strength of the army as compared with sanctioned establishments was a thousand less on the first of this month than on the first of March last year. There is little doubt that as the increased advantages given to the soldier become more widely known their effect will become more marked.

"One great step is being taken towards the comfort of the Native soldier. The old system under which he built his own lines, receiving a hutting and repair allowance from the Government, is being gradually replaced by a system under which good lines of an improved pattern are being built for him by the Government, and maintained at the expense of Government. The estimates for the current year and coming year each contain a grant sufficient to build from three to four new sets of lines, and at the end of a few years all the Native Infantry should be decently and comfortably housed.

"An Act was passed in this Legislative Council in 1894 revising and amending the Indian Articles of War, and they are now thoroughly adapted to the disciplinary requirements of the Native army.

"As regards the numbers of the army, there has been practically no addition to the army during the past five years, and the occupation of all the new territory which has come under our control, whether on the frontiers of Burma, or on the North-West Frontier of India, has been provided for by the redistribution of the troops.

"But the Reserves of the Native army which stood on the 1st of April 1891 at a strength of 7,093 now stand at a strength of 15,567. These are all thoroughly trained soldiers within good fighting limits of age. They are called up annually and trained at the centres of the regiments to which they belong, and they will be a most substantial and valuable addition to our army in case of its having to take the field.

"Finally, there are the Imperial Service Troops, which have to a great extent taken the place of the large inferior and undisciplined armies formerly kept up by the Native States in India. They have made great progress under the Inspector-General, Colonel Melliss, during the past five years. By the latest report in the hands of Government these troops numbered 7,970 cavalry, 289 artillery, 303 Sappers and Miners, 9,015 infantry, 497 camel corps and 942 transport corps, a total of 18,710, with 1,400 transport ponies and 600 carts. The troops are trained under the supervision of British officers, they have recently been armed with Martini-Henry rifles, and many of them have now reached a stage of efficiency which, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, would render them valuable auxiliaries to our army in the field. To the services of the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops and of the Transport Corps of Jeypore and Gwalior in the Chitral Relief Expedition I have already alluded.

"On the European side, the volunteers, who in April 1891 numbered less than 20,000 efficients and less than 23,000 enrolled, now number nearly 24,000 efficients and nearly 30,000 enrolled. Additional concessions have been given to them in the way of grants for camps-of-exercise and field days, relieving the pockets of the officers of expense, and for construction of armouries, head-quarters buildings, etc. By the Act passed a fortnight ago the Governor General in Council has obtained power to call out the volunteers for actual military service in case of emergency, and to provide them with pay, supplies and transport, and to give pensions and gratuities to them and their families in case of wounds or death.

"These, my Lord, are some of the great improvements which have been made in the army in the past five years. When my predecessor in office, the late General Sir George Chesney, left India, he left behind him an important and long minute on the Indian Army and Military Administration, in which he recommended certain improvements and reforms. Some few of these have been deliberately considered and rejected, but the rest, with one exception, have been either entirely carried out, or are in actual progress. That one exception is an increase to the number of British officers with the Native army.

"Were it necessary now for me to write for my successor such a minute, I should confine my expression of the wants of the army of India to three

points—more transport, more officers and more garrison artillery. I hope that that transport may be provided in the next year or two. Our forts and batteries are undermanned, but it has not been in our power to provide the money for an increase to the garrison artillery establishments.

"The greatest want, in my opinion, and, I know, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, is an increase to the number of British officers. We have endeavoured to meet this by establishing a reserve of officers, but the attempt has been a failure. Civilians in the service of the State would be far too heavily occupied with their own duties for us to be able to count upon their service with the army in case of war, and the number of British civilians in India not in the service of the State is so small, and they are all such busy men, that it is little wonder that we have had but few applications to join the reserve of officers. Yet, upon the outbreak of war, we ought to increase the number of European officers with every unit of the Native army, and we should require some hundreds of officers for transport duties, and for various staff appointments in the field. Where to lay hands upon these officers is a problem that has not yet been solved. Should the finances of India improve, I earnestly hope that this question will not be lost sight of.

"In addition to the reforms which I have above enumerated, there is one which is unknown outside the walls of the Military and Finance Departments and the India Office in London, and that is the internal reform of our military financial system. The system which I found in existence was one that did not give sufficient control even in times when money was plentiful, and was utterly unsuited for times of difficulty. The Military Member of Council and Finance Department did not have that control over military expenditure which they should have had. For that system one has been substituted, under which not one rupee of additional expenditure can be sanctioned by any one but the Military Member of Council himself, under which no expenditure not provided for in the estimates is sanctioned during any current year, unless it is of absolute and urgent necessity, and no fresh expenditure is added to future estimates until after the Military and Financial Members have personally agreed upon the amount available for military expenditure within which the estimates must be kept. I take this opportunity of expressing my sense of deep personal indebtedness to Colonel Miley, the Military Accountant-General, for his untiring efforts to assist me in carrying out these reforms, and in effecting true economy. I would like to give this Council one specimen of the Accountant-General's work, which will, I think, convey confidence to the minds of this Council and of the public ; especially to those who remember the failure to forecast the expenditure in the Afghan war. Within about five weeks from the starting of the Chitral Relief Force, the Accountant-General sent to the Finance Department his approximate estimate of the cost of the expedition. It was a full estimate, in which an allowance had been made for contingencies under each separate head. The actual expenditure has been 19 per cent. below the Accountant-General's estimate. I can assure this Council that the most rigid economy is now practised in all matters of military expenditure, that no effort is spared by the Military Department, by the Commander-in-Chief and the heads of departments to effect reductions of expenditure wherever they can be effected without detriment to the efficiency of the army, and that, except for military expeditions which cannot be provided for in the estimates, such things as supplementary estimates have altogether ceased.

"I am to be suceeded in charge of the Military Department by an officer, Sir Edwin Collen, who has for the past five years been working with me heart and soul in these reforms, whose ability is well known, and whose efforts in favour of economy have not been exceeded by those of any officer in the service of the Government. I would ask this Council to trust him.

"The past five years have been years of great difficulty for the Military Department. There have been a great number of frontier expeditions, which have upset our budgets, and have been unwillingly concurred in by the Commander-in-Chief and myself. There has been, owing to the fall in exchange, a financial pressure such as had been hitherto unknown.

"In face of these facts I trust, my Lord, that the list of improvements and reforms which have been effected in our army and our military administration will not be considered by this Council an unsatisfactory record of progress.

"The army in India is in my opinion none too large for the work it may be called upon at any time to perform, and I trust that this Council will never lend a willing ear to those who advocate reduction of military expenditure other than that recommended by your Excellency's Government. For I say deliberately and advisedly, after the closest and most minute study of every detail of that expenditure, that such reduction could only result in that worst and most wicked of all waste, the maintenance of an army which would be either insufficient in strength, or unfit and unready for war."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I should like to say a few words on the subject of Provincial Finance and paragraphs 60-64 of the Hon'ble Member's statement. I hardly think it possible that at the present day Local Governments can have any such misapprehension of their true relation to the Supreme Government as the Hon'ble Member describes. Personally I have always refused to admit that there can be any separation of interests between the Government of India and the Local Administrations. The latter are as much interested in the expenditure directly controlled by the Imperial Government as the Imperial Government itself. But the principle applies in the other direction also. The Imperial Government is, or ought to be, as much interested in the matters left to the Provincial Governments as any or all of those Governments. Now I have received myself as a provincial administrator, as a general rule, the most generous treatment and support from the Government of India during the past ten years. Our relations have ordinarily been of the most amicable kind. But nevertheless it has at times appeared to me that the Supreme Government did not always realise that it has as great a responsibility for local administration as the Local Government itself. I have seen or seemed to see a tendency on the part of that Government to wash its hands of this responsibility, especially as regards finance. I thought I saw this when as Chief Commissioner of Burma I protested vigorously against the mulct of 18 lakhs taken from that province in 1894-95, and which I am glad to see now given back. I know that my hon'ble friend will repudiate the idea, but I have, I believe, none the less seen it elsewhere also in operation, conscious or unconscious. I refer to it, however, now not by way of complaint about the past, but in order to enter a caveat in view of the revision of the provincial contracts to which the Hon'ble Member alludes in his paragraph 60. I trust that he will enter upon this revision in full consciousness of the fact that the Imperial Government is as much interested in the development and improvement of provincial administration as the Provincial Governments themselves, and that any check inflicted on them is a check to the whole imperial machine. I must say I deprecate the way in which these quinquennial revisions have too frequently been carried out. The provincial sheep is summarily thrown on its back, close clipped and shorn of its wool and turned out to shiver till its fleece grows again.

"The normal history of a Provincial contract is this—two years of screwing and saving and postponement of works; two years of resumed energy on a normal scale, and one year of dissipation of balances in the fear that if not spent they will be annexed by the Supreme Government, directly or indirectly, at the time of revision. Now, all this is wrong, not to say demoralising. I say that the Supreme Government ought not to sheer too closely each quinquennium. It is as much interested in the continuity of work as the Local Governments: and ought to endeavour to secure this and avoid extreme bouleversements of the Provincial finances. In the first two Provincial contracts India left Bengal not only its accumulated balance, bur part of its normal and recurring surplus. In the last three contracts it has taken the whole normal surplus, leaving Bengal to create a new surplus, and make what it could out of the progressive growth of its revenues. This necessarily inflicts on the province at least two years of leanness at the outset of each quinquennium. It would be an immense gain to local administration if the Government of India could see its way to renewing the contracts

with as little change as practicable on each occasion It is only in this way that the element of fiscal certainty, which was put forward in 1870 as one of the main objects of decentralisation, can be secured. Hitherto we have had but little of certainty. Not only have the terms of the contract been repeatedly changed, but 3 out of 5 have been practically set aside. I do not grumble at this. I would willingly surrender every available rupee if Imperial necessities required it. We are, as I said at starting, all one Government. I merely desire to suggest that this unity should be recognised throughout all the financial arrangements, and as little disturbance as possible be introduced on each occasion of quinquennial revision."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said:—"During the past week I have been making an attempt, by studying the public newspapers, to discover on what particular lines my Financial Statement was likely to be attacked. I failed somewhat in that effort, because I have found that the proposals of the Government as made in the Statement have been generally accepted. There was one newspaper, I admit, that I looked to with some fear and trembling—it is a weekly newspaper published in Calcutta, a newspaper that never has a good word to say for the Government or any of its doings, and I was afraid that this newspaper would have some words of commendation for the Financial Statement—a commendation which would damn it in its author's eyes. But fortunately I found that this newspaper did not approve of the Statement. It did not give any particular reasons, but it did not approve of it, and it went on to accuse me of something like the fraud, of which the Hon'ble Rai Ananda Charlu has been accusing me, namely, that of diverting the Famine Insurance Grant, or the Famine Insurance Fund, as he insists upon calling it, to purposes for which it was never intended. I have also been accused of fraudulently making up the accounts by a gentleman on the Bombay side who is under the delusion that he knows something about Indian finance and has been making occasional attempts to induce the public to share in his hallucination. He stated that it was no wonder that I should bring forward the accounts of 1894-95 as showing how accurately we had forecasted them in the revised estimates presented last March, because we had already obviously taken the revised estimate as our basis and falsified the accounts so as to make them work up to the estimate. He was able to show this by comparing the Statement of Accounts we published with the estimates with one that we published in one of our Gazettes in February. Now, it requires only an elementary acquaintance with our accounts to know that when we first make them up we gather the land-revenue and the interest each under a single head, because it is a single class of receipt or of charge; but that afterwards, when making up our final accounts, we divide these preliminary figures between two different heads, namely, the land-revenue ordinary, and the land-revenue due to Irrigation, and in the case of interest, part of the interest we pay is transferred to the charge of the Irrigation and the Railway Accounts. All this was perfectly plain on the face of the Account presented for certain comparative purposes in the Gazette in February; but by suppressing the differences in the names we gave to the heads, this critic of mine on the Bombay side professed to show that we produce different figures under the same designation. Of course they were different figures, because they refer entirely to different things. If he had carried the comparison into detail, he would have found that the figures he produced in one statement exactly corresponded with the figures I had produced in another. I only notice these matters because they have been given currency to by one of the leading newspapers of Bombay. I think it necessary, as I shall have to answer other charges of fraudulent concoction of accounts, to state that these accounts are made under safeguards which render it perfectly impossible, even if the Government of India desired to produce fraudulent accounts, for it to do so. I am accustomed to be hauled over the coals for doing dishonest actions; but political criticism in this country is young, and it has not emerged from that primitive stage in which it consists of accusing your adversary, with or without evidence, of dishonest actions. But what did touch me in the criticism presented in Bombay was that we were not only supposed to be rogues in making up our accounts, but also declared to be such fools as to provide the public in our own Gazette with the means of convicting us.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute has prepared a long discussion, and I think on the whole a very useful one for the purposes of the Government of India upon many questions raised in the Budget. I call it a very useful discussion, because I think it is very desirable, and that it is a very valuable assistance to us to get a calm statement of the manner in which our accounts and financial transactions present themselves to a non-official gentleman who has at heart the interests of the province to which he belongs.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute was good enough to give me a copy of his statement last night, and in the course of this morning I have been able to examine his statements and some figures on which he has founded them. Now, Sir, of course an Hon'ble Member who gives me a statement of this kind places himself, I know, at a very great disadvantage. He gives me a very great dialectic advantage over him; he knows that the last word will come to me, and that I may make use of his statement without the possibility of his making any answer to my criticisms. I desire to avoid as far as possible using any language which can be interpreted as in any way disparaging the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute's criticisms, because, as I say, I do admit it is very useful for us to know what view is taken of many of these matters by an independent gentleman in his position. But I am bound at the same time to point out that many of the statements and figures presented are very far from correct. I know that in these matters I am at a very great advantage. He is dealing with figures new to him—figures which in their very mass are very difficult to follow, and I am dealing with matters with which I have been familiar during the whole of my life. For one of the statements the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute drew up he was good enough to come to me for information. I gave him that information at once, but in regard to the other matters I regret that he did not ask me for further information, because I could have saved him a very great deal of criticism which I think somewhat unfounded.

"Now the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute addresses himself first of all to the Famine Insurance Grant, and what he has said has been repeated with additions by the Hon'ble Rai Ananda Charlu. I think it will be better for me to notice first the points which the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute has taken up, and afterwards to take up those to which the Hon'ble Rai Ananda Charlu drew attention.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute objects to the reduction of the amount of the Famine Insurance Fund on the ground that we spent during the last fifteen years an average representing one crore and sixteen lakhs. I cannot admit this to be true. I am quite sure that, if any person having an income (say) of five lakhs of rupees chose to invest of that income two lakhs in railway shares and two lakhs in Government securities, it would not be said that he spent his whole income. That is exactly what we have been doing with our Famine Insurance Grant. We have not spent the 116 lakhs; the greater part of that has been invested in railways and in Government securities. It is obvious, therefore, that the fact that we have laid out 116 lakhs in these investments is no argument to show that it is for the future necessary for protection against famine to maintain the grant at its original figure—1½ millions.

"Then he calls upon us to remit the special taxes imposed at the time when this Insurance Fund was instituted. And he says that the provinces interested in this special taxation will naturally claim immediate consideration of the subject from us. In the first place, I have to point out that the taxes imposed for the institution of the Famine Insurance policy did not exceed one crore of rupees, and that therefore no question of their remission at present arises. I will make a quotation on this point from one of Sir John Strachey's Financial Statements (1880-81), in which he says—

'As I have already explained, that taxation amounted originally to Rx. 1,345,000. It has now been reduced to Rx. 1,000,000.'

"So that the amount of taxation which was called the famine taxation and was instituted at the time when the Famine Insurance Grant was instituted does not exceed the amount set aside now as famine insurance. Moreover, I rather think that the Hon'ble Member is not aware to what a small extent his own province is interested in this famine taxation. The details of it are before

me; they were given in the Financial Statement of 1879-80. They consisted for the most part of the license-tax amendment, ordinarily called the income-tax, and of the Bengal public works cess. Then there were small amounts of local taxation, of which the additional cess in the Central Provinces comes only to 1½ lakhs of rupees. It would appear, therefore, that the Hon'ble Member's province is very little interested in the question of the abolition of the taxation which was instituted at the time of the Famine Insurance Grant, and I am quite sure from what the Hon'ble Member says in his speech of the smallness of the contribution which Bengal makes compared with other provinces that he would not argue in favour of the remission of that part of the taxation which is represented by the public works cess of Bengal.

"I wish to point out with reference to this point that Sir John Strachey, when he instituted this Famine Grant, distinctly declared that any intermission of it did not involve in the smallest degree the question of the remission of the particular taxation levied at the time of the grant And it is very obvious that that cannot be the case. Our last tax in point of date was the imposition of the customs-duties. We levied the customs-duties because the value of the rupee had fallen from 14 or 14½ to 13 pence. If there was any force in the argument of the Hon'ble Member, it is obvious that our first endeavour when the rupee rises ought to be to abolish these customs-duties and not touch any part of the rest of the taxation of the Empire. Now I do not think there is any person who would urge that as the first tax to be got rid of.

"There are a great number of taxes for the prior remission of which claims may be made—one from the Hon'ble Rai Ananda Charlu for example, that a portion of the income-tax should go. We have a claim from the Hon'ble Rai Ananda Charlu, and also I think from the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute, that the salt-tax should go. It is obvious that these claims are founded upon a theory quite different from that which would attach to each tax a particular ear-mark and declare that when the increase of expenditure, with reference to which that special taxation had been levied, ceased, it should become the duty of Government to abolish the particular tax levied for it. Sir John Strachey was very clear on that point, and I shall read a short extract from his Financial Statement, the same statement as that from which I quoted before, of 1878-79, in which he says—

'I need hardly say, after what has been said on former occasions, that the Government can entertain no idea of giving these taxes up and of sacrificing a million a year of revenue.'

"I would wish to point out to the Hon'ble Rai Ananda Charlu that this statement was made at a time when Sir John Strachey was suspending the Famine Grant, and that even at that time he declared that he would not propose to remit the taxation which was levied with reference to the constitution of the Famine Insurance Grant."

The Hon'ble RAI ANANDA CHARLU BAHÁDUR: "Kindly give me the year."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND: "It is paragraph 54 of the Financial Statement of 1880-81. Sir John Strachey goes on to say—

'Even if those taxes were as bad as some think them, a time like the present, when we have to meet the heavy obligations entailed by a serious war, would not be opportune for abandoning them; still less could such a course be approved by those who believed, with me, that these taxes are far less objectionable than others that could be named, and that when the time comes for remitting taxes, it is not with these that we ought to begin.'

"When a tax is imposed, whether it is imposed at a time when it is necessary to make a special provision for famine, or whether it is imposed at a time when the conquest of a new province has necessitated the increase of our army expenditure, or whether it is imposed, as it was two years ago, at a time when great difficulties in exchange had increased the burden of our expenditure, that tax becomes part of the regular fiscal system of

the Empire. When we come to questions of remission of taxation, which I hope is not very far distant—although I do not like to prophesy until I am sure—we must take up the remission of taxation as a thing which is quite independent of the particular expenditure for which the tax has been levied. We must choose for remission those taxes which are found to be most burdensome and whose remission will bring the greatest relief to the Empire.

" My statement of the financial relations between Provincial Governments and the Imperial Government has been criticised in more than one direction. I am afraid that the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute is one of those against whose views it was my object to remonstrate, one of those, namely, who think that the Local Governments and the local objects have necessarily a first claim upon the revenues and that the Imperial Government is something which lies entirely outside. In fact, the Hon'ble Mr. Charlu went further than that and protested against our imagining that the Local Governments were only the agents of an absentee landlord and were merely collecting taxes for some other Government. I am glad for one thing that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has very promptly repudiated these claims, and I am sure that every Local Government will admit, as he has admitted, that it is both legally and constitutionally the agent of the Government of India for carrying on the administration of its province, and that it cannot declare to us that its business is to keep its own revenue in its own hands and refuse to be responsible to the Government of India for the revenues it collects. In talking of it as an agent it is to be understood that I am not denying it a large amount of discretion. In fact, the whole system is founded on the theory that it is still an independent Government and has all the functions of a Government, but that we must control the action of the Local Governments in their financial proceedings on the theory that the whole financial system of India is one, and that we cannot break up the system into financially separate provinces and make these provinces independent contributories to a central account. This is one of the proposals which the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute makes in his statement. In connection with it he says :—

'This complaint is not, as the Hon'ble Member puts it, that each province thinks the richer provinces have a surplus which they are made to disgorge for the poorer provinces, but that under the present arrangements the poorer provinces are made to contribute more than their proper shares in order that the richer provinces might not be taxed their full share of the Imperial contribution.'

" And here, my Lord, I think that the Hon'ble Member's statements are not borne out by the figures which I set forth in my Financial Statement, from which it will be seen that, as a matter of fact, the richer provinces do contribute a very much larger share than the poorer provinces. I would ask attention to paragraph 63 of the Financial Statement in which I showed the figures of the contributions made to the central account by the various Governments. Now, I take the Central Provinces: those provinces have a population of ten millions and contribute Rx. 451,000. Bengal has a population of seven times as much, but contributes ten times as much. Madras has a population of three and a half times as much, but contributes ten times as much. Bombay has a population of not quite twice the amount of the Central Provinces, but its contribution is about six times the amount that the Central Provinces contribute. I think there is no better proof than that afforded by those statements that the present provincial system is not liable to the charge, that the poorer provinces are taxed beyond their power, and that the largest provinces get off with too small a contribution.

" And with reference to the proposal that it might be possible to alter the system of assignment altogether, which has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute, and partly also by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, I can only say that the question has been considered over and over again and that there are immense difficulties in the way. You cannot deal with India as a homogeneous country. Various provinces are in various stages of advancement. Bombay and Bengal, which have been a long time under the control of the British Government, are advanced provinces to an extent to which such recent occupation as the Central Provinces can lay no claim. They are better fitted out with roads and communications; their whole administrative

system is more complete; the population is for the most part a more dense one; and their industrial development is also very much greater. You cannot deal on the same footing with such provinces as Bombay and the Central Provinces, which, although neighbours of each other, are yet in such entirely different stages of development. Now, if we were to attempt to make a theoretical distribution of liability according to the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute's plan so that the same tax per head should be levied towards Imperial purposes from the various provinces, we would be met at the outset by this impossibility—we would be assuming an equality between provinces which does not exist. It is perhaps a fault, but it is an inevitable fault of the provincial system, that we must take the actual state of each province as a starting point, and the result of the provincial system, as at present applied, is that taking that starting pcint each Local Government can practically keep in its demands upon the general account its relative position with reference to all other provinces. We cannot, for example, reduce the assignment made to Bombay because we find that in some respects its expenditure is greater than that of Bengal and might theoretically be reduced to the same standard. It is not practicable to impose upon any province an obligation to reduce its expenditure to the standard of another province. Suppose, for example, that dealing with questions by the head of population, we were to tell Bombay that we must reduce its assignment by half a crore. What would that mean to Bombay? It would only mean that it would not have the means of carrying on its existing system of administration; perhaps it would have to discharge some hundreds of its officers. We would certainly dislocate by this means its whole administration. We must, therefore, as I say, deal with each province, in the consideration of the requirements of its administrative expenditure, almost as a separate unit, and in these matters at least take each province as we find it. I quite agree with the theory of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the Government of India has a very direct interest in provincial expenditure and should not wash its hands of responsibility for it. I think the Government of India gave a very satisfactory proof of their acceptance of that theory in returning into the hands of the Provincial Administrations the balances which it was obliged to take from them when it had to impose upon them a share of the retrenchment which had to be effected two years ago.

"I have taken a note also of the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute's remarks in which he called upon us for reduction of taxation, but unfortunately they are mixed up with calls for increase of expenditure. These are two things which it is very obvious will not go together. You cannot reduce taxation and at the same time urge, as Mr. Bhuskute does, that 'the department of Police should undergo a thorough revision,' that 'there is an universal cry for the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions, and for larger grants for higher education' on the ground that the taste for learning has increased and the amounts at present allowed are inadequate. I freely admit that it is highly desirable that we should increase expenditure in some directions, but it must be continually borne in mind that if we increase the expenditure we can only do so by increasing taxation. It is no use to call upon us to diminish this tax and that tax, if at the same time you call for increased expenditure. At the same time I would call attention to one of the theories of the Hon'ble Rai Ananda Charlu with reference to provincial and local arrangements. He protests against our entering upon a new settlement of our contracts with the Provincial Governments with the idea that we are going to make money out of the operation. He points out with perfect truth that the local funds, which, I admit, are in Madras developed to a much larger extent than in any other part of India, are demanding larger assignments of funds from the Provincial Government, that the Provincial Government requires for this and other purposes larger funds; and he argues that therefore we are called upon to increase the provincial assignment that all this may be undertaken. But then the question is where is the money to come from? He protests against our sending Settlement-officers over the land because it means enhancement of land-revenue; and he wants the salt-tax reduced. You cannot be increasing your provincial assignments and increasing provincial and local expenditure unless you are prepared to pay for it by paying increased taxes.

"He has called upon us also to restore the Famine Fund, and declares that

it is useless for us to talk of restoring the Famine Fund, because in order to do that we must repay to it the seven crores of rupees by which the forward totals fall short of 1½ crores a year. I have to ask again where these seven crores are to come from? I would ask, for example, what would be thought if I were to give notice now, that, as the Hon'ble Rai Ananda Charlu has pointed out this obligation on the part of Government, at the next sitting of Council I would introduce a Bill by which the income-tax for the present year would be quintupled, because it would require fully that amount of taxation to restore these seven crores of rupees which he represents to belong to the Famine Fund? Government does not possess money other than what it derives from taxation. It is no use saying that we must get this money and that money if at the same time it is known that it cannot be got except by taxation. The Famine Fund had occasionally to be suspended because the Government did not possess the money to keep it at a crore and a half; and it deliberately chose to suspend the grant rather than impose a new burden upon the people. If the Hon'ble Rai Ananda Charlu's advice had been taken then it would have been necessary, in order to keep up the Famine Grant up to the mark, to impose some new tax upon the people; it is quite obvious that in no other way could Government have observed the obligation which he insists upon to keep up the Famine Fund to a standard of one and a half crores. But, as regards this assumed standard, I shall read a paragraph from Sir John Strachey's statement dated the 27th December, 1877, which shews that it was never his intention to permanently fix it at one and a half crores, and that he knew perfectly well that the question would arise whether it should be maintained at that figure or should be reduced :—

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'Making all allowances for these considerations, I cannot now venture to estimate the yearly average cost of famines in loss of revenue and actual expenditure at less than £1,500,000. This amount has necessarily been arrived at in a somewhat arbitrary manner, and it will be seen to correspond approximately with the sum that would be requisite to distribute the charges of the last five years over a period of ten years. It will remain for the Government in the future to reconsider, from time to time, the practical result of the assumption which we are now constrained to make on what are necessarily imperfect grounds, and to take all requisite steps in the way of correcting any error into which farther experience may indicate that we have fallen, either in the one direction or the other.'

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"I cannot imagine a more distinct statement made by the founder of the Fund shewing that it was not to be fixed at one and a half crores and that the amount was to be reconsidered from time to time. We have done so, and the Government has come to the conclusion on the facts set forth in the Financial Statement that, for the present at least, we meet all necessary obligation by keeping it at a million. So far as the power to reduce the amount is concerned, the Government is at perfect liberty to reduce it to a million or any other sum which the experience of the past may teach to be expedient. The original sum was fixed as the amount which the then Government calculated to be sufficient and expedient, and in the same way the present or any future Government can consider the question upon the same basis and find it sufficient and expedient to fix it at a crore. I am rather sorry to see that an Hon'ble Member of this Council should charge the Government with something like a breach of faith or dishonesty in its reducing the amount to a million, and should declare that he expects further dishonesty to take place because we have been using the term 'grant' instead of the term 'fund' which he prefers to use. As to this point perhaps I may also quote from the same speech of Sir John Strachey. It is to these speeches, delivered at the time of the institution of the Famine Fund or Famine Grant that we must appeal to discover the meaning of the Famine Insurance system and to see from the expressions in them what the intentions were that the founders wished to be carried out :—

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'So far, however, as we can now speak for the future, the Government of India intends to keep this million and a half as an insurance against famine alone. In saying

this I should explain that we do not contemplate the constitution of any separate statutory fund, as such a course would be attended with many useless and inconvenient complications, without giving any real security. Unless, then, it should be proved hereafter by experience that the annual appropriation of a smaller sum from our revenues will give to the country the protection which it requires, we consider that the estimates of every year ought to make provision for religiously applying the sum I have mentioned to this sole purpose, and I hope that no desire to carry out any administrative improvement, however urgent, or any fiscal reform, however wise, will tempt the Government to neglect this sacred trust.'

"One of the inconvenient complications which Sir John Strachey foresaw and deprecated was that we would from time to time have to temporarily increase the taxation purely for maintaining the Fund at a certain amount, and we might have now to introduce a Bill to levy seven crores of rupees of new taxes from the people in order to restore this seven crores which the Hon'ble Member claims for his Famine Fund.

"The Hon'ble Member does not at all say what we are to do with these seven crores. I suppose they are to be put into some hiding place. He seems to have overlooked the fact that there is nobody but ourselves to whom the restoration could be made; it is the Government treasury alone to whom the restoration could be made.

"There is one thing also with reference to which I desire to express my regret. The Hon'ble Member who represents Madras has used the word 'protest' half a dozen times, and it is my duty on the part of Government also to make a protest. My protest is this, that when an Hon'ble Member desires to make a statement on a subject in which he accuses the Government of dishonesty, which the Hon'ble Member has done, he ought to be very careful in ascertaining the facts. I do not think that my hon'ble friend Rai Ananda Charlu has done so before bringing this accusation against us. If I followed his statement rightly—and Hon'ble Members here have had the same opportunity as I have had of following his speech—he has accused us of suppressing the Famine Fund, and he has accused us of using this Fund for the purposes of ordinary irrigation, ordinary railway-construction and other things. He has also accused us of concealing these facts. At the last meeting of the Council I stated that if any Hon'ble Member desired to have information on any points which were not fully enough explained in the Financial Statement, I would be very pleased if he gave me notice of what he wanted in order that I might possibly give him all the information he pleased. The Hon'ble Rai Ananda Charlu has not asked for a single piece of information, and yet he now says that the Government has acted dishonestly in respect of these moneys and we are withholding the facts and the accounts of the expenditure. There is not a single point in all the information which he says we are withholding because we dare not publish it, in which the fullest details are not set forth in our annual accounts for the benefit of every one who desires information; and they are set out not only for the year concerned but for all previous years. The Government accounts are available for any Hon'ble Member (in fact, for any member of the public,) who wishes to see them, and any one with the slightest knowledge of how the work of Government is done ought to know that the Government publishes these accounts. I have great pleasure in passing down a copy of the accounts of 1894-95 to the Hon'ble Rai Ananda Charlu, if he wants to satisfy himself that the Government of India has published the full information he desires.

"I am afraid I am a little discursive in the order in which I take up the different subjects. It is rather difficult for me to take up my subjects in a regular and definite order, because I have been busy the whole day in taking notes of the various statements which have been made by the speakers, and I am obliged to bring matters forward in the order in which I have taken notes.

"I am led back now to the salt-duties, which have been criticised and represented to us as a heavy burden upon the people. If it is a burden at all, it is a burden which not a soul in the country feels, and this is good evidence that it is a burden which can be very easily borne. Of course I quite agree in thinking that it is desirable that these duties should be reduced if possible, and possibly some day the question may arise. But there is one thing I will impress

upon Hon'ble Members who think that the Government imposed a heavy burden by the increase of the salt-duties, which took place about ten years ago, and that is, that instead of affecting the salt-trade by making the price of salt higher, during the last ten years the price of salt has been very much lower than it was ever before in this country.

"I have here statistics which go back to the year 1861 and there is hardly a single province except Burma in which the figures do not show that salt at the present day sells at a cheaper price than it ever did before. The truth is that the improvement of communication in the country and the gradual extension of railways has cheapened salt so much that notwithstanding the taxation imposed upon it its price has not been added to. The consequence therefore is that the burden upon the people in respect of the salt, instead of increasing, continues to diminish and has been continually diminishing.

"As regards the burden of land-revenue the Hon'ble Rai Ananda Charlu has expressed his horror at seeing the Settlement-officer let loose in every province raising the land-revenue. I will read a paragraph from a despatch which was recently sent by the Secretary of State which will show that the land revenue has also been a gradually diminishing burden upon the people. This paragraph runs as follows—

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'8. We shall first set forth, as briefly as the facts permit, the successive steps by which the Government share of the assets of land has been reduced.

'It was laid down in Regulations IX and X of 1812, following the precedent of the Permanent Settlement, that a net income of 10 per cent. on the Government demand should be reserved to the proprietors. This fixed the State's share of the assets at 91 per cent. Regulation VII of 1822 raised their income to 20 per cent., and reduced the share of the State to 83 per cent. of the assets. The assessment was to be based upon an enquiry into the productive capacity of each field or plot of land; and the Resolution which accompanied the Regulation substituted for the two or three years term of settlement that had till then been customary, a term of ten to twelve years, and thus introduced the first long-term settlements. The detailed enquiry thus prescribed was found to be impracticable, and Regulation IX of 1833 was based upon a minute by Lord William Bentinck, dated 26th September, 1832, in which he proposed that the demand should be fixed upon a general consideration of the circumstances of each village or estate, and that the term should be extended to fifteen or twenty years. At the same time, he limited the Government share of the assets to 70 to 75 per cent. All the early settlements of the North-Western Provinces were made under this Regulation, and for the most part for a term of thirty years. In 1844 Mr. Thomason, Lieutentant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, reduced the share of the net assets to be taken as revenue to two-thirds, or 67 per cent. In 1855 the demand was still further reduced by the Saharanpur Instructions, Rule XXXVI of which limited it to 50 per cent. of what were described as "the *real* average assets," and this proportion has ever since formed the basis of assessment in Northern India; though, as we shall presently show, still further reduction has been authorised in certain cases.'

"I wish in addition to this to point out to my hon'ble friend a purely arithmetical calculation which will show how much of the increase of the productiveness of the land has fallen to the share of the proprietors and how very small the increase to Government has been. We will assume that the land-revenue at present is something like 25 crores. The purpose for which I am making use of this figure is one in regard to which we need not be particular. I will assume that fifty years ago the land-revenue assessed upon the same territory was 15 crores and that we have during this time increased our assessment of land-revenue from 15 crores to 25 crores. Let us see what this enhancement really means to the people of the country. We fixed it at 15 crores at a time when Government got 75 per cent of the assets and the people got 25 per cent. The people's share of the assets, fifty years ago, was therefore five crores. Now, when we get 25 crores we get 50 per cent., and the consequence is that the share of the people is equal to our own and is equal to 25 crores. So that the Government share of the produce of the land has increased from 15 crores to 25 crores, but the share of the people has increased from 5 crores to 25 crores. This will show that the enhancement of the land-revenue has been brought about without adding to the burden of the people, and that the amount left in the people's pockets after each settlement is greater than at each previous

settlement. This is what our Settlement-officers have done; they universally find that in claiming for Government its proper share of the enhancement of the produce of the land, they leave a continually increasing share in the pockets of the people.

"Another matter which was referred to in the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute's address was his declaration that the vigorous prosecution of railways has caused us heavy loss, and in the same way the Hon'ble Rai Ananda Charlu says that we are imposing a new and unnecessary burden, because we are raising four crores of rupees during the current year for the construction of railways. I can only say that the vigorous prosecution of railways during the last ten years has not caused loss of revenue. Our railways have produced more than the interest on the loans raised for the purpose of construction, and as regards these four crores of rupees that we are to raise this year, every single railway project has been separately investigated and the greater part of them will produce a great deal more than the amount we will have to pay as interest on the loan. At the present moment the whole of our loss on railway transactions is about two crores of rupees, that is to say, we have constructed and we are running 19,000 or 20,000 miles of railway, part of them constructed on military grounds and without reference to commercial returns; part of them constructed for protective purposes—protection against famine; and most of them constructed for commercial purposes. Taking the whole of them, the charge to Government is only two crores of rupees. I would ask simply as a question of policy whether the possession of these 20,000 miles of railway is not worth to the people of India two crores of rupees. There is not a soul in the room who would not admit that India would be better for these railways even if the people had to pay ten crores a year instead of two.

"With reference to these two crores of rupees I have also to state that the loss which we have to bear mostly arises upon railways constructed on the guaranteed system. The loss a few years ago was only 70 lakhs of rupees. It has since mounted to two crores mainly because we have to bear a heavy loss of exchange upon the sterling debt connected with the older railways. But it is obvious that this heavy loss has nothing to do with the present construction of railways. We would have to bear this loss even if we were not constructing any railways during the last ten or twenty years. The later construction and expansion of railways has therefore been on the whole a financial gain.

"Before I close I want to refer to another statement which is made in the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute's address and which refers to the military expenditure. We have been liberally accused on all sides of having indulged in heavy military expenditure, and putting the figures of 1887 and 1893 side by side it is stated that the latter has risen by 2¾ crores of rupees; and the statement is made that the only portion of the increase due to exchange is 95 lakhs. The Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute is erring in good company, for the *Economist* made the same blunder in a criticism it published about July last. The Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute when he talks of these charges means that the figures which are entered in the exchange column account for only 96 lakhs of increase; but he forgets, what has often been pointed out, that there are a number of charges which enter into our Indian column of expenditure which are very much affected indeed by exchange. One of them, for example, is the obligation to pay the British soldier at a sterling rate. The consequence is that as the rate of exchange falls we have to pay him more rupees. I have made an actual calculation of the difference which arose between 1887 and 1893 on this account and also on account of exchange compensation allowance which, whether the Hon'ble Member is in favour of it or not, he must admit arises purely from the fall in rate of exchange. From these figures I take it that from 55 to 60 lakhs are the amount of the increase which is made in the British soldier's pay and 26 lakhs were the amount which we had to pay for exchange compensation in the year 1893. These two amounts taken together make up 81 to 86 lakhs of rupees, and these 86 lakhs do not represent increased military expenditure, as the Hon'ble Member and the *Economist* put it, but arise from the fall in exchange.

"There is one thing with reference to this subject which I wish to mention. It seems to me that I have been unnecessarily modest in not claiming for

myself the whole of the credit for the improvement that has occurred in the financial state of affairs. I thought I was bound to be honest and state that the increase of some Rx. 1,400,000 was due to exchange. For many years past the Government of India has been declaring that the difficulty they were in had been almost entirely due to the imposition upon it of the burdens arising from the loss in exchange, and that statement has been continually denied by our critics, and we have been continually told that our difficulties arose from our own extravagance and that it was not any loss in exchange which produced this result. Well, the people who make that statement against us are bound, if they are consistent with themselves, to admit that the improvement in the present state of finances is due to our own good management, and that it is nonsense on our part to allege that the improvement is due to the rise in the value of the rupee. If they were right, and we were wrong, in estimating the gravity of the effect of the falling rupee, they are bound now to give to us, and not to the rising rupee, the credit of the recovery that has taken place.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute, in the twelfth page of the statement which he has made, compares the duty and consumption of salt in 1886-87 with that in 1894, and deduces a conclusion as to the poverty of the people. I know where he has got these figures, but there is one important thing he omitted to observe. The consumption of salt in any given twelve months from various circumstances is always altering. The Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute has taken as his first year one in which it was abnormally large, and for his second year one in which it was abnormally small. If he had only taken as his figures for 1886-87 those which are the average for that year and the year before it and the year after it, and for the second year also not the figures of that year but the figure which is the average of that year and the year before it and the year after it, the result is that the consumption of salt for the first period on which the Hon'ble Member makes his stand is 32·8 millions of maunds and for the second 34·4, and the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute's conclusion as to 'the poverty of the masses' becomes reversed.

"In connection with the taxation of salt, which is said to be an extreme burden upon the masses, I wish to make one remark. One can hardly understand the people of India being an over-taxed people, as they are often represented to be by Native political associations, if they do not in some way or another feel the burden of the tax. But the truth is that there is not one man in a hundred who is in the least degree aware that he contributes a single pice to the system under which he obtains security for his property and person to which his forefathers of three generations ago were utter strangers, and is assured of the possession of legal rights which are superior to those enjoyed by many nations of the West. I can only oppose to this imaginary, poor, over-taxed raiyat the fact, which is perfectly notorious and which every one can verify for himself, that there is not a single country in the civilized world where the amount of taxation is so small as it is in India.

"And here I want to add one remark with reference to the military expenditure which is attacked by the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute and a great many other people as a tremendously heavy one. I can quite understand the ordinary cultivator, whose knowledge of history never goes beyond his own life and whose experience is limited by the boundaries of his own village, thinking that the state of peace, prosperity, tranquillity and comfort which he enjoys is the natural condition of India. But for educated gentlemen like our political critics to know nothing of the history of their own country astonishes me. They have only to look back one hundred years to see that those fields which now smile with yellow harvest and which the husbandman can till every year with the absolute assurance that in time he will reap his harvest were year by year liable to be devastated by warfare or by the rivalries of contending chiefs whose armies plundered the country. The districts from which the Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute comes were the highway between Northern India and the Dekkhan. They were the districts through which the armies of the Mogul poured from Northern India to the Dekkhan for conquest and for plunder. The whole country within the last hundred years resounded to the tramp of armies and was filled with robbery and rapine, and that is a state of things which would return to India if the British army were withdrawn. The one security that India has for the

continual preservation of that state of peace and tranquillity is that there is one Paramount authority that possesses sufficient power to suppress all disorderly elements. It is at the back of our civil administration, which would not be effective unless it could carry out its duties in peace and quietness. The cost of the army, to which 250 millions of people are indebted for the peace and tranquillity which they enjoy, comes to something a little more than half a rupee per head of the people protected. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Brackenbury has made a very full statement to-day which is a complete answer to those who think that the interests of economy are not fully studied in its administration. There is no army so effective anywhere as the army of India; none in which the money spent is made to go so far in the direction of efficiency. I cannot understand how educated people who know the perpetual condition of warfare and insecurity in which people were in India before it was occupied by one over-mastering Power can make any objection to the military expenditure which is necessary for maintaining the security, peace and tranquillity, to which Mr. Bhuskute refers as one of the gifts of the British power.

"My Lord, I have left till the end a necessary duty—that of answering the questions which have been put to me by the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair. I shall answer them one by one. The first question that he asked was with reference to opium—whether I consider that the rise in the price which we offer for crude opium is sufficient. I think it is, and my reasons are that it has secured to us as much extension of cultivation as we wanted: that is, enough to enable us to recommence piling up a reserve. I regret that the crop has partially failed, and that the raiyats again will fail to benefit by the enhanced price to the extent that we and they hoped they would. What is wanted more than anything else is a favourable season; and, if we were to get a fairly favourable season, I am quite sure that the cultivator would get such encouragement that we would obtain, at the price we at present offer, all and more than all the cultivation we want.

"Another question was asked with regard to the interest which we propose to fix for the loan which we are about to issue. This is rather a difficult question to answer just now, for it is difficult for me to make a statement, without its being held to some extent to be binding. I must therefore begin by saying that any statement I make now will be understood as not in any way binding upon us when we come to make a settlement of the terms of the new loan. What they will really be depends solely upon the state of the market at the time. But, if I am allowed to make this complete reservation as to what we may do, I have no hesitation in saying that, unless circumstances change, my advice to the Government will be to issue a three per cent. loan and to add conditions guaranteeing it against a reduction of interest for a certain number of years, say, twenty years or something like that.

"I hope my hon'ble friend will be satisfied with that answer. It is impossible for me to give any answer which may be taken in any way as pledging the Government.

"In regard to the question of saving bank balances raised by the Hon'ble Member, the difficulty raised is one which is felt not only by the Government in this country but by the Government at home. The only security which we have in respect of our saving bank balances is that the amounts are all extremely small, so that it requires a very large combination of depositors to make a demand upon us which we would have the least difficulty in immediately meeting. They are, of course, secure of being all ultimately met, in any circumstances. We have, as the Hon'ble Member points out, about 10 crores on deposit payable upon call. But 10 crores is composed of a very large number of very minute items, and in practice we have as little danger to fear as any ordinary Bank, in respect of the calls of its depositors.

"Now, my Lord, before I close I have one word to say. It may be considered impertinence on the part of a junior Member of your Excellency's Council to say a word in acknowledgment of the services of a senior Member of this Council. But my relations with my hon'ble friend Sir Henry Brackenbury in the financial administration of his department have been such, that it is impossible for me to allow him to leave this Council without conveying to him, on the part

of the department over which I have the honour to preside, our acknowledgments for the grand work that he has done in bringing under complete financial control the whole of the expenditure of his department. I have had in my time of service in the Financial Department, now extending back over a quarter of a century, not a few contests with the Military Department. It is almost necessary that these should arise, because the Military Department is peculiarly the spending department of the Government and the Financial Department is very much interested in its financial control and in its financial arrangements. But there have been no difficulties of this kind during the time that I have had as my colleague the distinguished officer who sits on my left, and who is not only a distinguished soldier and military administrator, but is also a financier, and in that capacity has been able to give to me in my official duties most material assistance and helpful counsel."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I recognise with pleasure that no attack has been made on the policy of the Budget now under discussion, which calls for any general defence from me. It is not a sensational Budget; it is, as the Hon'ble Member has said, a modest Budget, as modest as himself, but I doubt if sensational Budgets are always the most satisfactory. It is generally agreed that, in the circumstances of the present time, the proper financial policy for India is one that is cautious, moderate and conservative, and that while the time may come, as the Hon'ble Member has hinted, for a comprehensive revision of the position, that time is not yet. What we have done in the Budget before us is to take advantage of the increase of the revenue which has exceeded the anticipations of last year, in two ways; in the first place, to retrace certain steps which we were very unwillingly obliged to take in laying under contribution for general purposes, grants which otherwise would have been devoted to special and useful purposes; and, in the second place, to the making good of special deficiencies. It is, in my opinion, most satisfactory that we have been again able to grant the large sum of a crore of rupees to the purpose of Famine Insurance—purposes as to which I cannot altogether accept the definition of the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu, which I venture to think is based on some misconception of the original proposals, of the nature of the transactions of the last fifteen years, and of the necessities of to-day. It is also most satisfactory that we have been able to restore to Provincial Governments the contributions from their balances which we had to demand in 1894. I have for myself always entirely sympathised with the disappointment which the Local Governments must feel, when they are suddenly called upon to relinquish funds on which they had calculated for works which they considered essential for the well-being of the people under their care.

"It is satisfactory also, for the reasons so well stated by the Hon'ble the Military Member, that we are at last able to complete those arrangements on which, it has been long recognised, in an emergency the safety of the Empire would depend. There is only one general remark which I would like to make with reference to these aspects of the Budget, and that is that it must not be supposed that we are going to deal equally generously with all demands of the kind. My hon'ble colleague, the ~~Financial~~ Member, will insist on as strict economy as the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu can desire.

"I am sure the Council will have heard with much interest the statement which has been made by the Hon'ble the Military Member; and not only have we listened to it with interest, but it will be exceedingly valuable to have on our proceedings a record of this kind. It is a record of a great work, not only the work during five years of an individual of distinguished ability, but the work of a great Department of State under the guidance of the Hon'ble Member. It is, I believe, a record of progress both in efficiency and in economy.

"We shall all miss the Hon'ble Member in our debates here, but we rejoice to know that the influence of his work will be felt in India for many years to come.

"There is another great Department, however, in which it is impossible for me not to take a personal interest, and to which I should like to refer. The

Hon'ble Mr. Playfair has spoken of the importance to India of its railways. He not unnaturally dwells specially on the question of rates. But I shall, with him, postpone the discussion of that delicate question. He has, however, spoken of the general railway policy of the Government with approval, and I should like to say a word or two about that.

"The development of the country by the construction of railways has for long been the recognised policy of the Government of India, and I need support it by no detailed argument. The fact is that it is the method by which we can materially improve the condition of the vast population dependent upon agriculture most surely and most steadily, and I am the last person to deny the contention of the Hon'ble Member from the Central Provinces that there is much in the condition of the agricultural population that calls for the careful attention of the Government. Even irrigation works, all important as they are in certain localities, can scarcely claim such far-reaching results as railways; at all events, unless irrigation and railway works proceed simultaneously.

"I need scarcely point out that the improvement in the condition of the people which I have claimed for railways has a special bearing on the discussion of to-day. I believe that, if the lines we have constructed for military purposes and protection against famine are kept separate, a very sufficient return is realised on the capital we have expended on railways. But, in truth, their value is far greater indirectly—from the growth and stability of the land-revenue on which Indian finance depends so much, and which in its turn depends largely on increased facilities of communication.

"But while there has never been much doubt about the policy, there has been considerable debate as to the best means of carrying it out. At first the construction of railways was generally entrusted to companies under some form of guarantee; then came a period when State agency alone was employed. Since 1880 the pendulum has swung now to one side, now to another: and the problem has been how best to utilise the resources of the State on the one hand, and the funds which private enterprise offers on the other.

"I think there has been some misconception of what the Government have been doing in the matter. I shall not repeat more than necessary what has been said by other Members, but I should like to say how it appears to me.

"As a preliminary, however, we must clearly understand what we mean by private enterprise as applied to railways. It is not the same, and probably it never can be wholly the same here, as it is in England. There it means that certain persons propose to construct a railway; they obtain surveys and estimates and prepare their Bill; they prove their surveys and estimates before a Select Committee, and pass their Bill, if they can. They raise their capital, buy the land, carry out their works; and, if they succeed in all this, they may make a profit. Throughout they look for nothing from the State. Parliament gives them certain rights, and imposes on them certain obligations, but only interferes with them financially by mulcting them in heavy Parliamentary expenses.

"We have nothing of all this in India, not even the last item. Private enterprise does not stand alone in this way. I do not propose at present to examine the causes of this; I merely ask you to note the fact that it is the State which makes the survey, which examines the estimates, which sanctions the project which provides the land, which perhaps builds the line, and, quite possibly, in certain circumstances, might even work it. In fact the assistance given to the Government in India by private enterprise, with scarcely an exception, takes one of two forms: (1) it raises the capital in the sense that it acts as intermediary between the Government and the individual investor; or (2) it undertakes the management of the line when opened. Of the second, I need not say more than this, that the policy of entrusting the working of railways to company management has, in several instances, proved very successful, and may be carried further with advantage, provided that the companies are such that we can be sure the management will be in the hands of capable and energetic men.

"As to the raising of capital, I need scarcely remind you that the determining cause is the nature of the security offered. In proportion to any doubt which the investor may entertain of the safety of his investment will he demand a larger interest on his loan. The Government of India could certainly borrow on its own account all the money required for its railways at the cheapest rate, if it consented to offer the security of the revenues of India. Of late years, as I have said, it has been thought wiser not to do this in all cases, and the assistance of private enterprise has therefore been sought. That was the origin of the Branch Lines Resolution of 1893, which offered, not the guarantee of the Government, but a security based on certain traffic arrangements. I believe that as all, or almost all, of the lines coming under this Resolution would have been lines which had been approved by the Government as likely to give a fair return, the terms of the Resolution did, as a matter of fact, afford ample security. But, unfortunately, the conditions were necessarily somewhat complicated, and it was impossible so to state them as to bring home to the average reader what his true position would be. The results, therefore, have been disappointing, and the Government have taken the whole matter into consideration. It has now been determined to issue a new Resolution for branch lines which will offer two alternatives—

(1) a fixed yearly minimum dividend with such share of the surplus net profits as may be agreed upon; or,

(2) a rebate arrangement on the lines of the present.

"The particular rate of interest will, of course, form part of the bargain, but the present intention is that the minimum dividend to be guaranteed under the first alternative should not exceed 3 per cent., and the rate of interest secured by rebates under the second alternative should be 3½ per cent.

"The effect will be shortly this—

"Under (1) the company will receive an absolute guarantee of interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. and a higher return if the net earnings of the branch are sufficient to pay more than the guaranteed dividend; and, as an alternative, under (2) the company will receive a dividend of 3½ per cent., provided that the amount of the net earnings from local and interchanged traffic be sufficient, and a higher return if the net earnings of the branch from its own traffic be sufficient to pay a higher dividend.

"I do not wish to be misunderstood. We do not put forward this new Resolution because the small success of the former Resolution has hindered us in pushing forward the work of construction of railways. I do not believe that the amount of work we are now doing is at all realised, and I should like to give a few figures of mileage to show what it has been during the year now current.

"At the commencement of 1895-96, *i.e.*, on the 1st April, 1895, the total length of railways open for traffic was 18,863 miles, and the mileage under construction, or sanctioned for commencement on the same date, was 2,217 miles. During 1895-96, *i.e.*, from April 1st, 1895, to the present time, the commencement of 2,384 miles of new railway was authorised, and 1,009 miles were opened to traffic.

"Thus the total length of open line at the present moment is 19,873 miles, and the mileage now under construction, or sanctioned for commencement, is 3,564 miles.

"Adding together the amount of construction completed during the current year, and that in hand at the end of it, we have 4,573 miles, or an addition of one-fourth to the existing railways of India. This length of line exceeds the total length constructed in the United Kingdom in the last 20 years—or, to put it another way, is more than double the entire mileage of what is sometimes called the premier railway in England—the London and North-Western Railway Company—while there are only half a dozen Railway Companies in the United Kingdom whose mileage exceeds that which we opened as new lines in India in the single year 1895-96.

"I think that Hon'ble Members will be of opinion that this is a sufficiently extended programme. That part of it which still remains to be completed

represents an expenditure of something like 35 crores. The Financial Statement shows that we are preparing to undertake not much less than a third of it during the year 1896-97, including the amounts which are to be provided by companies, and do not pass through the Government accounts.

"It is also a comprehensive programme if you look at the character of the principal undertakings. In the west, in the Bombay Presidency, we have the Rohri-Kotri Chord, 200 miles, which not only practically doubles the main line to Karachi, but secures us against an interruption of the traffic by the irruption of the Indus.

"Passing northwards, we have in Upper India the new company, the Southern Punjab, with a mileage of 400 miles, shortening materially the distance from Delhi We have extensions of the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot State Railway system, 489 miles, which will provide on the north side of the Gogra a much improved communication between the districts where population is congested, and the districts in Eastern Bengal and Assam where labour is scarce, and on the south side of the Gogra a series of branches in the Eastern part of the North-West Provinces which is peculiarly liable to scarcity. We have also an important work, though the mileage is shorter, in the linking-up of the metre gauge systems of the north and west by a new connection between Cawnpore and the Gogra river, 80 miles.

"In Central India we have the Saugor-Katni Line, 118 miles, in connection with the Indian Midland system, which will not only secure districts which have suffered from scarcity more than any others since I came here, but will give a direct access for Umaria coal towards the west; and a similar advantage for east and west traffic has been secured by the construction of the Godhra-Rutlam and Bhopal-Ujjain Railways, a little further south.

"In the east there is the great scheme of the East Coast Railway, long contemplated, and now in a fair way to completion, of which it might be enough to say that Calcutta and Madras seem prepared to tear any one to pieces who denies their claim to the larger share in its benefits. At all events, this large work of which there is now under construction about 600 miles, while it completes the programme of the Famine Commission—a Commission which I may remark did long ago the work which, if I rightly understood the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu's observations, he asked should now be done—in the one district remaining, Orissa, and gives an independent access to Calcutta to the Bengal and Nagpur Railway, it will connect Madras with the Northern districts of that Presidency, and will bring to it cheaply and expeditiously the excellent coal of Singareni. I am obliged to the Hon'ble Mr. Rees for the warm way in which he has represented the views of Madras.

"In the north-east, by the doubling of a considerable portion of the Eastern Bengal Railway, we hope to provide facilities for the great jute trade in which this city is so largely interested, while it is not too much to say that the construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway, 600 miles, will open up an entire province, and have a lasting effect on another great interest, *i.e.*, trade in tea.

"In Burma we have in hand the completion of the Mu Valley line to Myitkina, which will give a thorough connection to Upper Burma over more than 700 miles of railway and by the Mandalay-Kunlon, 224 miles, the carrying forward of our railways to the Chinese border.

"In addition to all this and outside the mileage figures I have given, the Nizam's Government have several railway projects under consideration, and we are assured that a line in the Godavari Valley of some 400 miles in length will shortly be begun. The growing interest taken by Native States in railway construction is an encouraging symptom.

"I venture to say that in this programme—I do not profess to have described it exhaustively, but only to have touched on its more prominent features and the longer lines—we have endeavoured to provide for the more pressing needs in many directions in the varying conditions of this great Empire. I do not deny that there are many more to satisfy. I know that here in this city there are those who complain of our inaction. I can say for the

Government as well as for myself that we can never be indifferent to anything that would tend to the prosperity of this city and of its trade. No one who has seen the magnificent spectacle of the river crowded with shipping could fail to recognise how strong would be the arguments—sentimental as well as material—against anything that affected adversely interests so great. But, if I may say so in a whisper, we are doing something for Calcutta on the East Coast Railway—on the Eastern Bengal Railway—perhaps I might add in the opening up of Assam. I am not going to argue in detail the vexed question of the connection to the north. I am bound to say that I am not one of those who think two railways always better than one, or three railways better than two, and I am also bound to add that I cannot find evidence to prove that the existing facilities are insufficient for the existing traffic. On the other hand, I admit that there are districts from which new traffic might come to Calcutta, and I admit that, if and when existing facilities prove insufficient, it would be necessary to provide additional facilities. All I would urge is that in the case of new traffic we are bound to have as complete information as can be obtained, in the case of coal fields to be opened up we are bound to be satisfied as to the quality and quantity of the coal, and in the case of fresh facilities we must study the best way of giving them; and, much as I should like to see the coal traffic from Palamow or Jherria filling the docks of Kidderpore, all I can say now is that we are prosecuting our enquiries as to the mineral resources of the district between Calcutta and the North-West, but they are not complete.

"As to fresh facilities *primâ facie*, the first desideratum is to shorten the distance to be travelled. It will have been observed from a reply by the Secretary of State the other day to a question in Parliament that we have acknowledged that it falls to the East Indian Railway to construct what is undoubtedly the shortest line to the north, namely, the line known as the 'grand chord;' but we have coupled that acknowledgment with a very important stipulation. We are distinctly of opinion that full rights to running powers must be reserved for the administration working the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway over any lines that may hereafter form part of a new through route between Mogal Sarai and Calcutta, and that stipulation will be found in the contract for the construction of the lines to Shergotty and Gaya now sanctioned. We recognise that it is imperative that the mercantile communities not only of Calcutta, but of Upper India, should be secured the full benefits that such a scheme, when carried out, would bring, and what I wish to make clear is that, if we have not been able to accept the case for the immediate construction of a second line between Calcutta and the North-West, we have at least taken care that no steps we are taking now shall be an obstacle to such a line, if it should be found desirable in the future.

"And, if any one has any hesitation about the efficiency of such a provision, I can give him an example. I was till the other day a Director of a Railway Company in Scotland that only by a right to running powers over a certain section of railway has access to an important city. It was essential to our rivals to shut us out if they could, and I will not deny that they did their best, but that they failed I think will be self evident when I mention that the line of which I speak formed the 'run in,' 'the finish,' of the great railway race to the North, of which the home papers were so full a few months ago. There will be no lack of competition if the rivals of the East Indian Railway have the same powers as the rivals of the Caledonian.

"I have shown that our programme is a full programme, and that it covers a great deal of ground. I wish now to impress upon you that all this lays upon the Government one duty above others for the present, *i.e.*, to resist temptation. It *is* very tempting to be asked to embark in large schemes or great works. But, if I am right in saying that the State is concerned in some way or other in every railway enterprise in India, it is undoubtedly incumbent on us not only to push forward railway construction at a favourable time such as this, but to do so at a rate that is not excessive, but can be steadily maintained: to be bold indeed but not to be rash.

With this object it is most desirable that the Government should themselves determine in the case of the larger schemes what new railways are required, and when they ought to be undertaken. It is only by so doing that a programme can be formed, can be adhered to, and can be carried out with regularity and efficiency. For the present it will be clear to every one that so far as large schemes are concerned our hands are full, and our ambitions must be humble.

"But there is another branch of railway construction which is at this moment even more important than the prosecution of large schemes, and that is the construction of those shorter lines which spread out from the great systems and, by gathering together the produce of the country, extend the beneficial influence of these systems over a far wider area. There is but one opinion of the necessity that exists for these lines in all directions, if we are to secure the development of the country of which I spoke at the beginning. I hope that, though our hands are full, it will still be possible to proceed with this work. It is a work which is specially suited for the employment of private enterprise, and I have told you the encouragement we are prepared to offer. It is a work which can also be profitably undertaken by the great main lines themselves, and we are anxious to see them engaged in it. It is a work of which the several items may seem unimportant, yet which is the most potent instrument we possess not only to consolidate and render profitable the great railway system of India, in which so much of its wealth is invested, but to make it an all-powerful agent in the promotion of the material and social advancement and political tranquillity of the people."

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, be taken into consideration. He said:—"This Bill has been so frequently before the Council, and the effects of the procedure discussed in the Select Committee were explained so fully last week when I presented the Report, that I do not propose to-day to recapitulate what must be fresh in the memory of Members of Council."

The Hon'ble MR. BHUSKUTE said:—"My Lord, the jury system has existed in India in the shape of a germ from time immemorial. Even the law, as it obtains here, recognizes it in the panchayat, arbitration, etc. Nay, the conclusiveness of its judgments has been generally accepted with satisfaction. I should have liked, my Lord, to dwell more on this point, had it not been for the heavy work of this day. I think the Bill as amended will please most of us, though there is some hesitation about section 307 of the original Act. But in my opinion the new wording inserted for the words 'so completely' does not make any new changes."

The Hon'ble NAWAB AMIR-UD-DIN AHMAD KHAN, BAHÁDUR, said:—"My Lord the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, popularly known as the Jury Bill, has evoked a good deal of hostile criticism, and has engaged the attention of all classes of the community since its introduction in Your Lordship's Council.

"It is therefore a cause of much satisfaction that the Select Committee, as the result of their deliberations, have modified the original Bill to such an extent as to render any further adverse criticism unnecessary and have presented the measure in a form in which it can meet with general approval. The elimination from the Bill, as introduced, of the provision in respect of special verdicts on specific issues of fact is the most noticeable feature of the Bill, as amended, and will be regarded as a very necessary modification, while the provision requiring High Courts to consider the entire evidence and to give due weight to the opinions of the Sessions Judge and jury in cases of reference when the Judge and jury differ in the matter of a verdict, and extending the period of

exemption from service to twelve months in the case of special jurors, will I have no doubt make the jury system more acceptable to the people generally. I am exceedingly glad to find that the measure as it stands deserves cordial support, and I desire to be permitted to avail myself of this opportunity of congratulating the Hon'ble the Law Member in having on the eve of his laying down his high office been enabled to allay the uneasiness to which the Bill as introduced gave rise."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

UNITED KINGDOM PROBATES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER said:—"The next motion in my name is the one with reference to the Probates and Letters of Administration Bill. I introduced this under the impression that it was perfectly and obviously non-contentious, and when I received from the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair the letter from the Administrator General which I thought was merely intended as a hint to call my attention to certain observations on the Bill, which I thought and still think showed an entire misapprehension of its meaning, I did not then think myself called upon to do more than mention the fact to the Council. Since then I have received what might be called a Parliamentary Paper from the Administrator General, which shows that he is still under what, without disrespect to him, I might call the illusion that the Bill will be injurious to the interests of creditors in India; and under the circumstances I do not think it would be wise in me to press for the passing of the Bill without its being referred, in the ordinary way, for the opinions of the various High Courts; and therefore I do not propose to make the motion that stands in my name, but would move that the Bill be circulated for opinion to Local Governments and Administrations and to the High Court of Calcutta."

The motion was put and agreed to.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Law relating to Reformatory Schools, and to make further provision for dealing with youthful offenders. He said:—"This is a Bill to amend an Act passed by this Council in 1876. Since that period several minor defects have been brought to notice, and some suggestions have been made to the Government by a Conference held in 1892, and the opportunity has been taken to consider the procedure in force in certain British Colonies. The detailed results of this examination are not very numerous, nor are they very important, but most of them are very useful. At this hour of the afternoon I will not refer in detail to them, but I may mention as illustrating them the authority that is given to a Subordinate Magistrate, who is not himself empowered to send an offender to a Reformatory School, to submit to the District Magistrate cases in which he considers that such detention is the most appropriate punishment: another, which I myself regard with special interest, provides authority by which opportunity is given to a Magistrate to discharge with a mere admonition a youthful offender convicted of an offence."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments may think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

GLANDERS AND FARCY ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879. He said:—" It has been represented to the Government of India that it is highly expedient and desirable that the Glanders and Farcy Act should be made applicable to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay and the Province of Bengal, as well as other Provinces in which it is desirable, and the entire object of the Bill is to make that extension."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments may think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;

The 30th March, 1896.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th April, 1896.

No. 6.—Whereas the non-official Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay have, in accordance with the Regulations published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 19, dated 23rd June, 1893, recommended Mr. Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B., for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14), has been pleased to nominate the said Mr. Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B., to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Governor General.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th April, 1896.

No. 270.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Honourable Sir Alexander Edward Miller, KT., C.S.I., Q.C., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. Mackenzie Dalzell Chalmers, Barrister-at-Law, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Mr. Chalmers has, on the forenoon of this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

No. 271.—The services of Mr. A. Lucas, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 10th April, 1896.

No. 276.—Mr. E. A. Gait, of the Indian Civil Service, Director, Department of Land Records

and Agriculture, Assam, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, during the absence on furlough of Mr. P. G. Melitus, C.I.E., or until further orders.

No. 279.—Mr. T. W. Rawlins has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 4th February 1896.

No. 284.—Mr. G. M. Ogilvie has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 31st January 1896.

No. 289.—Mr. M. S. Howell, C.I.E., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 18th April 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India, or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

MEDICAL.

The 6th April, 1896.

No. 296.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant L. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th April, 1896.

No. 505.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act (XVIII of 1884), as amended by Act XIX of 1895, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Frizelle, of the Indian Civil Service, one of the Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab, to perform the duties of Chief Judge of that Court during the absence on leave of Mr. C. A. Roe.

POLICE.

The 10th April, 1896.

No. 182.—The services of Lieutenant A. H. Bridges, Indian Staff Corps, 16th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Assistant Commandant of the North Lushai Military Police Battalion.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 7th April, 1896.

No. 499—36-4.—Mr. M. Kelway Bambar, Clinical Assistant to the Imperial Bacteriologist, Civil Veterinary Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 29th April 1896.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th April, 1896.

No. 570-*G*.—Major J. H. Sadler, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as an additional Political Agent of the 1st Class and Political Agent in Kotah, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Major C. Herbert, or until further orders.

No. 572-*G*.—Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 574-*G*.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd Class, and Resident in Mewar, is granted special leave to Europe for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th April, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 578-*G*.—With reference to Notification No. 236 G., dated the 10th February, 1896, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. K. Yamada, as Consul for Japan at Bombay, is hereby confirmed.

No. 1142-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 8 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872) as modified by Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend William B. Boggs of the American Baptist Mission, Secunderabad, authorising him to solemnize marriages within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad other than the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Cantonment of Secunderabad ; and

(*b*) to appoint the said Reverend William B. Boggs to be a Marriage Registrar within the said territories.

The 8th April, 1896.

No. 585-*G*.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Muhammad Mahmud, Khan Bahadur, as Consul for Persia at Madras.

No. 1169-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3478-I., dated the 9th September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following criminal appeal pending before the First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad by virtue of his jurisdiction over

the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, to the Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

Criminal Appeal No. 18 of 1896. { Syed Mohi-ud-din and Abdur Rahmon *versus* Crown.

The 9th April, 1896.

No. 596-*G*.—The services of Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date of his arrival in India, on return from special duty in connection with the Pamir Delimitation Commission.

No. 1181-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that to section 4 of Act XXXVI of 1858 (*an Act relating to Lunatic Asylums*) as applied to railway lands within the Central India Agency by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3474-I., dated the 21st October, 1895, the following shall be added, namely:

"Provided also that if a lunatic is an inhabitant of a Native State in the Central India Agency, the Magistrate may, with the consent of the Native State concerned, make him over to the care of such State."

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 1401-A.

Simla, the 10th April, 1896.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the Rules laid down in the Notification in this Department, No. 6318-A., dated the 28th December 1894, regarding the registration of Government Promissory Notes in Book Debt Account:

(1) In paragraph 11 of the Notification, substitute the words "each non-transferable certificate issued under paragraph 10" for the words "each such certificate issued."

(2) In Rule 10 of the Rules on the form of Stock Certificate, substitute the words "each non-transferable certificate issued for transmission to the Bank of England" for the words "each such certificate issued."

2. The paragraph and the rule as now corrected will run as follows:

(1) *Paragraph 11.*—No enfacement or renewal fees will be levied in respect of the issue of Stock Certificates; but *each non-transferable certificate issued under paragraph 10* by the Bank of Bengal, Madras or Bombay will be chargeable at the rate of one rupee for every Rs. 5,000 or part of Rs. 5,000.

(2) *Rule 10.*—No enfacement or renewal fees charged for issue of Stock Certificates; but *each non-transferable certificate issued for transmission to the Bank of England* by the Bank of Bengal, Madras or Bombay to be charged at the rate of one rupee for every Rs. 5,000 or part of Rs. 5,000.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PAPER CURRENCY.

No. 1636-A.

The 10th April, 1896.

The following papers relating to a proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise from eight to ten crores of rupees the limit up to which the paper currency reserve may be invested in Government securities are published for general information.

By order, &c.,

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 5318-A.

The 7th November 1895.

From—J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. / Madras. / Bombay.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to request that the Chamber of Commerce will be good enough to favour the Government of India with an expression of their opinion upon a proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise the limit of the paper currency reserve, which is held in Government securities, from eight to ten crores of rupees.

2. The maximum limit of the invested reserve was raised on the last occasion in 1890 from six to eight crores by Act XV of 1890, and in accordance with the requirements of the Currency Act the increases to the investment from time to time were separately notified, the limit of the investment having been raised to seven crores by the Notification in this Department, No. 5900, dated 19th December 1890, and to eight crores by the Notification No. 4861, dated 3rd December 1891.

3. The considerations involved in the question of an increase in the currency investment were fully discussed in 1890, and the history of the subject was brought down to 1889 in my letter to the Chambers of Commerce, No. 6468, dated 23rd December 1889, a copy of which is enclosed. The following table gives the figures of the circulation of paper currency for all India from 1887-88:

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Month.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
April	14,02	16,54	15,83	17,42	25,71	23,96	24,22	30,64	30,76
May	13,90	17,03	15,77	17,65	26,18	25,28	24,99	31,13	30,17
June	14,08	17,69	16,24	17,94	26,81	26,77	26,49	31,40	30,86
July	15,48	18,06	16,50	19,18	27,04	28,46	27,05	31,20	32,43
August	15,66	17,69	16,15	20,50	26,93	29,06	28,30	31,57	31,54
September ...	16,78	16,94	16,14	22,97	26,24	28,97	28,98	31,23	*30,37* *
October	17,78	16,74	16,63	25,66	25,99	28,94	28,59	31,81	*29,98* *
November ...	18,61	15,50	16,67	26,54	25,88	28,83	29,62	32,36	*28,39* *
December ...	17,69	15,15	15,47	27,04	24,85	26,05	30,13	31,45	*27,82* *
January ...	17,08	15,28	16,29	27,66	22,62	26,61	30,52	29,50	*27,12* *
February ...	16,45	14,83	16,37	26,42	22,90	25,86	30,20	30,35	*25,99* *
March	16,42	15,74	15,77	25,69	24,08	26,40	30,41	30,70	...
Average ...	16,16	16,43	16,15	22,89	25,44	27,10	28,29	31,11	...
Maximum ...	18,61	18,06	16,67	27,66	27,04	29,06	30,52	32,36	...
Minimum ...	13,90	14,83	15,47	17,42	22,62	23,96	24,22	29,50	...

* Figures added in March 1896.

The above figures indicate that the total circulation of currency notes has steadily increased since the year 1887-88 and has now reached a figure about double that of the year 1889-90. But the Government of India are of opinion that these figures of total circulation show the increase as larger than can be considered to be the normal increase which may, with due regard to the caution desirable in the discussion of the question now under consideration, be counted on as certain to continue. In the first place, the Government balances during the past two years have been unusually high and a great portion of the excess balances, held in the Government Reserve Treasuries in currency notes, is included in the circulation. Secondly, the figures include the notes held by the Presidency Banks at their head offices, but the demands for encashment of notes so held are occasionally so large that a considerable portion of them cannot be treated as permanently in circulation.

4. On the grounds above explained, it is considered that for the present purpose it is desirable, in order to prevent all risk of overestimating the permanent circulation, to exclude the balances of currency notes in the head offices of the Presidency Banks and in the Reserve Treasuries from the total circulation. After such exclusion the figures for 1889-90 and subsequent years in the table in paragraph 3 will stand as follows:

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Month.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
April	13,20	13,71	17,28	18,72	20,84	18,64	21,81
May	13,39	13,96	17,41	19,47	19,99	19,00	21,34
June	13,40	13,66	17,90	19,97	19,49	19,09	20,83
July	13,44	13,73	17,37	20,59	19,19	19,10	21,49
August	12,95	14,48	17,61	20,49	18,96	19,49	21,58
September	13,20	15,13	17,69	21,66	19,09	19,55	22,37*
October	13,51	15,88	19,17	22,12	18,83	20,12	23,04*
November	13,31	15,67	19,01	22,30	18,84	20,65	22,84*
December	13,69	16,59	19,39	22,40	19,66	21,82	23,02*
January	13,62	16,92	18,21	21,75	19,19	22,15	22,52*
February	13,33	17,51	18,44	21,33	18,24	21,65	22,40*
March	13,50	17,62	18,45	21,68	18,49	21,31	...
Average ...	13,38	15,40	18,16	21,04	19,23	20,21	...
Maximum ...	13,69	17,62	19,39	22,40	20,84	22,15	...
Minimum ...	12,95	13,66	17,28	18,72	18,24	18,64	...

From this table it is observed that when the last increase to the investment was discussed towards the end of 1889, the circulation (excluding balances in the Reserve Treasuries and the head offices of the Presidency Banks) amounted to only about 13 to 13½ crores, while during the three years ending 1894-95 the minimum circulation has been well above 18 crores.

5. On a consideration of the figures given above, it appears to the Government of India that the circulation of currency notes has now attained a level about 50 per cent. higher than in the year 1889-90, and that it will be quite safe now to raise the limit of the investment to ten crores. The figures might indeed justify an even greater increase in the investment, but the Government of India do not desire to go to the full limit of safety. An investment of the reserve to the extent of ten crores would represent only about 50 per cent. of the average circulation as given in paragraph 4. The proposed increase would therefore appear to leave a fully sufficient margin to secure the immediate convertibility of the note even during a commercial crisis. As previously explained in paragraph 4 of my letter of 23rd December 1889,† over and above the reserve of coin and securities, the general credit of Government is pledged for the convertibility of the note under section 21 (1) of the Paper Currency Act.

† Copy enclosed.

* Figures added in March 1896.

6. The proposal which His Excellency the Governor General in Council is disposed to make now is to take power from the Legislature to increase the limit of the investment from eight to ten crores, and for the reasons above explained, he considers, subject to the opinions he may receive from the Presidency Banks and the Chambers of Commerce, that this power may be used with safety on some convenient occasion when it may be possible to carry out the operation without affecting the public market.

7. I am to say that His Excellency in Council will be glad to be favoured with the views of the Chamber as early as may be convenient.

No. 5319-A.

The 7th November 1895.

From—J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Secretary, Bank of Bengal. / Madras / Bombay.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to request that the Directors of the Bank will be good enough to favour the Government of India with an expression of their opinion upon a proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise the limit of the paper currency reserve, which is held in Government securities, from eight to ten crores of rupees.

2. The maximum limit of the invested reserve was raised on the last occasion in 1890 from six to eight crores by Act XV of 1890, and in accordance with the requirements of the Currency Act the increases to the investment from time to time were separately notified, the limit of the investment having been raised to seven crores by the Notification in this Department, No. 5900, dated 19th December 1890, and to eight crores by the Notification No. 4861, dated 3rd December 1891.

3. The considerations involved in the question of an increase in the currency investment were fully discussed in 1890, and the history of the subject was brought down to 1889 in my letter to the Chambers of Commerce, No. 6468, dated 23rd December 1889, a copy of which is enclosed. The following table gives the figures of the circulation of paper currency for all India from 1887-88:

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Month.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
April ...	14,02	16,54	15,83	17,42	25,71	23,96	24,22	30,64	30,76
May ...	13,90	17,03	15,77	17,65	26,18	25,28	24,99	31,13	30,17
June ...	14,08	17,69	16,24	17,94	26,81	26,77	26,49	31,40	30,86
July ...	15,48	18,06	16,50	19,18	27,04	28,46	27,05	31,20	32,43
August ...	15,66	17,69	16,15	20,50	26,93	29,06	28,30	31,57	31,54
September ...	16,78	16,94	16,14	22,97	26,24	28,97	28,98	31,23	30,37*
October ...	17,78	16,74	16,63	25,66	25,99	28,94	28,59	31,81	29,98*
November ...	18,61	15,50	16,67	26,54	25,88	28,83	29,62	32,36	28,39*
December ...	17,69	15,15	15,17	27,04	24,85	26,05	30,13	31,45	27,82*
January ...	17,08	15,28	16,29	27,66	22,62	26,61	30,52	29,50	27,12*
February ...	16,45	14,83	16,37	26,42	22,90	25,86	30,20	30,35	25,99*
March ...	16,12	15,74	15,77	25,69	24,08	26,40	30,41	30,70	...
Average ...	16,16	16,43	16,15	22,89	25,44	27,10	28,29	31,11	...
Maximum ...	18,61	18,06	16,67	27,66	27,04	29,06	30,52	32,36	...
Minimum ...	13,90	14,83	15,47	17,42	22,62	23,96	24,22	29,50	...

The above figures indicate that the total circulation of currency notes has steadily increased since the year 1887-88 and has now reached a figure about double that of the year 1889-90. But the Government of India are of opinion that these figures of total circulation show the increase as larger than can be considered to be the normal increase which may, with due regard to the caution desirable in the discussion of the question now under consideration, be counted on as certain to continue. In the first place, the Government balances during the

* Figures added in March 1896.

past two years have been unusually high and a great portion of the excess balances, held in the Government Reserve Treasuries in currency notes, is included in the circulation. Secondly, the figures include the notes held by the Presidency Banks at their head offices, but the demands for encashment of notes so held are occasionally so large that a considerable portion of them cannot be treated as permanently in circulation.

4. On the grounds above explained, it is considered that for the present purpose it is desirable, in order to prevent all risk of overestimating the permanent circulation, to exclude the balances of currency notes in the head offices of the Presidency Banks and in the Reserve Treasuries from the total circulation. After such exclusion the figures for 1889-90 and subsequent years in the table in paragraph 3 will stand as follows:

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Month.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
April	13,20	13,71	17,28	18,72	20,84	18,64	21,81
May	13,39	13,96	17,41	19,47	19,99	19,00	21,34
June	13,40	13,66	17,90	19,97	19,49	19,09	20,83
July	13,44	13,73	17,37	20,59	19,19	19,10	21,49
August	12,95	14,48	17,61	20,49	18,96	19,49	21,58
September	13,20	15,13	17,69	21,66	19,09	19,55	22,37*
October	13,51	15,88	19,17	22,12	18,83	20,12	23,04*
November	13,31	15,67	19,01	22,30	18,84	20,65	22,84*
December	13,69	16,59	19,39	22,40	19,66	21,82	23,02*
January	13,62	16,92	18,21	21,76	19,19	22,15	22,52*
February	13,33	17,51	18,44	21,33	18,24	21,65	22,40*
March	13,50	17,62	18,45	21,68	18,49	21,31	...
Average ...	13,38	15,40	18,16	21,04	19,23	20,21	...
Maximum ...	13,69	17,62	19,39	22,40	20,84	22,15	...
Minimum ...	12,95	13,66	17,28	18,72	18,24	18,64	...

From this table it is observed that when the last increase to the investment was discussed towards the end of 1889, the circulation (excluding balances in the Reserve Treasuries and the head offices of the Presidency Banks) amounted to only about 13 to 13½ crores, while during the three years ending 1894-95 the minimum circulation has been well above 18 crores.

5. On a consideration of the figures given above, it appears to the Government of India that the circulation of currency notes has now attained a level about 50 per cent. higher than in the year 1889-90, and that it will be quite safe now to raise the limit of the investment to ten crores. The figures might indeed justify an even greater increase in the investment, but the Government of India do not desire to go to the full limit of safety. An investment of the reserve to the extent of ten crores would represent only about 50 per cent. of the average circulation as given in paragraph 4. The proposed increase would therefore appear to leave a fully sufficient margin to secure the immediate convertibility of the note even during a commercial crisis. As previously explained in paragraph 4 of my letter of 23rd December 1889,† over and above the reserve of coin and securities, the general credit of Government is pledged for the convertibility of the note under section 21 (1) of the Paper Currency Act.

† Copy enclosed.

6. The proposal which His Excellency the Governor General in Council is disposed to make now is to take power from the Legislature to increase the limit of the investment from eight to ten crores, and for the reasons above explained, he considers, subject to the opinions he may receive from the Presidency Banks and the Chambers of Commerce, that this power may be used with safety on some convenient occasion when it may be possible to carry out the operation without affecting the public market.

7. I am to say that His Excellency in Council will be glad to be favoured with the views of the Directors as early as may be convenient.

No. 6468, dated 23rd December 1889.

From—J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. / Madras. / Bombay.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to request that the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta / Madras / Bombay, will be good enough to favour the Government of India with an expression of its opinion upon a proposal to increase the portion of the paper currency reserve which is invested in Government securities.

2. When the issue of a Government paper currency was first considered by the Government of India in 1860. it was proposed to fix the limit of the portion of the reserve which might be invested in Government securities at a fixed proportion—two-thirds—of the value of notes in circulation. But it was decided that the safer and sounder principle was to prescribe a fixed sum as the limit, that sum being somewhat less than the smallest aggregate amount of notes which experience had proved to be necessary for the monetary transactions of the country. It was considered that notes to this amount at least would always be outstanding, and that consequently it would not be necessary to keep coin in reserve for the purpose of cashing them. When this principle was adopted it was contemplated that it would be necessary to vary the limit in accordance with the circumstances of the times, and that the maximum sum that might be invested in Government securities would be fixed from time to time by legislation. In the Paper Currency Act of 1861, the sum to be so invested was fixed at four crores of rupees. In 1870, in view of the facts that the note circulation had increased considerably since that limit was fixed, and that the investment in Government securities bore a much smaller proportion to the total reserve than when the Act of 1861 was first brought into operation, the limit was raised to six crores. The minimum circulation of each year from 1862 to 1870 will be found in the statement appended. The maximum limit of investment in Government securities is still six crores of rupees.

3. Since 1870 the note circulation has greatly increased, as will be seen from the statement attached. In that year the minimum circulation was about eight and three-quarter crores of rupees, but since 1880-81 the minimum circulation has never fallen as low as 12 crores; for the last five years the minimum has exceeded 13 crores; and in the present year it approaches 16 crores. There is no reason to doubt that the minimum circulation in the future will continue to be at least 50 per cent. in excess of the minimum of 1870. With a minimum circulation in the present year of say 15¾ crores, the investment of the reserve remaining at six crores, the sum held in coin and bullion amounts to about nine and three-quarter crores.

4. The primary consideration in dealing with this question must be the necessity of securing the immediate convertibility of the note under all circumstances to which we can reasonably look forward. His Excellency in Council has no doubt that the reserve held in coin and bullion at the present time is more than sufficient to secure convertibility under all ordinary conditions, and the question to be decided is whether or not it is necessary to maintain the present high rate of reserve with a view to possible difficulties of the future which may never arise. In connection with this aspect of the case, I am to call the attention of the Chamber to section 21 (1) of the Paper Currency Act, 1882, under which the general credit of Government is pledged for the convertibility of the note. The currency reserve would, therefore, be supplied in case of need by the cash balance at the disposal of the Government of India, and the note would not cease to be convertible, even if the currency reserve was exhausted, so long as the Government of India could spare funds from the general cash balance at its disposal. The proposal which has been under the consideration of the Government of India is to take power from the Legislature to increase the amount of the invested reserve to eight crores of rupees, but it is not intended for the present to increase the investment by more than one crore, any further increase up to the limit of eight crores being made only if and when circumstances are favourable; and it is possible that even the increase of one crore might not be made for some time.

5. I am to say that His Excellency in Council will be glad to be favoured with the views of the Chamber as early as may be convenient.

Statement showing the minimum Currency Note circulation and the reserve in securities on bullion and coin since March 1862.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Month in which the currency Notes circulation of each year since 1862 was the lowest.	Minimum note circulation referred to in (1).	Metallic reserve of the Currency Department (silver and gold coin and silver bullion).	Reserve held in Government Securities.	Silver coin included in (3).	Percentage of (3) on (2).	Percentage of (5) on (2).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
March 1862-63... ...	3,69,00,000	3,69,00,000	...	3,69,00,000	100	100
May 1863-64	5,01,00,000	4,33,75,420	67,24,580	3,03,75,420	86·58	60·63
June 1864-65	5,99,25,690	2,95,30,680	3,03,95,010	2,12,30,680	49·28	35·43
February 1865-66 ...	6,87,48,020	2,89,45,480	3,98,02,540	1,81,75,310	42·10	26·44
April 1866-67	7,02,02,540	3,04,00,010	3,98,02,530	2,68,99,800	43·33	38·32
„ 1867-68	7,83,54,890	4,58,34,340	3,25,20,550	3,82,25,130	58·49	48·78
„ 1868-69	8,91,63,970	5,66,43,420	3,25,20,550	5,12,34,210	63·53	57·46
„ 1869-70	9,80,32,010	5,89,01,940	3,91,30,070	3,43,72,730	60·08	35·06
May 1870-71	8,68,19,030	5,55,63,670	3,12,55,360	4,17,14,450	63·99	48·05
April 1871-72	10,13,06,840	6,90,34,830	3,22,72,010	6,31,88,450	68·14	62·37
March 1872-73	11,13,50,610	5,44,11,080	5,69,39,530	4 33,58,500	48·86	38·04
„ 1873-74	9,24,97,610	3,55,58,080	5,69,39,530	2,29,10,510	38·44	24·77
April 1874-75	9,27,43,390	3,58,03,860	5,69,39,530	2,42,34,270	38·65	26·13
„ 1875-76	10,75,44,640	5,06,05,110	5,69,39,530	4,20,46,580	47·05	39·09
May 1876-77	10,70,38,540	5,00,99,010	5,69,39,530	5,00,07,840	46·85	46·72
April 1877-78	11,13,05,280	5,13,24,380	5,99,80,900	3,73,00,200	46·11	33·51
March 1878-79... ...	11,42,36,450	5,42,45,280	5,99,91,170	3,78,99,040	47·48	33·18
May 1879-80	11,17,12,730	5,25,39,570	5,91,73,160	3,93,10,380	47·03	35·19
April 1880-81	12,88,52,650	6,88,81,900	5,99,70,750	5,83,89,340	53·46	45·31
„ 1881-82	12,85,58,290	6,86,34,110	5,99,24,180	6,69,00,000	53·39	52·04
„ 1882-83	14,19,99,180	8,19,99,210	5,99,99,970	6,95,44,960	57·74	48·97
January 1883-84 ...	12,10,91,100	6,10,91,130	5,99,99,970	5,67,25,500	50·45	46·84
April 1884-85	12,34,24,500	6,34,24,510	6,00,00,000	5,24,00,280	51·39	42·46
„ 1885-86	13,01,78,470	7,01,80,970	5,99,97,500	5,21,37,450	53·91	40·05
„ 1886-87	13,77,04,000	7,77,99,000	5,99,95,000	6,41,38,820	56·46	46·55
May 1887-88	13,90,32,420	7,90,39,920	5,99,92,500	7,08,77,980	56·85	50·98
February 1888-89 ...	14,82,98,050	8,88,08,020	5,94,90,030	7,89,34,730	59·88	53·23
May 31st, 1889-90 ...	15,76,65,640	9,78,45,610	5,98,20,030	8,73,41,442	62·06	55·39
Total Circulation since May 1889.						
June 30th, 1889-90 ...	16,24,30,050	10,26,10,021	5,98,20,029	9,72,16,771	63·17	59·85
July 31st „ ...	16,49,51,130	10,51,31,101	5,98,20,029	9,97,63,602	63·73	60·48
August 31st „ ...	16,15,23,510	10,15,23,530	5,99,99,980	9,22,08,752	62·85	57·08
September 30th „ ...	16,13,80,895*	10,13,80,915	5,99,99,980	9,04,04,379	62·82	56·02
October 31st „ ...	16,62,98,105	10,62,98,125	5,99,99,980	9,53,17,630	63·92	57·32
November 30th „ ...	16,66,77,605	10,66,77,625	5,99,99,980	9,79,93,406	64·	58·79

* From 1865 to February 1876.

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Dated 15th November 1895.

From—JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5318-A. of the 7th instant, with accompaniment, and in reply to say that the subject-matter thereof having received the careful consideration of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise the limit of the paper currency reserve from eight to ten crores of rupees meets with their entire approval, and the Committee will be glad to learn that early legislative action has been taken to give it effect.

Dated 21st November 1895.

From—A. M. LINDSAY, Esq., Officiating Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

In compliance with the request made in your letter No. 5319-A. of 7th instant my Directors have considered the proposal to raise from eight to ten crores of rupees the limit fixed for investment in Government securities of the coin and bullion held as the paper currency reserve, and I have now to submit the views they have adopted.

It is understood that in determining the proportion of the reserve that may be invested in securities, the Government of India are guided to a great extent by the principle followed in the Bank of England Act of 1844, *viz.*, that the amount of notes issued on Government securities shall be maintained at a fixed sum well within the limit of the smallest amount which experience has proved to be necessary for the monetary transactions of the country, and that all additional notes issued shall be backed by an equivalent amount of coin or bullion. This principle is a safe guide in a country like England where a fairly accurate estimate can be formed of the lowest point to which the circulation is ever likely to fall; but in India, the general mass of the people have little confidence in paper money, and it is difficult to say where a run on the reserve might stop.

There is, therefore, under the present method of regulating the fiduciary issue, a possible danger that Government may at times be tempted for the sake of profit to invest in securities a larger proportion of the note reserve than is consistent with safety: but my Directors are pleased to observe that on this as on former occasions the Government of India, in estimating from past experience the smallest future issue, allow a wide margin for possible fluctuations. An investment of the reserve to the extent of ten crores would represent only about 54 per cent. of the minimum circulation of the last three official years excluding the balances of the Reserve Treasuries and the head offices of the Presidency Banks. The proposed increase of securities in the paper currency reserve should therefore leave a stock of coin and bullion sufficient to ensure convertibility of the notes under all circumstances for which it appears necessary to provide.

It is also satisfactory to note that, on this as on former occasions, it is the intention in increasing the securities in the reserve to select some convenient opportunity when it may be possible to carry out the operation without affecting the public market; and no doubts would have been entertained as to the prudence of the proposed measure, were it not that the substitution of securities for coin in the paper currency reserve may interfere with the policy adopted when the Indian Mints were closed to the free coinage of silver.

As to the merits of this policy my Directors express no opinion. They assume that it is the desire of Government to raise gradually, and eventually to fix within convenient limits, our sterling exchange; and I have to point out that, as Government securities are exported and imported, the lock up of two crores of securities in the currency reserve, in whatever form it be effected, must tend to lower or to curtail a rise in sterling exchange, because it will promote imports from, or curtail exports to London. The release of the coin will have a like effect on exchange; because much of the money will sooner or later enter the markets that rule the balance of foreign indebtedness. The arguments that support this view are intricate, but it may suffice to say that the sterling value of the rupee currency on its present footing is regulated, or rather determined,

much in the same way that the values of inconvertible paper currencies are settled: and it is generally admitted that it would be imprudent for any Government with an inconvertible paper currency of depreciated value to make additions to its circulation merely for the sake of realizing interest on these additions, especially if that Government had a heavy foreign debt bearing interest payable in gold. Apart from other considerations, the loss in exchange on remitting interest on the foreign debt might exceed the gain in interest from the addition to the money in circulation: and as the proposed substitution of securities for coin in the paper currency reserve is practically an addition to the monetary circulation made with the object of securing interest profit, it would appear to be contrary to what is generally accepted as sound policy.

While holding these opinions regarding the effect of the proposed measure on sterling exchange, my Directors can conceive of a position of affairs arising under present currency arrangements in which the proposed increase in the monetary circulation would not only be innocuous but desirable. When a currency is interchangeable with sterling money for foreign payment purposes at or about transit cost, as all currencies are where sterling exchange is fixed with convenient limits, the currency is self-regulating. Any deficiency makes it profitable for Banks to import money, and any excess leads to an export of money. But in India the currency has no self-adjusting power. It has no fixed specie export point, while its fixed specie import point (1*s*. 4*d*. plus transit charges) is far beyond the present range of exchange; and this want of elasticity might create a stringency at a time when the Reserve Treasury balances were low, which would best be met by an addition to the currency such as Government propose to make. The stringency might occur suddenly and require prompt relief, and, under these circumstances, I have to suggest, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that the power contemplated should be obtained from the Legislature, but should be reserved either for use in an emergency such as above described or until the currency is made automatic.

Dated 23rd November 1895.

From—A. MURRAY, Esq., Officiating Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5319-A. of the 7th instant, requesting the opinion of the Directors of this Bank upon a proposal to take powers from the Legislature to increase the portion of the paper currency reserve, which is invested in Government securities, from eight crores to ten crores of rupees.

In reply I am directed to say that the subject of your letter has had the careful consideration of my Directors, and that they desire to express their entire approval of the proposal submitted for their opinion. The tables of figures given in your letter, and specially those contained in paragraph 4, seem to my Directors to show that this proposed increase to the Government securities in the paper currency reserve may be adopted with safety, and is as fully warranted as any previous addition which has been made to this portion of the reserve.

No. 5597-A., dated 20th November 1895.

From—J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon. / Karachi.

I am directed to forward copy of a letter* No. 5318-A., dated the 7th November 1895, addressed to the Chambers of Commerce in the Presidency Towns regarding a proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise the limit of the paper currency reserve which is held in Government Securities from eight to ten crores of rupees.

* (With enclosures.)

2. I am to request that the Government of India may be favoured with the views of the Rangoon / Karachi Chamber on the subject.

Dated 11th December 1895.

From—J. MATHESON, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour, by desire of my Directors, to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5319-A., dated 7th ultimo, and to say in reply that they are of opinion that the cash balance held in the Currency Department may be reduced by two crores with perfect safety.

I am to say further that my Directors are of opinion that the market would be less disturbed by the transaction if the amount, instead of being invested by purchase of interest bearing promissory notes of the Government of India in the open market, were transferred direct from the Currency to the Treasury Department, as a book debt, when next the Government have occasion to raise a loan for public works. It is presumed that the object of having a portion of the currency money invested in Government bonds is, that coin may be the more readily obtained by the sale of such bonds, which are already negotiable, rather than by the more formal procedure of the issue of a fresh loan.

My Directors are, however, of opinion that a sufficient amount of bonds for this purpose is already held, whereas if a portion were held as a book debt, the amount could at any time be retransferred from the Treasury to the Currency, and so avoid any sudden disturbance of the market by sale of bonds.

The interest bearing Promissory Notes of the Government of India afford no additional security to holders of Currency Notes which are on demand Promissory Notes, and are equally secured with the other notes by the credit of the Government of India.

Dated 10th December 1895.

From—The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5597-A. of 29th ultimo, with enclosures, having reference to a proposal to raise the limit of paper currency reserve from eight to ten crores of rupees.

I am desired to say that the Committee approve of the proposal.

Dated 16th December 1895.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. G. L. CHAMBERS, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5318-A., dated the 7th November 1895, asking for an expression of opinion from this Chamber upon a proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise the limit of the paper currency reserve, which is held in Government Securities, from eight to ten crores of rupees.

In reply I have the honour to state that this Chamber sees no objection to the proposal in so far as it will affect the proportion of cash to be held in order to make good the issue of Currency Notes.

The view taken by the Chamber is that the Government, after mature consideration in consultation with the best authorities, can decide what proportion of cash should be held (whether one-half of the Notes in circulation, or any other ratio) in order to convince the public that on presentation of the Notes for payment there will be no danger of their not being paid, even in times of panic, and the Chamber is almost unanimous in thinking that there is no necessity to hold any other security as a guarantee for such payment. For instance, if the Note circulation be at present 20 crores, and if ten crores be held in cash, there is no danger whatever of any fear of non-payment arising in the minds of holders of Currency Notes—even in a commercial crisis, or a great war.

The Currency Note being payable on demand is not, in the opinion of this Chamber, rendered any more secure by Government holding as security for its prompt payment Government Securities which are not payable on demand, or even at any time, except at the option of Government. It seems almost unnecessary to add that if the public for any reason become imbued with the

feeling that Government is about to become unable to meet its engagements, and if in consequence of that feeling there is a rush to realise Currency Notes, then in that case Government Securities, which are unredeemable, will be unsaleable, and will therefore be useless as a reserve for securing the re-payment of the "on demand" liabilities of Government.

The Chamber considers, in fact, that the only security for the re-payment of the Note issue should be actual cash, and that the proper proportion of cash to liabilities can only be determined by experience, and the most important factor in the calculation will always be the state of the financial credit of the Government of India, and finally of the Government of Great Britain. As a matter of fact, Currency Notes are in India at present looked upon by all classes, with comparatively few exceptions, as actual money, and only the best informed people ever trouble themselves about the amount of cash held against them.

With regard to what should be done with the cash not required by the Currency Department, the Chamber is of opinion that it should be paid to the Government of India to enable it to avoid borrowing in future; whereby the general credit of that Government would be strengthened, and the pockets of the tax-payer saved.

The proposal to set free two crores of rupees is one to which objection has been taken in other quarters, on the ground that the Barbour Exchange Scheme would be affected thereby. Although it expresses no opinion upon the wisdom of that scheme, including the closing of the Mints, the Chamber considers that this step having been taken, and the success of the measure having been declared to be dependant upon the contraction of the currency, any fresh action is to be deprecated which would cause it to be said that the scheme had not had a fair trial. It appears to be established that such contraction has not yet taken place owing to the unexpected supply of hoarded rupees—and as this supply must have its limit, the flooding of the market by two crores would appear to be contrary to the recently declared policy of Government.

No. 15, dated 17th January 1896.

From—C. H. CHITHAM, Esq., Acting Secretary, Karachi Chamber of Commerce,

To The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 29th November 1895, No. 5597-A., enclosing copy of a letter No. 5318-A., addressed to the Chambers of Commerce in the Presidency Towns, regarding a proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise the limit of the paper currency reserve, which is held in Government Securities, from eight to ten crores of rupees and calling for the views of this Chamber on the subject.

I am instructed by the Managing Committee to state that they see no objection to the increase of the reserve as contemplated, provided it is done gradually and at a favourable time.

No. 239-96, dated 31st January 1896.

From—S. E. J. CLARKE, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce direct me to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5318-A., dated 7th November last, calling for an expression of opinion upon a proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise the limit of the paper currency reserve which is held in Government Securities, from eight to ten crores of rupees.

The Committee considered this proposal of sufficient importance to place before the members of the Chamber of Commerce, and to invite their individual opinions thereon. These replies have now been received, and shew that the opinion of members is divided as to the merits of the proposal as well as to the expediency of such a measure being undertaken by the Government of India.

I am to say further that those who are in favour of Government taking the power to increase the paper currency reserve from eight to ten crores of rupees, as suggested, think that such an operation, if attempted, would need to be carried out with very great caution, and only when a favourable opportunity occurred.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 8th April, 1896.

No. 1576-*Ex.*—The following substantive promotions are made, with effect from 1st April 1896, *vice* Babu Saroda Prosad Ray, retired:

Mr. T. C. Eagles, 2nd Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, to be 1st Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, and

Mr. W. A. Kelly, Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Post Office, to be 2nd Assistant Comptroller, Post Office.

The 9th April, 1896.

No. 1589-*Ex.*—Mr. K. B. Wagle is posted as Assistant Comptroller, Burma, with effect from 24th March 1896.

Mr. W. D. Woollam, Probationer, is posted to the Office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from 24th March 1896.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 10th April, 1896.

No. 1632-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt water tanks from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, when imported by or under the orders of a Railway Company as defined in No. 93 of Schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the said Act.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th April, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 362.—Lieutenant L. W. Fox, Indian Staff Corps, 21st Madras Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 30th January 1896.

(Joined his appointment on the 3rd March 1896.)

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 363.—Major-General J. Duncan, British Service, to command a district of the first class, *vice* Major-General R. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, whose tenure has expired. Dated 29th March 1896.

No. 364.—Colonel H. P. Leach, C.B., D.S.O., Royal Engineers, Commandant, Bengal Sappers and Miners, to officiate in command of a 2nd class district in India with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General E. R. Elles, C.B., who has been appointed to officiate in command of a district of the first class. Dated 24th March 1896.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 365.—Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, to be Commandant, Hyderabad Contingent, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General M. Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I., who has vacated. Dated 1st April 1896.

3rd Infantry.

No. 366.—Surgeon-Captain E. H. Wright, Madras Medical Establishment, to be medical officer, *vice* Surgeon-Major H. G. L. Wortabet, M.D., posted to the 4th Lancers. Dated 1st November 1895.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 367.—The Commander-in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on the personal staff of Major-General C. J. Moorsom, commanding Rawal Pindi district:

Captain C. Haynes, 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 2nd January 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 368.—*26th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Saifudin, appointed on probation in Bombay G. G. O. No. 361 of 1894, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 1st June 1893.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 369.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 13th March 1896, pages 1681 and 1682.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 13th March, 1896.

* * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDUM.

Subadar-Major Juthia Khattri, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 13th Bengal Infantry, is granted

the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 14th March 1896.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army:

Major J. W. Hogge, C.I.E. Dated 6th November 1895.

Major A. Montanaro. Dated 6th November 1895.

Major G. H. B. Coats. Dated 9th November 1895.

Major J. de C. Meade. Dated 6th November 1895.

Major C. H. Westmorland. Dated 6th November 1895.

Major W. C. Faithfull. Dated 11th December 1895.

Major W. du G. Gray. Dated 20th November 1895.

The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major while serving as regimental seconds-in-command, Indian Army:

Captain H. J. J. Middleton. Dated 6th November 1895.

Captain W. V. V. Pakenham. Dated 6th November 1895.

Captain R. M. Carpendale. Dated 11th December 1895.

Captain William Giles. Dated 6th November 1895.

* * * * * * * * *

INDIA OFFICE;

13th March, 1896.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and substantive Colonel in the Army, George Hand More-Molyneux. Dated 5th January 1896.

Major Layard Livingston Fenton. Dated 8th January 1896.

To be Majors.

Captain Ernest Theodore Paul. Dated 1st January 1896.

Captain William Willoughby Taylor. Dated 1st January 1896.

Captain George Brodric O'Donnell. Dated 19th January 1896.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Alfred Joseph Caruana. Dated 14th January 1896.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Nicholas Blake Dunscombe, from the South Wales Borderers. Dated 22nd May 1894, but to rank from 9th June 1892.

Lieutenant Edmund Lenthal Swifte, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 22nd March 1894, but to rank from 14th November 1892.

Second-Lieutenant Launcelot Hope Rix Ames. Dated 30th November 1895.

Second-Lieutenant Hunter Carmichael Steen. Dated 11th January 1896.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants from the Unattached List:

To rank from 31st January 1894.

Frederick Stewart Keen. Dated 11th October 1895.

Thomas Edward Moore Lane. Dated 23rd November 1895.

To rank from 10th October 1894.

Spencer Burton Watson. Dated 20th December 1895.

Harry Norman Young. Dated 23rd December 1895.

Robert Thomas Disney Leith. Dated 17th December 1895.

Lionel Stuart Logan. Dated 24th December 1895.

Allan Gilbert Mayhew Hogg. Dated 17th December 1895.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Arthur Mudge Branfoot. Dated 1st April 1895.

William Edward Johnson, M.D. Dated 4th May 1895.

George Frederick Bevan. Dated 16th May 1895.

Andrew Francis Dobson. Dated 21st July 1895.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Frederick Charles Barker, M.D. Dated 31st August 1895.

MADRAS SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant.

Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, Robert Hollingsworth. Dated 17th August 1895.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the temporary half-pay list:

Surgeon-Captain Gilbert Capel Hall, Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 12th March 1896.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Hoskins Pedroza, Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 6th January 1896.

Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, Edmund Trutwein, Madras Subordinate Medical Establishment. Dated 16th November 1895.

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"London Gazette," dated the 17th March 1896, page 1745.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 17th March, 1896.

MEMORANDA.

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Subadar-Major Gambhir Lama, *Sardar Bahadur,* Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 18th March 1896.

ORGANISATION.

LOCAL CORPS.

No. 370.—With reference to paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 670 of 1895, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to announce that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned, with effect from the 1st April 1896, the extension to the local corps under the Government of India named below of the increase of pay recently sanctioned for the native army:

Deoli Infantry.

Erinpura Infantry.

Bhopal Battalion.

Malwa Bhil Corps.

Meywar Bhil Corps.

Nepal Escort.

Merwara Battalion.

Hyderabad Contingent Infantry.

Hyderabad Contingent Artillery.

2. The concessions are—

(*a*) An increase of Rs. 2 per mensem to the pay of every non-commissioned officer and soldier in the corps above named; also to the native combatant driver establishment of the batteries of the Hyderabad Contingent Artillery. In the case of the drummers, fifers and buglers of the infantry regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent, the increase will be only twelve annas per mensem, as they already receive pay at the rate of Rs. 8-4 per mensem.

(*b*) The grant to recruits enlisted on or after the 1st April 1896 of the annual half-mounting allowance of Rs. 5 admissible under Article 323, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part II, from the date of enlistment, instead of from the date of completing eighteen months' service. This allowance will not be payable to recruits until the completion of the first year's service, when arrears due, together with the allowance for next quarter, will be drawn.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 371.—It is notified that the designation of the various ranks in the Body Guard of His Excellency the Viceroy have been changed as follows:

Subadar to be Risaldar.

Jemadar to be Jemadar.

Havildar to be Dafadar.

Naick to be Lance-Dafadar.*

Trooper to be Sowar.

* But to retain pay and pension as at present.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 372.—Colonel James William Abbott Michell, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 4th April 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 373.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary John Leahy to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Henry Myland to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor John Proudfoot Bennie to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor James Wilson Turner, Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, to be Conductor, *seconded;*

Sub-Conductor Edward Pipe, Head Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, to be Conductor, *seconded;*

Sub-Conductor George Edward Chapman to be Conductor,

Store Sergeant Frederick James Utting to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 6th March 1896, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary James Henry Smith, retired.

Bombay Command.

No. 374.—Sub-Conductor Henry James Doyle to be Conductor, and Store-Sergeant John McKenna to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 24th March 1896, *vice* Conductor T. Davey, seconded on appointment as Store-keeper in the Gun Powder Factory, Kirkee.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 375.—In G. G. O. No. 181 of 1896, *for* "31st December 1895" *read* "*1st* January 1896."

No. 376.—*2nd Bengal Lancers*—

Risaldar Ali Muhammad Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Bahram Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Ram Singh to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Mukand Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Risaldar-Major Hazara Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1895.

Ressaidar Hira Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Sawan Singh to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Waryam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Risaldar Hem Raj, deceased, with effect from the 12th October 1895.

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Kala Singh to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Wazir Chand to be Ressaidar, *vice* Risaldar Narain Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1895.

Ressaidar Man Singh to be Woordie-Major *vice* Kala Singh, promoted to Risaldar, with effect from the 1st November 1895.

No. 377.—*6th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse)*—

Ressaidar Sampuran Singh to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Abdul Hasan Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1896.

No. 378.—*2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry*—

Jemadar Bisesar Singh to be Subadar, and Drill-Havildar Tapesari Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Paljhan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1896.

No. 379.—*25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Abdul Rahman, from the 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Manzar, deceased, with effect from the 15th February 1896.

No. 380.—*34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Jemadar Hari Singh to be Subadar, and Drill-Havildar Jiwa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Gobind Singh, deceased, with effect from the 25th November 1895.

No. 381.—*4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Havildar-Major Sayyid Abbas to be Jemadar, *vice* Sayyid Abdullah, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 382.—Surgeon-Lieutenant A. E. Ward, Bengal Medical Establishment, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 3rd April 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 383.—The undermentioned honorary commissioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified:

Captain and Deputy Commissary William Marr, late of the Public Works Department,—8th November 1895.

Captain and Deputy Commissary Thomas Smith, late of the Ordnance Department,—28th March 1896.

Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Alfred Sincock, late of the Commissariat-Transport Department, Bombay,—1st April 1896.

Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary John Harrington, late of the Commissariat-Transport Department, Bengal,—25th February 1896.

SPECIAL.

No. 384.—In connection with G G. O. No. 981 of 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, in supersession of previous notifications, the following military officers will be granted the privilege of the Private Entrée at Government House:

All officers in the highest or non-classified list of the Precedence Table.

Generals (Lieutenant, Major, or Brigadier).

The Adjutant-General in India.

The Quartermaster-General in India.

The Surveyor-General of India.

The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service.

The Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India.

Surgeons-General.

The Director-General of Ordnance in India.

The Director-General, Military Works.

The Commissary-General-in-Chief.

The Accountant-General, Military Department.

The Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops in India.

The Officer Commanding Presidency District.

The Judge Advocate-General in India.

The Director, Army Remount Department in India.

The Principal Veterinary Officer in India.

The Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

Aides-de-Camp to the Queen.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Honorary Surgeons to the Viceroy.

Officers of the Viceroy's Body-Guard.

Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, Punjab, and North-Western Provinces.

Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 385.—*Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles*—

Arthur Pascoe Grenfell, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 3rd April 1896, to complete the establishment.

Edwin Wilbert Hodges, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 3rd April 1896, to complete the establishment.

Wallace Honston Dobbie, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 3rd April 1896, *vice* Nesbit, resigned.

No. 386.—*Assam Valley Mounted Rifles*—

John Henderson, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Campbell, resigned.

No. 387.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Henry Sharp, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 388.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Harry Young Spencer, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 30th January 1896, *vice* Wilson, promoted.

No. 389.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Charles Chetwode Hardy, Hervey Alan Wood, and Andrew Custance Carr, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

No. 390.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

William Blennerhassett, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 23rd March 1896, *vice* Hose, promoted.

No. 391.—*Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Ernest Edward Francis, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 392.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Robert Pitman Gill, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 393.—*Chhota Nagpur Mounted Rifles*—

Lieutenant Arthur Holbrook Nott (Surgeon-Captain, Indian Medical Service) to be Captain, *vice* Gordon, resigned.

No. 394.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant John Walter Hose to be Captain, with effect from the 21st March 1896, *vice* Pike, resigned.

No. 395.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant John Herbert Monk-Smith, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Captain, *vice* Murray, transferred to the Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps.

No. 396.—*2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Charles Remington Scott to be Lieutenant, *vice* Williams, resigned.

No. 397.—*Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant John Stewart Couper to be Captain, *vice* Nicholas, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant William Cooper to be Captain, *vice* Mackenzie, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant James Moore to be Lieutenant, *vice* Couper, promoted.

No. 398.—*Madras Railway Volunteers*—

Second-Lieutenants Joseph Gilderoy Fischer Marshall, Henry Johnstone Stanley and John Currie to be Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

No. 399.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Henry Paul Todd-Naylor, C.I.E., to be Captain, *vice* Porter, transferred to the Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps.

Second-Lieutenant David Michael Litster to be Lieutenant, *vice* Todd-Naylor, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 400.—*Assam Valley Mounted Rifles*—

Captain A. C. Showers resigns his commission.

No. 401.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant R. Malcomson resigns his commission, with effect from the 25th March 1896.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 20.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Chief Engineer F. O. Gadsden, Royal Indian Marine, (p. a.) for three months.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Colonel*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th April, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 14th March and the 10th April 1896.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps . .	Captain C. McC. Poulter .	25th March 1896	Near Mogaung.	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 4th and the 10th April 1896.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total sum realized or amount deposited	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Henry John Kreyer (*a*)	Second-Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment.	12th November 1895.	No will found.	909 7 7	...	9th June 1896.

(*a*) *Widow*—Mrs. Lily Kreyer, Castlehaven, Northumberland Road, South Sea, Hants, England.
Child—Eda Dorothy Kreyer.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd April, 1896.

No. 180.—The services of Mr. D. K. Macdonald, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Burma, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Rangoon Port Trust.

Simla, the 9th April, 1896.

No. 182.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Najibabad-Kotdwara Branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 10th April, 1896.

No. 183.—With reference to, and in supersession of, Public Works Department notification No. 141, dated the 12th March 1896, Mr. C. Ross, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway, from date of assuming charge from Mr. Dennys.

No. 184.—Mr. R. Douglass, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, temporarily transferred to the Superior Accounts Branch in Public Works Department notification No. 356, dated the 8th October 1895, is confirmed in that Branch in the rank of Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), with effect from 1st April 1896.

The 9th April, 1896.

No. 181.—The following is published for general information:

No. 226 R. T., dated 21st March 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules for railways under construction.

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 267, dated the 11th June 1890, appointing the Director General of Railways as the officer who is to make General Rules, under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, in the case of a railway administered by Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing, in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, the Government of India Resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 160 T., dated the 19th March 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director General of Railways has applied for leave to adopt, on the Najibabad-Kotdwara Branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890 under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules, which are referred to in the foregoing observations, to the Najibabad-Kotdwara Branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway, which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered also, that this resolution be communicated to the Director General of Railways for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

ndia for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on day, April 4th, 1896.

Although pressure has been unsteady and has changed considerably from day to day, the general distribution and conditions of pressure have altered very slightly during the week. Throughout the whole period a large area of low and deficient pressure overlay West Bengal, Bihar, and the north of the Gangetic plain, while readings were high in Tenasserim and the west of the Punjab, and relatively high over the Indian Peninsula. Under these conditions of pressure, which were roughly more like the ordinary conditions of the end rather than of the beginning of April, the wind circulation was very steady. Strong southerly winds blew up the Bay into Bengal, hot westerly winds blew down the Gangetic plain into Bihar, and northerly and north-westerly winds prevailed over North-Western India, while on the coasts of the Peninsula variable or land and sea breezes were experienced. The rainfall of the week was very light, except over parts of Assam, where the usual spring thunderstorms gave fairly heavy rain. In consequence there was nothing to interfere with the steady increase of heat as the sun progressed northward, and the temperature returns of the week exhibit an actual increase of temperature, and also an increase relatively to the average.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, March 29th.*—Pressure had fallen in most places, the decrease being rapid over North-Eastern India and the Gangetic plain. Readings were highest over the Western Punjab, relatively high over Tenasserim, lowest over Bihar and Bengal, and relatively low across the Central Provinces and the head of the Peninsula. Northerly winds prevailed over North-Western India, west-north-westerly winds down the Gangetic plain, southerly winds at the head of the Bay, and variable winds elsewhere. The mean temperature was in defect over the Punjab and Madras, and in excess elsewhere. Snow had fallen in Kashmir, and rain showers over part of Persia, of Baluchistan, of the North-Western Himalayas, and of the Northern Punjab, as well as at Colombo.

Monday, March 30th.—Pressure had been steady in the south, but had decreased elsewhere, the change having been brisk to rapid over a considerable part of the country. The barometer read below the normal average, except over the western desert. The greatest abnormal deficiency was over the north Gangetic plain. West-north-westerly winds prevailed down the Gangetic plain, and southerly winds at the head of the Bay, but elsewhere the directions were variable. The mean temperature was in excess, except over parts of Arakan and of Madras. Showers were reported from parts of the south of the Peninsula, of Ceylon, and of Assam.

Tuesday, March 31st.—Pressure had decreased briskly over part of North-Western India, and had increased briskly over Upper Burma, but elsewhere the changes were unimportant. Readings were lowest over the north Gangetic plain. The winds were practically unchanged. The mean temperature remained excessive, except in parts of Madras. Showers had been received over the north-west and north-east of India and the south of the Peninsula.

Wednesday, April 1st.—Pressure had decreased, except over the Indus Valley. Readings remained low over the Gangetic plain and high in Tenasserim and the west of the Punjab, and the winds were again practically unchanged. The mean temperature was low for the season over the extreme south of the Peninsula, and excessive elsewhere—more especially over the western desert. Showers had again been received in the extreme north-west and north-east and south.

Thursday, April 2nd.—The barometer had ceased to fall, and a very general recovery had set in. The general distribution was, however, unaltered. The

westerly current of air down the Gangetic plain was less marked than on the preceding days, but otherwise the winds were little changed. The mean temperature was relatively low over Assam and the south of the Peninsula, and excessive in all other places—most so over Eastern Rajputana. Rain had fallen in Assam and at Colombo.

Friday, April 3rd.—The barometer had continued to rise in most places, but the low pressure area over Bengal and the Gangetic plain and the high pressure area over Tenasserim were as marked as on previous days. The winds also showed no important alteration. Excessive temperatures continued to prevail, except in Assam and the Carnatic, but the hottest area was moving eastward, and was shown over the Central Provinces. Scattered showers had fallen at several stations, and rain had been general in Assam.

Saturday, April 4th.—The barometric rise had ceased, and a general slight to rapid fall had set in. Gradients had increased, and the low pressure area over the north Gangetic plain was more marked, but the relative positions of the areas of high and low pressure were unchanged. Northerly to westerly winds prevailed over the greater part of Northern India, and southerly winds at the head of the Bay. Excessive temperatures prevailed almost everywhere, the hottest area being Berar. Scattered showers of rain were again reported, of which the most important were 2·01 inches at Poona and 1·25 inches at Silchar.

Temperature.—The week has been one of generally excessive heat. Showers of rain occurred at different times during the week in North-Western, North-Eastern, and Southern India, and these showers had the effect of reducing temperature during their continuance, but directly they ceased excessive temperatures reappeared. Thus, on the 29th of March in the Punjab and Madras temperature was low, but on the 30th the depression of temperature had wholly disappeared from the Punjab. In parts of Madras, on the contrary, relatively low temperatures were recorded until the 2nd, when they also practically ceased. In Assam the heat was excessive until the 1st, when low temperatures appeared, and the depression of temperature continued until the close of the week. In all other parts of India the mean temperature was steadily, and in several places largely, in excess of the normal. The hottest areas were Rajputana, Central India, Berar, and the west of the Central Provinces on the one hand and Central Bengal on the other.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India:

Province.	March 1896.			April 1896.				Mean variation of week.
	29th	30th	31st	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·2	+1·6	+2·2	+1·7	+2·1	+1·3	+1·8	+1·8
Bengal and Assam	+4·4	+4·4	+3·2	+4·1	+4·3	+3·7	+3·6	+4·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2·6	+1·8	+3·0	+5·2	+6·6	+6·8	+4·5	+4·4
Punjab	—3·4	+1·8	+4·2	+5·1	+4·6	+5·3	+3·9	+3·1
Bombay	+2·1	+2·6	+2·4	+2·8	+3·7	+3·3	+2·3	+2·7
Central Provinces and Berar	+4·9	+4·8	+3·9	+4·9	+7·7	+9·7	+5·3	+5·9
Central India and Gujarat	+5·1	+4·4	+4·8	+6·6	+8·4	+9·7	+6·0	+6·4
Sind and Rajputana	+4·0	+3·7	+5·0	+9·0	+8·8	+7·1	+5·8	+6·2
Madras	—1·0	+0·5	+0·2	+0·7	+1·9	+1·6	+2·1	+0·9
Mean for whole of India	+2·3	+2·8	+3·2	+4·5	+5·3	+5·4	+3·9	+3·9

The above shows that in all the provinces the mean temperature was excessive, and that for the whole country the temperature was abnormally high on all days. Between the 29th of March and the 3rd April the excess steadily increased, but on the last day of the week a sudden fall took place.

The following were the maximum temperatures throughout India reported on each day:

March	29th	108·4°	at	Deesa.
„	30th	108·9°	„	Chanda.
„	31st	109·9°	„	„
April	1st	111·0°	„	Deesa.
„	2nd	113·6°	„	„
„	3rd	112·0°	„	„
„	4th	110·5°	„	„

The above shows that the absolutely hottest area was Gujarat and the south of the Central Provinces.

Rainfall.—As has been the case for the past few weeks, the rainfall of India has been mainly confined to the north-west and north-east of India. A few showers have been received in the centre and south, but these have been scattered falls due to local thunderstorms, and almost the only rainfall of importance has been reported from the two regions mentioned above. In the case of North-Western India the rainfall was light, and apparently connected with slight local disturbances originating over Baluchistan and the North-Western Himalayas. Hence the fall was mainly confined to the hills and their immediate neighbourhood. In Kashmir snow fell on the higher hills. In Assam the rainfall took place under normal conditions of wind and pressure, *viz.*, during the prevalence of fresh to strong moist winds over the north of the Bay, while easterly and north-easterly winds were blowing down the Assam Valleys. The rainfall in Assam was much heavier than that at the opposite end of the Himalayan range, and over the hills between the Surma and the Brahmaputra rivers the fall was very heavy. In the extreme south of the Peninsula a fair number of light or moderate showers occurred during the middle of the week. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. From this it will be seen that rain fell during the week in twenty of the rainfall divisions. Of these twenty divisions nine had an average actual rainfall for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch, but in the remaining eleven divisions effective rainfall was received. These eleven divisions are—the three Assam divisions, North Bengal, the Bengal hills, the Punjab hills, North Punjab, Malabar, Baluchistan hills, the East Coast (South), and Madras (South), and the average actual rainfall ranged from 14·78 inches in the Assam hills to 0·13 inch in the East Coast (South). The second column of the table shows the anticipated rainfall for the week under review, and it will be noticed that, except in the case of Tenasserim, Assam, the Bengal hills, and Coorg, the anticipated rainfall is small and less than half an inch. The third column shows the difference between the average actual and average normal rainfall, and that, except in the case of Assam and of Madras (South), the actual rainfall has been practically everywhere in defect. In the case of Assam, on the contrary, all the divisions exhibit an excess. In the Surma division the excess is only trifling, but the Brahmaputra division has received more than twice, and the hills division more than five times the normal amount. In the case of Madras (South) also the normal amount was very largely exceeded.

The three concluding columns of the table exhibit the state of the seasonal rainfall. In Assam (Surma and Brahmaputra), the Western Punjab, Baluchistan, and Madras (South) the rainfall for the period March 1st to April 4th has been about normal, *i.e.*, has differed by less than 20 per cent. from the average, and in Assam (Hills) the rainfall has been excessive, but in all other places the rainfall has been deficient—more particularly so over the Gangetic plain and Burma.

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week under review:—Sylhet 3·45 inches, Silchar 4·55 inches, Cherrapunji 29·56 inches, Gauhati 8·12 inches, Sibsagar 3·72 inches, Alipore (Jalpaiguri) 1·36 inches, Panani (Malabar) 3·21 inches, Allepy (Travancore) 1·60 inches, Saltar (Tinnevelly) 4·67 inches, and Morekolam (Madura) 2·28 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 4th, 1896.			Rainfall data from March 1st to April 4th, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to April 4th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	Tenasserim	0	0·58	— 0·58	0	0·83	— 100
	Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0·44	— 0·44	0	0·50	— 100
	Central Burma	0	0·20	0·20	0	0·28	— 100
	Upper Burma	0	?	?	0·01	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·35	— 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	0	0·45	— 0·45	0·95	2·93	— 68
	Assam (Surma)	3·08	3·01	+ 0·07	10·29	12·04	— 15
	Do. (Hill tracts)	14·78	2·78	+ 12·00	17·39	10·25	+ 70
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·82	1·35	+ 1·47	4·67	5·05	— 8
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·33	— 0·33	0·51	1·86	— 73
	Central Bengal	0	0·20	— 0·20	0·03	1·06	— 97
	North Bengal	0·19	0·40	— 0·21	0·21	1·78	— 83
	Bengal (Hills)	0·33	0·58	— 0·25	0·57	2·61	— 78
	Orissa	0	0·17	— 0·17	0·58	1·13	— 49
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·99	— 100
	Bihar (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·38	— 100
	Do. (North)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·44	— 100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·28	— 100
	Oudh (South)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·35	— 100
	Do. (North)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·47	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·01	0·30	— 97
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·01	0·04	— 0·03	0·03	0·45	— 93
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·30	— 100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·10	0·95	— 89
	North-Western Provinces (Hills).	0	0·29	— 0·29	0·22	2·54	— 91
PUNJAB	Punjab (South-East)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·10	0·50	— 80
	Do. (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·13	0·52	— 75
	Do. (Central)	0·09	0·17	— 0·08	0·74	1·13	— 35
	Do. (Submontane)	0·06	0·12	— 0·06	0·35	1·10	— 68
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·17	0·30	— 0·13	0·85	2·61	— 67
	Do. (North)	0·20	0·44	— 0·24	1·39	2·49	— 44
	Do. (West)	0·02	0·10	— 0·08	0·58	0·59	— 2
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar (Coast)	0·46	0·43	+ 0·03	0·59	1·32	— 55
	Madras (South-Central)	0·05	0·32	— 0·27	0·15	1·13	— 87
	Coorg	0	0·52	— 0·52	0·01	1·41	— 99
	Mysore	0	0·16	— 0·16	0·05	0·47	— 89
	Konkan	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·07	— 100
	Bombay Deccan	0·02	0·13	— 0·11	0·07	0·30	— 77
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0·01	0·03	— 0·02	0·01	0·05	— 80
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·01	0·20	— 95
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·04	0·32	— 88
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·03	0·56	— 95
	Ditto (East)	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·01	0·74	— 99
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·09	— 100
	Sind	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·22	0·18	+ 22
	Baluchistan (Hills)	0·19	0·47	— 0·28	2·32	2·01	+ 15
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0·02	0·01	+ 0·01	0·02	0·13	— 84
	Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·16	— 100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·48	0·15	+ 220
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0·02	0·09	— 0·07	0·46	0·58	— 21
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	1·07	— 100
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·21	— 0·21	0·05	0·70	— 93
	Madras (Central)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·02	0·19	— 89
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·06	0·32	— 81
	Ditto (South)	0·13	0·07	+ 0·06	0·15	0·42	— 66
	Madras (South)	1·26	0·23	+ 1·03	1·33	1·25	+ 6

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *9th April 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 4th April.*—The rainfall was fair in Madura, Tinnevelly, the Coast stations, Tanjore, and in Malabar; light showers fell in Trichinopoly, the Nilgiris, Salem, Coimbatore and Ganjam; no rain elsewhere. The standing crops are confined to small areas, and are generally fair, but paddy is withering in parts of North Arcot, Anantapur and Nellore. The harvest is going on with moderate yield. Pasture is generally scarce, but fodder is available. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are generally stationary, but are slightly dearer in parts of the Circars and southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 8th April.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind, the Deccan and Karnatak. The standing crops are good. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Ahmedabad and Dharwar, and harvesting of the late crops in parts of thirteen districts. Preparations for next season are progressing in fourteen districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in parts of Shikarpur and Broach. Prices are normal, except in parts of Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 6th April.*—With the exception of a light shower at Rangpur, there was no rain during the week, and consequently little change in the agricultural prospects of the province. Rain is generally wanted for the ploughing of lands and for the indigo and spring rice in the ground, and also for the planting of sugarcane. In some parts of North Bengal and Bihar early rice and millets are being sown. The collection of opium is over, and the harvesting of the spring crop is nearly finished. In Cuttack the harvesting of spring rice has begun. Scarcity of water continues to be reported from Burdwan, the 24-Perganas, Khulna, Pabna and Dacca. The price of common rice continues steady.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 8th April.*—The heat is increasing, and rain is much needed in the hill districts to assist the germination of the autumn crop sowings. Harvesting operations have been completed in most districts. Threshing and winnowing are in active progress. The sowing and irrigation of the extra crops continue. The produce of *mahua* (*Bassia Latifolia*) has disappointed expectation. Owing to the prevalence of strong westerly winds the *mahua* crop has been a total failure in Banda and Fatehpur. Mangoes are reported as damaged in some districts. In Naini Tal much damage from jungle fires is reported. Opium collections are nearly finished, and the yield is generally fair. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 4th April, were—Banda 65,172, Hamirpur 40,132, Jhansi 27,724, Jalaun 29,990, Allahabad 1,369, Pilibhit 1,801, Garhwal 1,758—total 1,68,046; of this number 25,657 dependants were gratuitously relieved on the works; 3,081 persons also received gratuitous relief under other provisions of the Famine Code. Supplies are ample, but fodder is becoming scarce in places. The Government forests of Bundelkhand have been opened to

free grazing and the free extraction of edible jungle fruits. Scarcity of water is reported in Banda, Hamirpur and Lucknow. Prices are fairly stationary, but show a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 8th April.*—Rain has fallen in the Jullundur, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan and Gujranwala districts. The canal crops are being cut in Hissar. Reaping of the spring crops is in progress in Delhi and Gurgaon. Ploughing for cotton and sugarcane is in progress in Jullundur, Sialkot, Rohtak and Gujranwala. Sowings of the extra spring and autumn crops in Amritsar, of water-melon, tobacco, barley and cotton in Lahore, and of cotton in Rawalpindi, are in progress. Sugarcane and indigo sowings have been completed in Gurgaon. The condition of the spring crops is good in Mooltan. The crops dependent on rain have failed in Hissar. The prospects and condition of the spring crops are generally reported average on irrigated and below average on. unirrigated lands. The stock of food-grains is said to be insufficient in Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala and in parts of Shahpur. Cattle are in poor condition in Hissar and Gurgaon, and they are dying for want of fodder in parts of Lahore and Gujranwala. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Jullundur, Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan. The stock of fodder is said to be insufficient in some districts. Prices are normal in Ferozepore and low in Delhi, but are high elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 8th April.*—The weather is very hot and occasionally cloudy. Threshing of the winter crops is approaching completion. The land is being prepared for the monsoon sowings. Want of fodder is felt in Seoni and in parts of Saugor. The water-supply is scanty in Seoni and in parts of Wardha. Prices are steady, and in most districts are fairly normal.

Burma.—*For week ending 4th April.*—In Lower Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy continues in Tavoy. Cultivation of paddy on hill clearings is in progress in Thaton. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy has commenced in Mandalay and Sagaing. Cultivation of early wet-weather paddy continues in Kyaukse. The condition of the dry-weather paddy crop and of the crops on islands is generally good. The price of paddy has increased considerably in Myaungmya and Amherst, and slightly in Rangoon, Bassein and Thayetmyo, while it has decreased slightly in Prome; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th April.*—The weather is hot. Sowing of the early rice and pressing of sugarcane continue. The condition of cattle is good, except in Cachar. Scarcity of fodder and water is felt in places.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 8th April.*—MYSORE: No rain. The standing crops are withering for want of rain in Kolar and Chitaldroog. Paddy has been harvested in parts of Tumkur. Prices have risen in Kolar and Tumkur, but have fallen in Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldroog.

COORG.—There are no standing crops. Rain is much needed for the coffee blossom. Fodder and water for cattle are scarce in parts. Prices are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 8th April.*—BERAR: The weather is hot and cloudy with strong winds. Threshing of wheat is almost completed. The land is being prepared for the autumn sowings, Scarcity of fodder and water continues. Prices have risen in two districts and fallen in one, but are stationary elsewhere.

HYDERABAD.—No rain during the week. Harvesting of the spring crop is almost completed. The crops on irrigated areas are good. Fodder is getting scarce. The water-supply is decreasing. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 8th April.*—Slight rain fell in the Gwalior and Malwa Agencies during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Baghelkand, but are in progress in all other Agencies. Owing to the damage done to the crops for want of rain, the probable outturn will be below the average in four Agencies. Cattle are in fairly good condition, except in parts of Bhopal and Gwalior. Pasturage is good and sufficient in all Agencies. Prices are above normal in Baghelkand, Malwa, Goona and in four districts of Gwalior, but are normal elsewhere. The opium crops in Gwalior, Bhopal and Malwa are in fairly good condition. The number of persons employed on relief works in Bundelkhand and Goona are 2,068 and 961 respectively.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 8th April.*—Rainfall slight in Dholepore and Bikanir. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, except in Marwar where prospects are poor. The unirrigated crops are suffering in Ajmere-Merwara, and the crops have been damaged in Dholepore for want of rain. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition, but are suffering in Ulwar for want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in Shahpura, Ajmere-Merwara, Ulwar, Tonk and in parts of Meywar, and fodder is failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in five States, and falling in two, but are steady elsewhere. In Marwar 3,918 persons are on relief works, and 251 on gratuitous relief, in Shahpura 400 are on relief works, in Merwara 2,341 are on relief works, in Bikanir 2,079 are on relief works, and 297 on gratuitous relief. The number for Jaisalmere has not been reported.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 7th April.*—KASHMIR VALLEY: Slight rain has fallen. Water is ample for irrigation. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Rainfall slight. The spring crops are in fair condition. Fodder is scarce. Prices are stationary.

For week ending 8th April.—No rain. The crops are in fair condition. Fodder is scanty, and cattle are lean. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th April.*—The weather is hot with strong westerly winds. The prospects of the spring harvest are very poor. Operations for the autumn crops are at a standstill for want of rain.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, a pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 8th April 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1000 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 4th April 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 120 of 1896.—Nundo Lall Haldar, sanitary inspector of the port of Calcutta, 25, Anund Khan's Lane, Baniatollah Street, Calcutta, for a sulphur incinerator or fumigator.

No. 121 of 1896.—Adolphe Zalkin Germains, of London, for improvements in globeless chimneys for oil and gas lamps.

No. 122 of 1896.—Carl Bergmann, engineer, of 55, Thalstrasse, Meisen on the Elbe, in the German Empire, for improvements in retting or steeping jute.

No. 1001 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 216 of 1895.—Eduard Penning Dupuis, of Halle a Saale, in the German Empire, for an apparatus for the automatic printing and delivery of cards or tickets with the time of issue printed thereon. (Filed 26th March 1896)

No. 232 of 1895.—Robert Rickie, of Messrs. Rickie & Co., Bangalore Iron Works, Bangalore city, for improvements in sugarcane crushing mills. (Filed 25th March 1896.)

No. 404 of 1895.—Eroom & Co., merchants, 168, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta, for an improved sola pith hat to be called the "musketeer range and shikar hat." (Filed 25th March 1896.)

No. 22 of 1896.—Eagle Pencil Company of the city, county and state of New York, United States of America, for improvements in pencils. (Filed 30th March 1896.)

No. 251 of 1895.—Charles Franklin Goddard, gentleman, of 1410, Marquette Building, Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, United States of America, for threshing machines. (Filed 28th March 1896.)

No. 1002 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 256 of 1891.—William Robinson, electrical engineer, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and state of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, for an electric motor car. (From 31st March 1896 to 30th March 1897.)

No. 331 of 1891.—Philip Henry Holmes of Gardiner, county of Kennebec, state of Maine, one of the United States of America, mechanical engineer, for an improved electrical conductor. (From 21st January 1896 to 20th January 1897.)

No. 1003 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the Fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—

No. 86 of 1891.—Mr. C. Fairbairn's invention for improvements in apparatus for forging and finishing circular articles (Specification filed 31st December 1891.)

No. 102 of 1891.—The Giffard Gun and Ordnance Company's invention for improvements relating to guns or rifles and other apparatus operated by compressed or liquefied gases. (Specification filed 30th December 1891.)

No. 128 of 1891.—Mr. G. Tompkins' invention for improvements in foot rasps for horses. (Specification filed 29th December 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No 9 of 1890.—Mr. P Donaldson's invention for an improvement in the manufacture of oils, juices, etc, from seeds or nuts which can be applied to the native oil-mill or *ghání* or any oil-mill made on the same principle (Specification filed 31st December 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888, should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA"

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th April, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	90,71,133	15	5	2,52,69,168	4	9
Public Deposits at Branches	1,61,98,034	5	4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,27,23,041	10	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.				4,78,686	0	1
Sundries				25,94,274	10	4
RUPEES				10,79,15,170	9	6

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				54,76,280	0	0
Other authorized Investments				43,67,184	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,96,72,773	0	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,36,95,702	5	11
Bills discounted and purchased				3,56,87,970	11	8
Balances with other Banks				6,28,035	13	4
Bullion				3,251	10	8
Dead Stock				13,12,896	3	4
Stamps				10,911	11	6
Sundries				14,97,591	0	3
				8,23,52,597	9	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	80,42,607	0	4	2,55,62,573	0	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,75,19,966	0	0			
RUPEES				10,79,15,170	9	6

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 9th April, 1896.

E. J. BIRCH,
For *Chief Accountant.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.

Percentage 31·5.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st March, 1896.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th March, 1896	2,37,79,400	17,37,53,100	3,37,34,800	1,55,02,100	48,38,400	33,600	25,16,41,400	14,827	17,800	81,400	55,200	1,66,700	12,700	3,48,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,22,25,327
Add—																					
Amount of transferred in transferred to London	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of transferred in transferred to London	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of transferred in transferred to London	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st March, 1896		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st March, 1896	7,500	2,06,500	4,700	9,500	9,500	...	2,37,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,37,700
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st March, 1896	1,86,700	19,95,700	3,33,000	5,000		...	25,20,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,20,400
	2,33,73,600	17,59,55,300	3,40,72,500	1,55,16,600	48,47,900	33,600	25,43,99,500	14,827	17,900	81,400	55,200	1,66,700	12,700	3,48,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,49,83,427
Deduct—																					
Amount written off in the London Registers	3,85,600	8,17,000	2,61,500	9,500	1,02,000		14,75,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,75,900
Balance on 31st March, 1896	2,36,88,000	17,51,38,000	3,38,11,000	1,55,07,100	47,45,900	33,600	25,29,23,600	14,827	17,900	81,400	55,200	1,66,700	12,700	3,48,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,35,07,527

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Jan., 1896, enfaced from India, 9,230 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,062 lakhs.
" 1st Feb., 1896, " 15th Feb., " ditto 12 " ditto 26 "
" 16th " " " 29th " " ditto 33 " ditto 37 "
" 1st Mar., " " 15th Mar., " ditto 25 " ditto 8 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 27 " ditto 14 "

9,327 lakhs. 8,147 lakhs.
8,147 "

Balance against India 1,180 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd April, 1896.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT—BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st April, 1896.

No. 38.—In accordance with section 42 of Act I of 1894, the following is published for information.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made and entered into this day of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six *Between The Bengal District Road Tramways Company (Howrah Amta) Limited* a Joint Stock Company with limited liability duly incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act 1882 and having its registered office at 34 Jackson's Lane Calcutta (hereinafter called the Company) of the one part and *The Secretary of State for India in Council* (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the other part *Whereas* by order of the Government of Bengal acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and being Notification No. 111 the Company have been empowered to make a tramway between the Town of Howrah and the Town of Amta within the District of Howrah *viâ* Jagatbulabpore upon the guage and in the manner described and in accordance with the provisions contained in the now reciting order and copies of the agreements entered into between the Promoters on behalf of the Company and the local authorities under the provisions of the Bengal Tramways Act 1883 are set out in Parts I and II of the Schedule annexed to the said order. *And whereas* the Company in pursuance of the provisions of clause 10 of the said order have applied to the Government of Bengal for the acquisition by the Government for the Company under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 of such additional land over and above that which the local authorities have agreed to grant free to the Promoters in terms of the Agreements between them as is required by the Company for the purposes of the Tramway and may be sanctioned by the Government of Bengal as necessary for such purposes and the Government of Bengal in pursuance of section 41 of the said Act I of 1894 have accordingly called upon the Company to enter into such agreement with the Secretary of State as is hereinafter contained. Now these presents witness that it is hereby mutually covenanted and agreed between and by the said parties hereto for themselves their Successors and Assigns in manner following that is to say:—

1. The Company shall pay to the Government of Bengal before the land is transferred to the Company the costs of the said land and all proper costs of the acquisition proceedings including the costs of any references and Appeals to Courts and the charges for the necessary establishment (an estimate of the charges of such establishment which is only to be treated as an approximate estimate and not as limiting the powers of the Secretary of State his Successors or Assigns to employ a larger establishment if found necessary being hereto annexed by way of schedule and marked A) and the Company shall by way of securing such payment and immediately upon the amount being made known to them deposit with the Government of Bengal the amount that may be estimated by the Collector or Officer to be appointed under Act I of 1894 to make the acquisition as the cost of the land and the costs of the said proceedings and the Government of Bengal shall use and apply the moneys so deposited in paying and satisfying the same costs and the Company shall from time to time deposit such further sum as may be required by the Collector to bring the amount in deposit up to the estimated costs of the land and of the acquisition proceedings respectively.

2. On payment or satisfaction in full by application of the moneys deposited of the cost of such land and the proper costs of the acquisition proceedings and by payment of any balance remaining unsatisfied after such application the land shall at the cost of the Company be conveyed and transferred to the Company by the Secretary of State.

3. The land shall be held by the Company subject to all the terms and provisions set out in the above recited order and the time within which and the conditions referred to in section 41 of the said Act I of 1894 on which the work of constructing and making the said tramway are to be executed and maintained shall be the time and the conditions prescribed in the said order and the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use the said work shall be those set out in the said order the Company hereby agreeing with and to the Secretary of State that this agreement shall take effect in all respects as if the terms provisions and conditions referred to in this clause had been particularly set out at length in this agreement in relation to the said land in place of being incorporated herein by reference to the said order.

As witness the Seal of the Company and the hands of two of the Directors and the hand of the Secretary of State.

The Seal of the Company has been affixed by and in the presence of

MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents



T. A. MARTIN
C. T. GEDDES } *Directors.*

J. H. GLASS,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department.

A.

The Schedule above referred to.

[Estim]ate for one year's establishment :—

		R	R
1 Deputy Collector at		200	2,400
1 Clerk	„	30	360
1 Mohurir	„	20	240
2 Chainmen	„	7	168
Travelling expenses			500
Contingencies, including office furniture			100
Special Deputy Collector's office peon at R7			84
		TOTAL	3,852

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. N. H. Warren has been appointed to act as Agent at Lucknow, *vice* Mr. Logan, who has been granted leave to Europe.

Mr. C. H. M. Critchley, of Head Office, has been appointed to act as Agent at Lahore, *vice* Mr. Hildreth, granted leave to Europe.

Mr. W. B. Smith, Accountant, Bombay, has been appointed to act as Agent at Nagpore, *vice* Mr. Warren.

Mr. W. A. Gibbs, of Head Office, has been appointed to act as Agent at Jalpaiguri, *vice* Mr. Hewett, granted leave to Europe.

Mr. H. J. D. Clerk has been appointed Accountant at Bombay, *vice* Mr. Smith.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL ;
Calcutta, 7th April, 1896.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th April, 1896.

No. 1-R.—Mr. J. A. Freeman, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of 15th May, 1896, or any subsequent date.

The 8th April, 1896.

No. 2.—Mr. W. A. Wilson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and sixteen days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April, 1896, or from any subsequent date he may avail himself of it.

J. E. SANDEMAN, *Colonel,*
Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge, Revenue Branch.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 7th April, 1896.

No. 2538.—Major E. S. Masters, I.S.C. Officer Commanding, Bhopal Battalion, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 4th May, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

A. D. BANNERMAN, *Lieut.*,
Assistant Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 1st April, 1896.

No. 1125-*G*.—169-*L.A.*—Colonel N. R. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, Merwara Battalion, is granted ninety days' accumulated privilege leave, with effect from the 15th May, 1896, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of the leave.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 2nd April, 1896.

No. 331-*II*—1.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation (I of 1877), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to appoint Munshi Het Lal, Naib-Tahsildar, Ajmere, to be a Munsiff in the District of Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 339—328-*VIII.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 435-G., dated the 19th March, 1896, it is hereby notified that Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, received charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner and Registrar of Assurances, Ajmere, from Mr. H. V Cobb, Indian Civil Service, on the forenoon of the 22nd idem.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 30th March, 1896.

No. 2482.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 94 (1) of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to confer upon each of the officials noted in the list below, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, within the local limits therein prescribed and in respect of suits of the value therein stated:—

Officer.	Local limits.	Value of suits.
Lalla Udho Dass, Munsiff, Quetta.	District and town of Quetta.	Suits not exceeding R100 in value.
Sheikh Abdul Rahman, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob.	The Zhob District.	Do. R500 do.
Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob.	Ditto	Do. R500 do.

The 31st March, 1896.

No. 2530.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1871, dated 22nd March, 1896, Surgeon-Captain W. R. Edwards, M D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), returned from the furlough granted to him in Foreign Department Notification No. 353-G., dated the 7th March, 1895, and assumed charge of his duties as Civil Surgeon, Quetta, in the forenoon of the 18th March, 1896.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 30th March, 1896.

No. 2487.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 94 (1), of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulations, 1890, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer upon each of the officials noted in the list below, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, within the local limits therein prescribed and in respect of suits of the value therein stated:—

Officers.	Local limits.	Value of suits.
Diwan Utam Chand, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Duki.	The Duki Sub-division.	Suits not exceeding R500 in value.
Pandit Nand Lal, Munsiff, Sibi	The town of Sibi.	Do. R100 in value.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 30th March, 1896.

No. 847-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify the re-appointment of the Reverend Doctor W. Shoolbred as Vice-Chairman of the Beawar Municipal Committee, with retrospective effect from the 2nd January, 1895.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara in the P. W. D.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 2nd April, 1896.

No. 7.—Mr. G. Humfress, Officiating Engineer-in-Chief, Frontier Section, North Western Railway, is granted, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough on medical certificate for nine months, with effect from 10th April, 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

G. BOUGHEY, *Colonel*,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENTS.

Agra, the 27th March, 1896.

No. 254.—Mr. P. A. Kirwan, Inspector in charge Sultanpur Circle, Sultanpur Salt Works, Upper Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, during the absence on leave of Kaur Bijjai Singh, Assistant Superintendent, Ajmere-Merwara Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, but will continue to do duty at his present post.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Corrigendum.—In Director General, Military Works, Notification No. 6A., dated 17th February, 1896, in column 5, against the names of Lieutenants H.S. Rogers and A. F. Cumberlege, R.E., *for* "9th October, 1895" *read* "19th October, 1895."

J. W. FERRIER, *Major, R.E.*,
for *Director General of Military Works.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the st April, 1896.

No. 17.—The twelve months' furlough granted to Mr. L. C. D. Bean, District Traffic Superintendent, in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, in Manager, North Western Railway's Notification No. 9 of 15th May, 1895, has been commuted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to sixteen months' leave on medical certificate.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director General.

NOTICE.

The post of Principal of the Bareilly College now vacant will be filled up on 1st July next. Applications are invited from gentlemen who have graduated and *taken honours* at a *European* University. Some knowledge of Urdu is necessary. Salary six hundred rising to seven hundred and fifty. Six months' probation. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be addressed to the President, College Managing Committee, Bareilly, Rohilkhand.

E. ALEXANDER,
President.

BAREILLY;
The 24th March, 1896.

THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

In para. 19 of the Circular, Engineer and Telegraph Classes, dated 1st January, 1896, it is stated that the Civil Engineering Course extends over two years. The Government having determined that this Course shall be extended to three years when the administrative arrangements for such extension are completed, notice is hereby given to intending Candidates that the Government retains discretion to extend the Course to three years without further notice.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lt.-Col., I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1895.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 7th April, 1896.

Abel, S. O.
Blechynden, Miss.
Bruch, Mr. (Artist Painter).
Craig, Geo.
Crompton & Co.
Gillam, A. L.
Hemmingway, Miss.
Ireland & Co.
Judah & Co., M.
Lacowmuna, F. de.
Lisson, Mrs. A. R.
McDearmid, Greenshields & Co.
Morley & Co., A. R.
Nichols, Miss M. B.
Ober-Rabbiner.
Plieninger, Theodor.
Waltz & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abreo, L.
Adams, Mrs.
Adams, Mrs. J.
Alfone, Surgn.-Capt.
Allison, Mrs. W. M.
Alston, Mrs. C.
Appel Caum, H.
Arinowicz, B.
Bailey, W.
Baker, C. A.
Bean, P. H.
Benny, Joseph.
Beves, P. S.
Billon, H.
Blackett, W. S.
Blumenthal, Natan.
Bompass, H.
Borthwick, Mrs.
Bovis, Mr.
Brooke, Miss G.
Brown, James.
Brown, Mrs. G. J.
Bulfin, Capt. E. S.
Burkitt, J. R.
Byrne, St. Quinton, Mr. and Mrs.
Callie, R.
Cameron, A. M.
Campenett, A.
Carrier, Miss Amelia A.
Carruthers, R. J.
Celine, J.
Chambers, C.
Chapman, E. H.
Chat, W.
Clemens, Miss.
Clemens, Mrs. S. L.
Clemens, S. L.
Coast, A.
Cohen, E. M. D.
Coleman, G. D.
Constant, M.
Conway, Frank J.
Crawford, J. R., Mrs.
Crosteh, Miss.
Cunny, J. V.
David, Isaiah.
D'Cruze, J.
DeGeneve, A. M.
DeSouza, John.
Dresaner, Capt. C.
Duncan, Mrs. H.
Edwards, J. T.
Eliot, John.
Entwisle, E.
Ezechiel, J. A.
Falkenflick, S.
Farquahar, W.
Fiedler, Monsieur le General.
Finckenstein, Count W.
Fitzgerald, Hugh.
FitzPatrick, H. Lindsay.
Gallaghur, J. W.
Gallosly, Mrs.
Gallwey, Clarence.
Gast, R.
George, R. D.
Gill, J. B.
Goldner, C.
Gomes, A.
Gomis, E.
Gould, A.
Griffiths, Capt. A. P. H.
Grimbers, H. M.
Grove, F.
Gualtiers, F.
Guilland, Anna.
Gunn, Miss A.
Haly, J. J.
Hamilton, Mrs.
Hanbury, Miss.
Harris, H. W.
Hay, James.
Hay, John.
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Heastey, C. R.
Heath, G. F.
Hedworth, Mrs. A.
Henry, A.
Heywood, J. G., Mrs.
Holland, Mrs. A. V.
Honeyman, R. R.
Hugot, Wilfreid.
Izzord, A.
Jackson, S.
James, Joseph.
Johns, W.
Johns, W. A.
Klasmer, M.
Lam, Aron.
Lane, J. N.
Lazerous, Mr., care of Egerton, C. F.
Lee, Miss E.
Lenchan, P. W.
Levy, A.
Lewis, Mrs.
Lovett, T. H.
Luckman, A. G., Rev.
Maccoffie, Mr.
Macfarquhar, Miss A.
Mack, F.
Mansfield, R. W.
Mathusen, L.
McCrea, S.
McMaster, Thos.
Martin, Mr. (Junior).
Miller, Geo.
Naylor, E. D.
Nevill, G. A.
Nichols, Mrs. W.
Norman, W.
Nussbeyn, G.
O'Brien, E. C.
Oldham, H.
Orleans, Prince Henri d'.
Oswald, Thos. C.
Parkinson, Mrs. A.
Parnell, Max. J.
Peacock, Col. H. P.
Perrel, Mrs. R. du.
Perry, A. N.
Phillips, B.
Piercy, G.
Pietro, Sig. S.
Pinto, C. (care of L. S. Montague).
Plunkett, W. S.
Querepel, Lt.-Col.
Quin, A. E.
Rae, Mrs. L.
Rankin, J. R. L.
Redlich, Albert.
Reeve, D.
Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Renard, M. H.
Richard, Mrs.
Klamehl, A.
Roberts, Miss D. B.
Robertson, Mrs. J. B.
Roinard, E. M.
Rowlands, Mrs. K.
Rowley, Miss.
Schenk, Mrs.
Schrader, R. C.
Scott, Alex.
Scott, A. C.
Scott, Mrs.
Shawe, S. D.
Skorzewski, W.
Smith, A. Mervyn.
Stanley, James.
Stein, F. M.
Stoddard, Mrs.
Strobl, F.
Talbot, A.
Tarleton, Mrs.
Tavner, G. O.
Tedman, A.
Thomas, E., Miss.
Thorne & Co.
Toshtein, K.
Townsend, R. A.
Turner Palhill, Mrs.
Uphill, Mrs. T.
Vansittart, C. J.
Vincent, G. W.
Warden, P. G.
White, H.
White, Miss.
Wickershaw, W. C.
Wilcox, H.
Wilcox, Mrs. Mary.
Wilkinson, Stephen.
Williams, A. S.
Williams, E. J.
Williams, G.
Willison, Bert.
Wilson, J. H. J.
Wilson, R. H.
Wood, J.

Registered Letters.

Bloumenthal, Nathan.
Du Perrel, Madam.
Johns, W.
McCrea, Mr.
Richard, Miss O.
Robson, Miss.
Skellhorn, J. W.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allan, J. Y., Captain.
Allagappacharry.
Auger, Joh Herr.
Adams, Malca.
Albert, A.
Abdulali Khan.
Alai Kumarrai.
Allen, C. A.
Ackerman, E. A., Mrs.
Barrett, W. J.
Bukshnauls, Dr.
Binny, C. M.
Binning, B. B.
Barchard, Mrs.
Bennett, W.
Bittles, Mrs.
Blake, Miss.
Bruce, Miss.
Bronover, Loviza.
Blake, S. T.
Blackett, Waller S.
Barlow, L., Miss.
Benton, Mrs.
Bercovitch, R
Bimenthal, Liza.
Benedit, Sandot.
Bell, T. Aj., Major.
Clemensor, Miss.
Clementson, Miss.
Chusel, Gusta.
Czernichencova, Maria.
Caddel, K., Miss.
Cockaday, Sergt. W.
Crockers, G.
Camphell, Sybil, Miss.
Chandler, W. Madame.
Conroy, J. T. C., Dr.
Clift, H. W.
Denne, A., Capt.
Dance, G. W.
Duikar Ghridar Diwadiker.
Duck, M. O.
D'Grigli, J. E.
Elliot, Jessie, Mrs.
Erane, Mrs.
Faulker, August.
Foyer, Chas. S.
Frann, H. Otto.
FitzGibson, John R. A.
Gast, M. Robert.
Gibbans, Stanley.
Gibson, Miss.
Grandies, Georges, Mons.
Hine, C. W.
Haraman, Lucy, Mrs.
Hehir, P., Surgn.-Capt.
Hawes, F.
Headon, W.
Henderson, H. H.
Haimon, Alepis.
Hutchins, Mrs.
Hoskin, Miss.
Ishmari Persad.
Jones, R. Aylwara, Revd.
Jones, Jas.
Jennings, H. W.
Kartar Singh, S.
Kintzig, John.
Koch, Helene.
Kaufman, N.
Kinsbruner, M., Mrs.
Kunruddin Ishabai.
Lubbert, H. L.
Lerche, E. La Cointesse.
Leslie, C. W.
Lidstone, C. A.
Lemmi, Gaultie s.
Lyons, Mr.
Lange, T. B., Major.
Lane, Miss.
Michael, Hubert.
Masjid, Mr.
Murray, A., Miss.
MacDonald, R. H.
Murray, F. C.
May, George, Mrs.
Martin, T.
Murray, G. H.
Mercik, Mrs.
Morrell, W.
Martin, Henry.
Nishigawa, Mr. and Mrs.
Nevil, Charles R.
Poliakoff, M.
Paul, Ths. W.
Purvis, J. E.
Platt, T., Comyn.
Proctor, Mrs.
Percival, Lionel.
Phelps, E. H
Phipps, J. S.
Piccivilli, O.
Pedroza, Surgn.-Lt.-Col.
Rennell, E. J.
Robertson, F. G.
Ram Bux.
Rankin, J. R. H.
Kittener, T.
Radit, Jos.
Robinson.
Ramachary, T.
Rogers, Middleton.
Robertson, F. W.
Romard, l'abbe Mons.
Rawson, F.
Robertson, W. A.
Ratanji Ramji & Co.
Sudne, Miss.
Skorsanski, Vlodimus Comte.
Sylvester, C. F.
Szally, Emerich.
Stanley, P.
Sandeman, Edward W.
Schultz, Franlein Alwine.
Steinway, Geo. A.
Stephanski, Sophie.
Smith, C. Caley.
Sims, E., Miss.
Stortin, G. B., Mr.
Short, F. G., Vety. Capt.
Swanne, Alfred H.
Shearer, A., Miss.
Schcobach, W. H.
Salkeld, Wm.
Shewan, Miss.
Turner, H. G.
Thornett, A. G.
Throp, Eva, Miss.
Tsernischencova, Miss.
Thomas, Mrs.
Vas, John Goddard.
Vaughan, R. E., Lcut.
Vas, P. M.
Walmesley, Johnneio.
Wa kentfen, Wm.
William, S. E. Stewart.
Wilderman, E.
Wendt, R.
Weakins, W., Signora.
Weitmann, Herman.
Wischeleki Boris.
Ward, J.
Ward, Miss.
Wickershane, W. C.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 6th April, 1896.

Reynord, A.
Wallaston, Miss M.

The 11th April, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1896.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	15th April	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	11th „	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.
*Australasian Colonies . .	11th „	Ditto.*
Ditto ditto . .	18th „	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	18th „	Per French Str. *Eridan.*
Madras and Colombo . .	13th „	Per P. & O. Str. *Bengal.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	18th „	Per Steamer *Kutsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	17th „	Per Steamer *Pentakota.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	14th „	Per Steamer *Karagola.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	15th „	Per Steamer *Kasara.*
Port Blair	15th „	*Viâ* Madras.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	11th „	Per Steamer *Purnea.*
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	13th „	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Daphne.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer,

full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing. Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Columbo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up o 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS.

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W. 78 1895-96	D—S 98655	500	Lala Ganesh Pershad, Head Master, Branch School, Lakhimpur.

W. D. WOOLLAM,

Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
ALLAHABAD,
The 8th April, 1896.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR 4TH GRADE OF ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd June, 1890, at 10-30 A.M. :—

SUBJECTS.

	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity) . . .	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc.) . . .	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole) . .	240	100
Mensuration (*a*) the whole .	00	30
Book-keeping, (*b*) mercantile	100	50
TOTAL .	600	400

Mimimum required in all papers collectively.

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
(*b*) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in June. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner. Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam and Burma only. The examination will be *ipso facto* vitiated, if it be not held (begun and completed) on the dates fixed, but the officer who will conduct the examination may make his own arrangements in regard to the *place* and *hour* of examination with the candidates.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

A candidate already in permanent Government employ* may be allowed to compete in the examination even if he is more than 25 years of age, and may be appointed to an accountantship if he passes it ; but if he is not already in pensionable service, he will be eligible only for appointment to the non-pensionable establishment on State Railways.

* This term includes employment under Local Boards and foreign bodies if such is pensionable by the British Government.

2. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must bear the address of the candidate, must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates, and must be forwarded by him, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned :—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior or by the instructor under whom he has been educated or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)

(2) Certificate of age (baptismal or of birth not required if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's handwriting.

It will rest with the Examiner of Accounts, to whom the candidate submits his application, on a consideration of these certificates, to decide whether the candidate should be registered for the examination or whether his application should be rejected. He will only forward the names of accepted candidates to the Principal, together with their applications in their own handwriting, statement of their ages, and fees. These should be transmitted altogether under one covering letter on the last day allowed by the rule.

3. Examination papers that are issued for examination need not be returned.

4. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full

examination and furnish fresh fee and certificates.

5. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

6. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

7. The Civil Engineering College acts solely as an examining body in reference to admission to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department.

N.B.—The attention of candidates is drawn to the alteration in rule 2 (3). In future no candidate is to apply direct to the Principal for permission to attend the examination, but must send his application through an Examiner of Public Works Accounts, who will decide whether the candidate is to be admitted.
The Principal will attend to no application received direct.

J. S. SLATER,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR;
The 31st March, 1896.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی— يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هی - يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بکتي هی - ماسوائے قيمت مذکورۀ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

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Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or, post free,	R18-12.
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¼	„	R4-8,	„	R5.

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১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৸৹
৷ আধ „ „	৯৲	„	৯৷৹
৷ সিকি „ „	৪৷৹৲	„	৫৲

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J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
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Act IV of 1888 (Indian Reserve Forces), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. In Urdu. 2a. (1a.)

Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates). In Urdu. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. In Urdu. 5a. (2a.)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 3a. (1a. 9p.)

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Act XV of 1889 (Official Secrets). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

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Regulation V of 1890 (British Baluchistan Forests). In Urdu. 2a. (1a. 6p.)

Regulation VI of 1893 (Hazara Forests). In Urdu. 2a. (1a. 6p.)

Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890. In Urdu. 2a. (1a. 6p.)

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Merchant Shipping in India: A digest of the Statutes and Acts relating to. Edition 1884. By T. A. PEARSON, Barrister-at-Law. R5 (12a.)

Index to the Enactments relating to India, with Chronological Tables of Statutes relating to India and the Acts and Regulations of the Indian Legislatures. Second edition, 1883. By WILLIAM FISHER AGNEW, Barrister-at-Law. R4 (12a.)

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A Digest of Indian Law Cases. Containing High Court Reports, 1862—86, and Privy Council Reports of Appeals from India, 1836—86, with an Index of Cases. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by JOSEPH VERE WOODMAN, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta. In five volumes. Super-royal 8vo. R50 per set; quarter bound copies, R55 (R3-2), payable in advance.

Abstracts of Proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Governor General from July, 1882. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (R1). Single issue, 4a. including postage.

Report of the Indian Law Commission, 1879. F'cap., boards. R1 (5a.)

Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States: Southern India (Madras and Mysore). Corrected to 30th November, 1888. Compiled by J. M. MACPHERSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. Full cloth, super-royal 8vo. R2-8 (4a.)

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Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States: (Western India, comprising the Native States under the Political control of the Government of Bombay and the Baroda Agency; together with a Supplement relating to the Persian Coast and Islands, Maskat, the Somali Coast and Zanzibar). Corrected up to the 31st December, 1894. Compiled by J. M. MACPHERSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. Full cloth, super-royal 8vo. R5 (8a).

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1895, being the First Quarter of the year 1895-96, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1894-95.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 31st July, 1895.	For the quarter ending 31st July, 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	1,33,45,061 7 2	1,29,73,686 7 3	3,71,374 15 11	......
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from 1st May to 31st July, 1895, in the Widows' Fund	1,33,152 4 2	1,32,091 0 0	1,061 4 2	......
Subscriptions from 1st May to 31st July, 1895, in the Children's Fund	84,707 12 3	85,715 3 3	......	1,007 7 0
Entrance fees and stamps	313 14 11	455 14 7	......	141 15 8
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	401 6 0	122 1 0	279 5 0	......
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,18,575 5 4	2,18,384 2 10	1,340 9 2	1,149 6 8
GRAND TOTAL	1,35,63,636 12 6	1,31,92,070 10 1	A 3,72,715 9 1	1,149 6 8
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,17,777 8 4	1,17,874 8 4	......	97 0 0
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	78,331 8 9	74,299 14 0	4,091 10 9	......
Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies	7,822 8 0	9,212 7 6	......	1,389 15 6
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	24,502 0 2	28,271 10 10	......	3,769 10 8
Commissions paid on account of money-orders	595 13 0	579 3 0	16 10 0	......
Amount of divisible surplus divided among qualified subscribers in the Widows' Fund	2,32,842 0 0	2,27,021 4 0	5,820 12 0	......
Amount of divisible surplus divided among qualified subscribers in the Children's Fund	1,37,547 0 0	1,25,365 12 0	12,181 4 0	......
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	5,99,478 6 3	5,82,624 11 8	B 22,110 4 9	5,256 10 2
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,29,64,158 6 3	1,26,09,445 14 5	C 3,50,605 4 4	4,107 3 6
GRAND TOTAL	1,35,63,636 12 6	1,31,92,070 10 1	3,72,715 9 1	1,149 6 8
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	92,597 4 0	88,096 12 0	4,500 8 0	......

	1895 Widows' Fund.	1895 Children's Fund.	1894 Widows' Fund.	1894 Children's Fund.	Increase Widows' Fund.	Increase Children's Fund.	Decrease Widows' Fund.	Decrease Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,484	1,000	1,503	1,031	...	...	19	31
Ditto of incumbents	550	767	538	734	12	33	...	...
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,249	804	1,251	820	...	...	2	16

	R a. p.
A.—Net increase in grand total of receipts	3,71,566 2 5
B.—Net increase in total disbursements	16,853 10 7
C.—Net increase in balance	3,54,712 7 10

LOVELOCK AND LEWES, *Chartered Accountants*,
S. GEORGE, *Professional Accountant*, } *Auditors.*

F. W. DEMONTE,
Accountant.

Published by order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary, U. S. F. P. Fund.

FUND OFFICE:
No. 1K, KYD STREET, CALCUTTA.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, stolen, destroyed or mislaid.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 043092, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, for Rupees five hundred, originally standing in the name of Kedar Nath Sing and last endorsed to Sreemutty Brojo Bala Debi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

SREEMUTTY BROJO BALA DEBI,
No. 1, City Road, Allahabad.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 35532, of the 4 per cent. loan, dated 30th June, 1854, for R500, originally standing in the name of Mr. D. C. McAllum, and last endorsed to M. Ragavacharry, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

ALAMELU AMMAL,
Sunnaday Street, Madurantakave.

MADURANTAKAVE;
The 27th March, 1896.

Lost.

The following Government Promissory Notes :—

Number.	Loan.	Number.	Loan.	Amount.	Standing after conversion in the name of
B 012611	4%, 1865	Nov B 878	3½%, 1865	500	Bank of Bombay.
„ 007756	„	„ „ 928	„	500	„ „
57	„	„ „ 929	„	500	„ „
58	„	„ „ 930	„	500	„ „
247345	„	„ „ 9783	„	500	B. X. Furtado, C. P. D'Cunha, and J. X. Fernandes.
294724	„	„ „ 9784	„	100	„ „ „
088039	1854-55	„ „ 2637	1854-55	100	„ „ „
178926	1842-43	„ „ 4601	1842-43	500	
156780	„	„ 2	„	100	C. P. D'Cunha, B. X. Furtado, and J. X. Fernandes.
175919	„	„ 3	„	100	
20	„	„ 4	„	100	B. X. Furtado, C. P. D'Cunha, and J. X. Fernandes.
21	„	„ 5	„	200	„ „ „
22	„	„ 6	„	500	„ „ „
192797	„	„ 7	...	500	„ „ „
226471	„	„ 260	...	100	Bank of Bombay.
2	„	„ 61	...	100	„ „

and stand endorsed to Mr. L. M. Furtado, by whom the notes were never endorsed.

Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

L. M. FURTADO,
New Sonapur, Bombay.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Result of votes on the proposed amendment of Rule 41, submitted in Circular No. 3, dated 29th November, 1895 :—

Subject.	Yes.	No.
Whether Rule 41 shall be amended as proposed in the Circular.	932	8

By order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

U. S. F. P. FUND OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 27th March, 1896.

Estate John McPherson, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of John McPherson, late of Lackatoora, Sylhet, in Assam, Tea Planter, deceased, who died on the 23rd day of June, 1895, and Letters of Administration to whose estate were on the 19th day of March, 1896, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction to James Mackillican, of No. 7, Church Lane, in the town of Calcutta, the constituted attorney of the absent next of kin of the deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands to the said James Mackillican, on or before the 15th day of May next, and notice is hereby also given that after that day the said James Mackillican will proceed to distribute the assets of the said John McPherson, deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that he will not be liable for the assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person, of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1896.

DIGNAM & CO.,
Attorneys for the said James Mackillican.

6, STRAND, CALCUTTA.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 15.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1896.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	..	...	12 0	12 0	12 14	12 14	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 2	256 2	12 0	12 0
Tavoy			.	...	13 12	13 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	.	..	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 0	7 0	...	..	11 3	11 3	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 0	14 0	7 12	7 12	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	133 0	133 0	15 0	15 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 [illegible]	13 2	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 3	14 3
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	* 8 12	440 0	440 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	.	...	...	..	11 15	11 12	11 15	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 15	9 15	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	8 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	..		...	..	14 9	14 9	16 8	16 8	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	..	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	†	11 3	..	...	10 12	14 12	14 8	15 5	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	..	...	10 10	10 10	†	28 3	†	8 2	326 0	392 0	11 9	10 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	...	...	...	.	11 6	11 6	13 7	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	10 10	21 4	21 5	10 6	9 13	87 0	87 0	16 0	14 6
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	220 0	220 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 10	11 10	37 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	25 4	25 4	7 2	7 2	222 8	222 8	14 4	14 2
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	..	...	...	...	14 6	15 7	16 9	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 0	19 12
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 4	13 2	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	.	...		.	340 0	340 0	25 0	25 0
Akyab	.	.	..	.	11 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	.		..		.	.	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	160 0	160 0	[illegible]	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	12 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12 4	13 4	...	..	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10
Cachar	7 9	7 9½	...	...	9 6	10 5	13 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4½	12 4	...	...	..	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Hill tracts—																										
Khási and Jaintia Hills	7 2	7 0	...	...	5 1	5 1	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 5	16 0	16 0	..	.	60 0	60 0	7 2	7 10
Gáro Hills	.	..	...	...	4 0	4 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Manipur	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	100 0	100 0	3 4	3 8
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Kámrúp	8 8	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	9 0	8 0	...	...	5 8	7 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	8 0	[illegible] 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8
Eastern—																										
Bákarganj	..	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 10
Noakhali	.	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	10 14	10 12	...	...	11 0	10 12	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 4	...	...	..	...	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	12 4	12 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	17 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Maimensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	..	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	..	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	100 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapur	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	264 0	240 0	11 4	11 4
Howrah	...	...	..	...	12 4	12 4	15 4	16 0	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	..	..	12 4	11 13	100 0	100 0	11 7	11 7
Calcutta	11 13	11 13	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	17 12	17 12	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 8	14 8	16 0	15 0	13 14	13 14	85 0	85 0	11 6	11 6
Hooghly	12 0	13 0	..	...	8 0	8 0	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	15 7	13 5	22 13	...	7 4	7 4	15 7	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	13 5	.	..	15 7	22 13	128 0	128 0	11 6	11 6
Jessore	11 4	11 4	16 0	13 4	11 12	11 12	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 4	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	..	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 12	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	13 4	160 0	160 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Bankura	9 12	12 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	15 0	14 0	...	21 4	11 8	11 8	320 0	320 0	10 8	...
Burdwan	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	13 8	...	...	18 0	18 8	80 0	80 0	13 0	12 0
Birbhum	12 12	13 8	...	...	12 12	12 0	16 8	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	...	...	14 4	11 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Murshidabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	190 0	190 0	11 0	11 0
Santhal Parganas	9 4	9 8	...	..	13 8	13 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	16 8	17 8	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	18 12	18 12	24 0	24 0	6 6	6 9	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	13 5	14 0	...	...	27 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 12	12 0		...	12 0	12 0	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	..	...	..	...	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12
Rajshahi	15 12	13 8	26 4	26 4	13 8	13 [illegible]	16 2	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	17 4	17 4	..	..	22 13	22 3	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	11 8	11 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Northern—																										
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	14 0	16 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	80 0	80 0	10 4	10 4
Dinajpur	11 8	11 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	11 12	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	...	...	22 0	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Hills—																										
Darjeeling	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	5 8	5 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	7 12	7 12	...	...	11 13	11 13	23 10	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	15 12	17 1	...	...	17 1	17 1	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	11 3	8 8	...	...	13 2	13 2	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5*	20 5*	...	...	19 11	19 11	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Mánbhum	11 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	11 0	14 8	15 4 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohárdaga	6 8 to 11 0	6 4 to 8 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	3[illegible] 0	...	...	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0 and 14 0	12 0 and 14 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Palámau	11 4	11 13	20 4	20 4	11 4	11 4	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	...	...	13 8	15 3	18 0	18 7	14 10	14 10	...	...	9 4	9 4
Hazáribágh	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	...	...	13 4	13 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Kalai. † Not procurable.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (Sorghum vulgare). Present fortnight.	Jawar. Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (Penicillaria spicata). Present fortnight.	Bajra. Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (Eleusine coracana). Present fortnight.	Marua. Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (Setaria italica). Present fortnight.	Kangni. Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (Cicer arietinum). Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Maize (Zea Mays). Present fortnight.	Maize. Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, caojan pea (Cajanus indicus). Present fortnight.	Arhar. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—continued.																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	11 0 and 15 0	12 0	24 0	22 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	15 0 and 20 0	17 0	24 8	25 0	17 0	16 0	126 0 to 168 0	126 0 to 168 0	10 4	10 0
Gaya	12 8	10 0	20 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	16 8	16 0	19 4	19 4	...	...	24 4	...	15 8	15 4	10 0	18 0	21 4	22 0	19 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 10
Patna	11 0 and 12 0	12 0 and 13 0	26 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	18 8	25 0	20 0	...	...	28 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Shahabad	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	12 10	12 10	22 11	22 11	13 14	13 14	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	16 6	16 6	25 4	25 4	17 10	16 6	151 8	151 8	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	11 8	11 8	17 0	17 6	10 8	10 8	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	27 5	28 7	11 0	11 0	17 8	17 8	28 7	28 7	19 1	18 9	175 0	176 0	11 8	11 8
Muzaffarpur	11 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	8 8	8 8	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	19 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sáran	10 8	10 8	21 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	24 8	25 0	18 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 10
Champáran	11 8	10 8	30 0	28 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	...		...	17 8	17 8	25 0	25 8	20 8	19 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	15 0	12 0	11 8	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Benares	10 2½	10 9	15 9½	15 14	9 10	9 10½	12 5	12 11½	15 10½	16 7	15 5	15 7½	...	...	14 10	14 9½	15 2½	14 12½	20 10	21 1½	11 11	11 1½	130 0	124 12	9 9	9 4½
Ghazipur	11 4	9 4	18 8	17 8	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	15 0	22 0	21 8	14 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Jaunpur	12 0	11 0	15 0	17 8	7 0	7 0	12 8	10 0	16 0	18 0	...	..	...	...	...		16 0	15 8	20 0	18 0	13 0	11 0	170 0	170 0	10 0	10 0
Allahabad	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 4	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 4	13 8	14 6	...	...	13 0	13 8	15 8	15 12	19 8	19 12	18 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Central—																										
Bánda	11 8	10 8	14 8	14 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	...	..	...	...	17 0	15 8	17 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Fatehpur	10 8	10 8	14 8	15 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 8	13 4	14 0	...	..	...	...	13 12	15 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamírpur	11 10	11 9	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 2	15 0	15 8	14 3	15 8	..	..	...	...	18 6	17 6	17 4	17 9	25 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Jalaun	11 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	11 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	12 4	12 12	14 8	16 8	7 12	7 12	13 0	13 0	15 8	17 0	14 12	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	17 4	13 0	13 0	19 8	21 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Jhánsi	12 4	12 8	17 8	18 0	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 12	17 6	18 0	15 12	16 0	...	..	...	...	18 2	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etáwah	12 8	12 8	17 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	16 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	15 8	15 0	17 8	17 0	18 4	18 0	16 4	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Farukhabad	10 8	10 4	14 4	14 8	5 4	7 4	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 2	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	16 12	15 8	15 0	14 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	12 0	12 2	14 8	14 10	4 8	4 8	10 0	11 0	14 4	14 8	14 2	14 4	..		...	...	16 9	16 6	15 0	16 0	15 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	12 4	12 4	16 12	15 4	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	15 4	14 4	14 12	14 4	15 8	16 8	9 8	9 8	16 12	15 2	16 8	16 4	15 8	14 4	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Meerut	13 4	14 0	16 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 8	16 8	17 8	19 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 0
Agra	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	19 8	14 0	14 0	95 0	95 0	11 0	11 0
Muttra	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	..	...	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh	13 0	13 0	16 8	15 4	5 4	5 8	8 0	10 0	18 0	16 8	14 0	13 12	...	...	16 0	7 0	16 0	16 4	17 0	16 4	16 0	16 8	110 0	110 0	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	13 7	13 4	16 3	16 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	14 4	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	17 0	16 8	14 12	15 0	14 12	14 0	120 0	120 0	11 2	11 0
Sub-montane, east—																										
Bansi	9 0	10 0	19 0	17 8	11 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
Azamgarh	8 10	9 12	14 12	14 12	7 8	7 8	11 14	13 5	...	...	..	19 2	...	...	.	...	13 6	14 4	20 10	20 10	13 4	13 5	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 10	9 14	16 3	16 3	9 0	9 0	15 5	14 14	16 3	17 2	10 13	10 13	18 0	18 14	18 0	18 14	13 15	14 6	19 13	19 13	13 3	12 13	144 0	144 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	13 12	9 8	18 4	18 4	9 4	9 4	13 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	19 8	19 8	20 8	10 8	13 12	13 12	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sub-montane, west—																										
Shahjahanpur	12 0	11 12	16 4	16 8	7 4	7 4	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 12	16 8	19 0	18 8	13 12	14 0	160 0	170 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	11 0	11 4	15 0	15 8	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 12	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	144 0	144 0	10 8	10 8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 0	5 0	11 12	11 12	15 10	15 10	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 7	15 13	16 12	16 4	15 10	14 4	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
[illegible]	10 10	10 9	16 4	15 4	5 0	4 11	11 4	10 9	13 12	12 14	12 8	12 6	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 9	15 9	16 9	15 9	12 8	14 1	125 0	125 0	10 15	10 5
Moradabad	11 0	10 13	17 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	11 13	11 0	15 8	15 8	12 8	13 9	...	..	12 0	12 0	17 4	16 14	16 8	16 8	13 12	13 12	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Bijnor	12 10	11 13	16 5	16 0	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	15 2	16 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	101 4	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	13 7	13 7	17 10	18 12	5 8	5 8	12 10	12 11	...	...	13 2	13 2	..	...	..	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	13 2	13 2	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Saharanpur	12 5	12 5	15 1	15 1	5 6	5 6	10 12	10 12	17 3	17 3	12 14	12 14	17 3	17 3	10 12	10 12	13 4	13 4	17 1	17 1	11 13	11 13	129 0	129 0	11 4	11 4½
Dehra Dún	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	9 14	9 0	10 6	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hills—																										
Naini Tal	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	16 4	16 0	13 14	14 0	...	..	...	...	16 4	12 8	15 4	16 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 4	9 4	12 8	12 0	8 12	9 0	9 8	9 8	...	..	...	.	13 0	12 0	14 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	13 8‖	12 0‖	...	.	11 0‡	11 0‡	140 0	120 0	8 8	8 0
Garhwál	7 8	¶	10 0	¶	4 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	...	¶	...	¶	13 0	¶	...	¶	8 0	8 0	...	¶	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partábgarh	11 12	10 13	16 8	15 4	10 0	9 6	13 12	14 4	16 4	15 4	14 8	14 8	..	...	..	..	15 4	15 8	...	15 0	12 12	13 0	153 0	153 0	10 14	10 14
Sultanpur	11 0	11 8	15 8	14 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	15 4	12 8	12 8	16 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	18 8	19 0	13 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4
Rae-Bareli	10 8	10 11	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Unao	11 8	11 8	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	..	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 8	17 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 0	11 8	18 8	14 8	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	13 12	23 0	...	20 0	20 0	17 8	15 4	19 0	17 8	13 0	18 0	130 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	12 12	12 0	15 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	13 8	..	...	19 0	19 0	15 8	15 8	19 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	12 1	12 1	17 10½	17 10½	11 8	11 8	14 8	4 8	17 0	17 0	13 12	13 12	..	..	14 8	15 0	17 10½	17 10½	19 0	19 8	13 5	13 0	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	13 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 [illegible]	12 0	12 0	17 8	13 0	15 8	16 0	25 0	26 0	16 [illegible]	15 0	16 8	16 5	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	10 14	11 0	13 0	18 0	12 8	12 8	14 4	15 2	13 8	21 8	12 8	13 0	..	..	8 0	8 0	15 4	15 4	21 8	18 [illegible]	20 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	10 9	10 0	19 0	19 0	10 12	10 12	15 4	15 4	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	15 6	15 6	23 10	23 10	20 12	20 12	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Sitapur	12 [illegible]	11 6	18 0	16 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 [illegible]	17 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	11 8	11 4	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	..	...	...	23 0	..	8 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	12 8	12 8	21 14	21 14	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	20 10	20 10	12 8	12 8	..	..	..	.	23 12	20 0	28 12	28 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	14 1	14 1
Bánswára	16 4	16 4	17 8	17 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	..	..	.	...					25 0	23 12	37 3	37 8	15 4	17 8	...		10 0	10 0
Meywar (Udaipur)	11 11½	10 15	19 8½	18 12	8 9½	8 9½	9 6	9 0	21 14	21 14	10 15	10 2½	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 4½	12 8	16 6½	15 6½	25 11½	25 0	10 15	11 5½	160 0	160 0	10 5½	10 5½
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 0	26 0	30 0	..		14 0	14 0	.	...	..	..	..	.	..	..	24 0	22 0	35 0	34 0	.	...	§	§	11 8	10 0
Sirohi	11 0	10 8	19 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	..	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	10 13	11 0	21 0	20 4	7 8	7 10	9 8	9 2	19 4	20 6	18 4	17 5	...	...	.	.	16 5½	18 1	..	...	..	..	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	11 2	11 3	16 8	16 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	19 0	14 3	14 3	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 2	17 3	18 5	18 5	...	..	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	11 3	11 3	16 14	16 14	5 12	5 12	7 4	7 4	...	..	12 0	12 0	.	..	..	..	15 0	15 0	..	...	...	...	160 0	150 0	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	11 8	11 8	16 4	16 4	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	16 8	16 8	13 8	13 8	†	†	†	†	17 4	17 4	17 8	17 8	†	†	*	*	12 4	12 8
Bundi	15 4	15 8	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	27 0	27 8	..	...	...	..	...	..	27 0	31 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	140 0	160 0	10 4	10 8
Kotah	13 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	7 8	6 0	9 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	14 0	.	...	...		23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	9 12½	9 12	21 13½	21 1½	6 7½	5 3½	9 7½	9 10½	17 1	16 12	14 11½	14 12	..	...	13 6	13 6	17 5	16 3	20 1½	19 8	11 0	11 0	175 0	175 0	9 3	9 3
Tonk	11 6	11 5	15 10	15 8	4 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	17 10	17 4	14 0	15 2	...	...	...		17 10	17 8	17 8	17 6	.	...	115 0	115 0	11 2	11 2
Jaipur	11 4	11 8	17 8	17 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	16 12	16 12	15 0	14 8	†	†	21 0	21 0	16-0‡ and 17 12	16-8‡ and 17 12	19 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	100 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Karauli	13 2	13 7	16 14	16 14	10 0	10 10	11 4	11 4	17 8	17 13	16 4	16 14	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 8	17 8	..	..	27 8	25 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	12 11½	13 9	16 4	16 14	8 7	8 7	10 10	10 11	17 4	17 14	17 3½	17 3½	...	...	15 7½	15 14	17 12	18 3½	..	..	23 1¼	23 13	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 8½
Bhartpur	12 12	13 4	17 2	17 6	5 4½	5 3½	5 5½	5 5½	13 8	17 5	15 5	15 5	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 0	18 13	18 0	18 0	21 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Alwar	12 2	13 5	15 11	16 8	6 10	6 10	10 0	10 0	16 8	17 0	14 12	15 4	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 9	19 3	13 0	18 0	24 12	24 12	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	13 12½	13 6	19 13	19 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	20 5	19 13	18 0	18 0	..	...	...	..	21 1	20 5	..	.	..	..	180 0	180 0	12 4	12 4
Nasirabad Cantonment	12 0	12 0	...	..	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 4
Bálmer	10 2	9 15	.	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	.	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	..	..	11 6	11 6	...	..	...	..	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	11 12	11 14	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 4	..	..	12 0	12 0	...	...	..	..	14 10	14 14	..	..	...	..	...	320 0	12 0	12 0
Shahpura	13 15	13 4	18 15	19 0	8 15	8 0	10 8	10 0	18 15	20 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	..	..	10 4	18 0	18 12	19 0	..	..	160 0	100 0	11 2	12 2
Western—																										
Jodhpur	10 0	9 9½	16 4	15 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 2	7 8	15 0	14 6	12 8	11 14	...	...	..	..	15 10	15 10	16 14	16 14	...	10 0	..		13 2	13 2
Jaisalmer	8 0	9 0	...	..	5 8	6 0	8 0	8 12	11 8	12 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	.	11 4	11 2	..	..			160 0	160 0	21 0	21 0
Bikanir	11 0	11 0½	...	12 12	3 0	3 0	0 0	6 0	..	..	11 1½	11 4	..	..	.	..	14 5¾	15 4½		..	8 8	8 8	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	12 8	12 8	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 8	21 8	18 0	18 0	..	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	22 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	13 0	12 8	..		8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	...	..	18 0	15 8	..	...	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	12 4	12 4
Guna	11 4	11 4	14 8	14 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	..	..	18 4	18 4	19 0	19 0	..	.	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	12 1½	12 0½	18 1	18 1	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	16 7½	16 7½	16 5½	16 5½	...	...	18 1	18 1	14 1½	14 1½	19 14½	20 3	15 15	15 15	191 4	191 4	11 11	11 11

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Husked. § Nine pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked. ¶ Not procurable.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, APRIL 11, 1896.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	22 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepur	14 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	13 0	†	†	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	110 0	12 8	12 4
Central—																										
Lahore	14 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	‡	‡	13 0	13 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 12	13 4
Gujránwála	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	95 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelam	13 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	*	*	15 0	16 0	*	*	*	*	19 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
South-eastern—																										
Gurgãon	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	16 0	23 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Ambala	14 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	16 0	15 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jalandhar	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hoshiárpur	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	14 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	14 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Siálkot	12 0	12 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Hills—																										
Simla	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Kángra	14 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Ráwalpindi	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	15 0	17 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	63 0	65 0	13 12	13 8
Hazára	14 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	‡	16 0	†	†	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	†	†	81 0	72 0	11 8	11 0
Pesháwar	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	25 0	14 0	15 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	38 0	40 0
Kohát	14 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	†	†	17 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	†	†	128 0	128 0	56 2	55 0
Bannu	18 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	23 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	61 0	61 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	12 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 4
Multan	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4
Montgomery	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	†	†	†	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	230 0	230 0	12 0	12 0
Dera Ishmael Khan	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	4 0	4 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	125 0	125 0	36 0	36 0
Muzaffargarh	15 0	15 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Dera Ghazi Khan	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	21 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	21 4	21 4
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 4	12 0	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	9 0 and 10 0	8 8 and 9 8	91 0	91 0	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	10 0	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	121 14	121 14	12 8	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	12 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	10 8	11 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	17 8	19 0	17 8	19 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	11 8	11 8	13 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 8	14 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 8	16 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	80 0	75 4	9 8	9 0
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	11 1	11 1	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 2	11 2	15 3	15 3	15 0	15 0	21 9	21 9	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	*	...	312 0	312 0	10 10	10 10
Ratnagiri	10 13	10 13	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 13	12 13	14 5	14 5	15 14	15 14	17 10	16 7	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	*	*	134 6	134 6	13 0	13 0
Alibág (Kolába)	10 2	9 4	...	...	9 0	10 13	12 9	12 1	*	*	14 9	12 12	*	*	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	*	*	89 10	89 10	12 12	12 12
Bombay	13 10	13 10	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 1	11 1	17 2	17 2	13 15	13 15	15 12	15 12	...	...	13 2	15 0	...	...	13 4	13 4	87 6	87 6	11 9	11 9
Tanna	10 15	10 15	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 0	12 0	*	*	14 6	14 6	*	*	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	*	*	112 0	112 0	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	16 9	17 7	...	...	12 7	12 7	13 6	13 6	30 3	30 3	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	...	...	18 8	16 10	100 0	100 0	12 2	12 2
Belgaum	16 3	16 3	...	...	12 6	11 13	12 10	12 10	24 6	24 14	22 7	22 7	28 0	28 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 10	17 10	89 2	89 2	11 14	11 14
Satara	11 10	13 0	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 14	10 14	17 4	18 11	16 10	18 1	*	*	...	...	15 1	17 1	...	...	16 9	17 4	91 3	91 3	13 5	13 5
Sholapur	14 4	13 15	...	...	8 2	8 10	12 3	12 11	28 10	28 10	23 4	22 5	*	*	...	...	18 14	18 0	...	...	*	*	85 5	85 5	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	17 12	17 12	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 14	11 14	28 13	28 13	23 13	26 7	*	*	...	...	18 12	17 14	...	...	18 11	18 4	80 0	80 0	11 6	11 12
Poona	12 13	13 15	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	20 0	21 2	16 2	17 4	14 13	14 13	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	17 2	17 2	81 1	81 1	12 6	11 13
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 9	10 9	24 12	24 12	20 8	20 8	*	*	...	...	18 1	18 1	...	...	20 10	20 10	80 0	85 1	12 6	12 6
Násik	15 1	13 11	...	...	10 5	10 5	13 3	13 3	*	*	19 12	19 12	25 5	25 5	...	...	15 6	15 6	...	...	16 2	10 2	128 0	128 0	13 6	12 11
Dhulia (Khandesh)	15 12	17 8	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	25 14	27 10	20 3	22 1	*	*	...	...	14 14	13 3	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	10 10	12 0	...	...	6 15	7 6	7 14	8 5	17 9	18 8	14 5	14 13	*	*	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 4	14 13	91 1	91 1	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	18 8	18 0	14 8	14 0	*	*	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	101 0	101 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	17 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	10 0	...	...	17 8	17 8	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 0
Baroda Cantonment	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	*	*	91 7	91 7	11 0	11 0
Ahmadabad	12 0	11 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	14 8	14 8	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	17 8	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Godhra (Panch Mahals)	14 0	13 8	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	10 0	22 8	21 8	...	...	19 0	19 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Disa Cantonment	12 0	11 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	*	*	160 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Kathiawar—																										
Rájkot	13 6	13 14	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	7 0	17 6	17 6	13 1	14 3	*	*	...	...	11 2	13 6	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 7		...	12 3	12 3	100 0	100 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa—Asirgarh Cant.	12 8	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	18 8	15 0	17 8	17 0	*	*	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	*	*	150 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	11 15	12 10	...	...	8 3	8 6	9 3	10 4	15 13	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 0	...	...	12 13	14 6	220 0	220 0	9 8	9 8
Betul	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 1	...	...	10 4	10 4	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Chhindwára	13 13	12 11	...	...	8 0	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 0	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	15 0	...	...	11 1	9 0	140 0	150 0	9 2	9 2
Nágpur	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	13 12	...	...	13 12	11 4	135 0	115 0	9 8	10 3
Wardha	14 9	13 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	13 5	...	...	14 9	13 5	140 0	140 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	13 1	13 1	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Saugor	11 12	11 12	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 1	11 1	17 4	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	15 7	...	...	19 6	19 6	145 0	145 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	10 0	10 5	...	...	9 0	9 4	12 8	11 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	9 12	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4
Jubbulpore	13 8	12 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 12	15 8	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	150 0	9 12	9 12
Bághelkhand (Satna)	11 12	11 8	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 8	*	*	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 4	15 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 0
Mandla	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	10 8	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	14 15	14 15	...	...	8 10	8 16	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	12 7	11 8	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	9 0
Bhandára	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	13 4	...	...	11 4	11 4	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	22 14	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	15 1	15 1	320 0	320 0	...	...
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	14 7	14 7	...	...	11 3	12 5	15 13	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 8	*	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	15 9	15 9	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	14 8	...	...	13 2	9 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	12 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Berar—																										
Buldána	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	182 0	182 0	10 0	10 0
Básim	15 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	13 8	12 8	70 0	70 0	8 8	8 8
Akola	14 8	13 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	100 0	106 0	11 8	11 8
Ellichpur	13 8	14 0	...	...	0 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	15	120 0	130 0	9 8	12 0
Amráoti	15 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Wun	13 8	13 8	...	...	0 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 8	...	...	20	20 0	220 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	13 3	13 3	*	*	7 2	7 2	9 13	9 13	21 7	23 0	21 7	20 1	22 3	22 3	*	*	12 3	12 11	*	*	17 12	14 7	110 0	110 0	8 12	8 12
Bolárum	14 0	14 0	*	*	7 0	7 0	9 5	9 5	21 0	21 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	13 8	13 8	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghát	9 8	12 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	13 8	13 0	22 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	*	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1896—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present fortnight.	WHEAT. Past fortnight.	BARLEY. Present fortnight.	BARLEY. Past fortnight.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present fortnight.	RICE, BEST SORT. Past fortnight.	RICE, COMMON. Present fortnight.	RICE, COMMON. Past fortnight.	JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pencillaria spicata*). Present fortnight.	BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pencillaria spicata*). Past fortnight.	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	MAIZE (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	ARHAR, OR THÚR, CADIAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	ARHAR, OR THÚR, CADIAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	FIREWOOD. Present fortnight.	FIREWOOD. Past fortnight.	SALT. Present fortnight.	SALT. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 14	12 0
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	23 0	22 10	22 5	19 2	24 10	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 2	11 2
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 10	10 10
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 2	23 11	23 14	21 5	21 5	26 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184 11	145 13	11 5	11 5
Central—																										
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	32 6	30 6	...	...	30 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72 14	72 14	10-5&11-8	10-5&11-8
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	30 14	30 14	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	97 3	11 8	11 8
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	24 3	23 11	25 10	26 2	25 8	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 13	11 13
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	29 8	29 8	...	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	9-8 & 10-8	9-8 & 10-8
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	154 6	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	26 11	26 11	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 2	85 2	12 0	12 0
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	25 0	23 0	...	...	30 0	30 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 2	12 2
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	21 2	21 2	*	*	29 13	29 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	28 13	27 13	26 5	22 10	26 14	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 3	20 3	...	...	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 11	96 11	13 2	13 2
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 14	91 14	13 5	13 5
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	25 8	25 8	22 5	22 5	28 3	28 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	11 8	11 8
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 5	17 5	...	...	33 14	33 14	31 13	31 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	12 13	12 13
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	16 11	...	...	34 13	34 13	36 3	36 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	14 14	22 6	21 11	27 14	27 14	28 13	30 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 5	128 5	11 5	11 5
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 13	13 13
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	14 6	20 5	19 6	22 0	22 0	26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 0	12 8	9 8	11 8	9 0	9 0	10 4	10 8	37 0	40 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	96 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	8 8	8 4	10 0	10 0	24 8	25 1	...	...	30 8	29 12	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	9 14
Kolar	11 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	16 0	192 0	192 0	9 8	9 8
Tumkur	12 8	13 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	35 0	36 0	34 0	35 0	34 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	224 0	224 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	10 8	11 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	11 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	144 0	144 0	9 0	9 0
Kadur	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	13 10	13 11	...	...	7 10	7 10	13 10	12 14	35 15	35 7	...	...	40 7	40 7	...	...	14 11	14 11	...	...	16 13	16 13	274 0	274 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldrug	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	50 0	52 0	48 0	48 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	175 0	175 0	9 8	9 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 8	9 0	8 8	8 0	10 8	9 8	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	27 8	26 0	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Aden	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	*	*	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 16.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 11th, 1896.

During the week under review conditions have been generally similar to those reported last week. Pressure has changed considerably from day to day, but throughout all the fluctuations of the barometer the general distribution of pressure has remained fairly constant, the charts having exhibited daily an area of relatively high pressure over Tenasserim, and a large area of low and deficient pressure over the north Gangetic Plain. The only important difference between the distributions of pressure in the present and the past weeks has been in North-Western India, where the barometer has been unsteady, and where a large shallow depression appeared on the 9th, and lasted until the close of the week. Hot and strong westerly winds have blown down the Gangetic Plain during the week, and strong southerly winds have been experienced at the head of the Bay. In other places the winds have been unsteady, and the directions variable, except in the north-west on the three last days of the week, when irregular cyclonic winds were shown there. Temperature has been steadily excessive over nearly the whole country during the week, the only important exception being the southern coast districts of Madras, where on most days there was some depression of temperature below the normal average. The rainfall has been very restricted, and confined almost wholly to Assam and some parts of Bengal and of Upper Burma.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, April 5th.*—Pressure had decreased almost everywhere, and over the greater part of the country briskly. Readings were lowest in Bihar, highest in Tenasserim and Lower Burma, and relatively high over the west and south of the Peninsula. Pressure was everywhere below the normal average. Strong southerly and south-westerly winds prevailed at the head of the

Bay, and hot westerly winds down the Gangetic Plain. The mean temperature was excessive, except in Assam, Tenasserim, and a few places in the Peninsula, the abnormal excess being greatest in Bengal. Moderate rain had fallen over Assam and Sikhim, and a few light showers in other parts of the country.

Monday, April 6th.—Pressure had increased almost everywhere, and in most places briskly. Readings remained highest in Tenasserim and Lower Burma, and lowest in Bihar. The barometer still read below the normal average everywhere, especially so in the north-east. The winds were practically unchanged. The mean temperature was excessive, except on the South Madras coasts and in the Bombay Deccan. The excess was greatest over North and Central Bengal. Rain had again occurred over Assam and Sikhim, with a few local showers in other parts of the country.

Tuesday, April 7th.—Pressure had again increased in most places—more particularly in the north-east—so that, though readings remained lowest in Bihar and highest in Tenasserim, the pressure differences were smaller. The barometer read about normal over the greater part of the country. With the decrease in the steepness of the barometric gradient, the westerly winds had fallen off down the Gangetic Plain, but in other places the winds were little changed. The mean temperature remained excessive almost everywhere, the abnormal excess being again largest over Central Bengal. Moderate rain was again reported from Assam.

Wednesday, April 8th.—Pressure had changed slightly, and was still relatively uniform, though somewhat lower over Bihar and higher over Tenasserim than elsewhere. Fresh southerly winds continued to prevail over the head of the Bay, but elsewhere the directions were variable, and calms were common. The mean temperature was excessive, except over the Carnatic, the abnormal excess being greatest over Bengal. A few light showers of rain were reported from North-Eastern India.

Thursday, April 9th.—Pressure had decreased briskly over the Punjab and Upper Sind, and had again changed little elsewhere. A large shallow depression was shown over North-Western India, while there were relatively low readings over Bengal and Bihar. Pressure remained highest in Tenasserim. The wind remained southerly at the head of the Bay, and westerly winds were reported again down the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere the directions were variable. The mean temperature remained excessive, except over the Madras coast districts and the Upper Assam Valley. The abnormal excess was about equally great over Eastern Rajputana and over Central Bengal. A few scattered thunder-showers were reported.

Friday, April 10th.—Pressure had decreased almost everywhere, but the changes were generally unimportant. The depression in the north-west had concentrated somewhat, and was shown in the neighbourhood of Lahore. Pressure was thus lowest over the Punjab, relatively low over Bengal, and high over North Bombay and over Tenasserim. The winds were irregular. A south-easterly gale was blowing at Murree. The mean temperature remained excessive, except in South Madras, and the only rainfall was a shower at Chaman.

Saturday, April 11th.—Pressure had increased over the Punjab and decreased elsewhere. The change was rapid over the North Gangetic Plain, and the low pressure area in that locality had again become strongly marked. Westerly winds prevailed down the Gangetic Plain, southerly winds at the head of the Bay, and variable winds in most other places. The distribution of the mean temperature relatively to the normal was unchanged. Duststorms had given showers to a few places in the north-west, and moderate rain had fallen in Assam.

Temperature.—The excessive heat which prevailed generally throughout India during last week was continued and indeed intensified during the week under review. Practically the only region where the mean temperature has ranged below the normal average during the present week has been the coast district of the Carnatic from Madras southward. At times in Assam a depression of temperature has taken place following on a shower of rain, but these have been only temporary changes from which the temperature has quickly recovered.

The principal abnormal excess of temperature has been shown over Central and North Bengal, but in parts of the Punjab and of Rajputana on some days the excess has been almost as great as in Bengal.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India:

Province.	April 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	
	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Burma	+1·9	+1·8	+2·1	+2·8	+2·2	+2·0	+2·0	+2·1
Bengal and Assam	+4·9	+4·2	+3·7	+3·9	+3·5	+3·6	+3·9	+4·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3·8	+1·5	+3·2	+2·4	+3·6	+5·2	+4·3	+3·4
Punjab	+2·8	+3·3	+4·0	+5·0	+6·2	+9·5	+6·3	+5·3
Bombay	+1·6	+0·7	+1·6	+2·9	+3·2	+2·6	+2·9	+2·2
Central Provinces and Berar	+3·0	+3·7	+3·7	+3·4	+3·6	+2·9	+2·1	+3·2
Central India and Gujarat	+3·4	+1·3	+2·9	+2·3	+4·6	+3·1	+3·1	+3·0
Sind and Rajputana	+3·0	+3·3	+3·8	+3·0	+4·4	+5·2	+6·2	+4·1
Madras	+1·6	+1·2	+0·5	+0·5	+1·4	+1·5	+2·2	+1·3
Mean for whole of India	+2·9	+2·3	+2·8	+2·9	+3·6	+4·0	+3·7	+3·2

The above shows that for the whole of India for each day of the week the mean temperature has been excessive, the excess ranging from 2·3° on the 6th to 4·0° on the 10th. The provincial variations exhibit the same results in every province in India, showing an excess both for the week as a whole and for every day of the week.

The following were the maximum temperatures throughout India reported on each day:

April 5th	109·0°	at	Chaibassa.
" 6th	110·0°	"	"
" 7th	108·5°	"	Sambalpur.
" 8th	109·0°	"	Chaibassa.
" 9th	109·0°	"	" and Sambalpur.
" 10th	110·4°	"	Chanda.
" 11th	110·9°	"	"

Rain.—The distribution of rain as regards the different provinces of India has been much the same during the week under review as during the past few weeks. Most of the rainfall has taken place over North-Eastern India, but scattered showers have occurred in different parts of the country. The amount of rain has, however, been generally smaller than was the case last week, and in the north-east much smaller. The rainfall over North-Eastern India occurred under the ordinary set of conditions. Strong damp southerly and south-westerly winds blew at the head of the Bay and carried much moisture into the interior. At the same time dry easterly winds prevailed over Assam, with the result that thunderstorms were of daily occurrence over and near the Assam Hills, and moderate rainfall was received. Over Burma the usual low pressure area of the hot weather was developed, and a well marked air current from the Bay blew up the valley of the Irrawaddy. This current on encountering the higher lands of Upper Burma was forced into ascent, and as a result gave a few light showers to several stations in the northern parts of Burma. The slight rainfall which is reported from other parts of the country fell during local dust and thunder storms, and, except over the Bombay Deccan, was generally insignificant in amount. The rainfall over North-Eastern India mainly occurred during the first four days of the week, the 9th, 10th and 11th having been generally fair, except

in the Assam Valley, where a moderate shower occurred on the 11th. In the Bombay Deccan scattered showers occurred throughout the week. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. From the first column it will be seen that rain of greater or less amount fell in eighteen of the rainfall divisions as compared with twenty in the preceding week. Of these eighteen divisions no less than twelve had an average actual rainfall for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch. Consequently it was only in six divisions, *viz.*, Assam (Surma, Hills, and Brahmaputra), Malabar Coast, the Bombay Deccan, and Madras (South), that effective rainfall was received, all the other divisions being actually or practically without rain. The heaviest actual average reported was 5·76 inches in the Surma division of Assam, followed by 2·59 inches in the hills of Assam, by 1·70 inches in the Brahmaputra Valley, and by 0·26 inch in the Bombay Deccan. The second column of the table giving the average normal rainfall of the week shows that the anticipated rainfall during the present week is comparatively small in all divisions, except in Assam and the Bengal hills. In the great majority of cases, however, this small amount has not been reached, and, except in the Assam divisions, in the Bombay Deccan, and in Khandesh, the actual rainfall has been less than the normal. In the case of the Deccan and of Khandesh the excess is only trifling, but in the case of Assam the excess varies between 0·3 inch and 1·2 inches.

The three concluding columns of the table exhibit the state of the seasonal rainfall. They show that for the period March 1st to April 11th there has been an excess of rain only in Western Rajputana. In Assam (Surma and Hill tracts and Brahmaputra), the Punjab (West), Sind, Baluchistan, and Madras (South) the rainfall of the period has been about normal, *i.e.*, has varied by less than 20 per cent. from the average, and that in all other divisions it has been deficient. Over a large part of the country it has been actually or practically *nil* for the whole period.

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week under review:—Nemotha (Cachar) 7·93 inches, Cherrapunji (Khasia Hills) 15·30 inches, Sibsagar 4·32 inches, Ponani (Malabar) 3·00 inches, Nargund (Dharwar) 1·35 inches, Hukeri (Belgaum) 2·10 inches, Hathkalangda (Kolhapur) 2·00 inches, Ramagiri (Ganjam) 1·18 inches.

Note.—The figures showing the seasonal, actual, and normal rainfall and difference for the Assam hills are not comparable with those given last week, as during the present week additional districts have been added.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 11th, 1896. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from March 1st to April 11th, 1896. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to April 11th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0·04	0·62	− 0·58	0·04	1·45	− 97
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0·42	− 0·42	0	0·92	− 100
	3. Central Burma	0	0·23	− 0·23	0	0·51	− 100
	4. Upper Burma	0·02	?	?	0·03	?	?
	5. Arakan	0	0·18	− 0·18	0	0·53	− 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·04	0·75	− 0·71	0·99	3·68	− 73
	7. Assam (Surma)	5·76	4·54	+ 1·22	19·59	17·91	+ 9
	8. Do. (Hill tracts)	2·59	2·03	+ 0·56	9·15	7·88	+ 16
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·70	1·38	+ 0·32	6·38	6·44	− 1
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·43	− 0·43	0·51	2·29	− 78
	11. Central Bengal	0	0·32	− 0·32	0·03	1·38	− 98
	12. North Bengal	0	0·42	− 0·42	0·21	2·20	− 90
	13. Bengal (Hills)	0·04	0·89	− 0·85	0·61	3·50	− 83
	14. Orissa	0·07	0·29	− 0·22	0·64	1·42	− 55
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·01	0·15	− 0·14	0·01	1·14	− 99
	16. Bihar (South)	0	0·05	− 0·05	0	0·43	− 100
	17. Do. (North)	0	0·17	− 0·17	0	0·61	− 100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East.)	0	0·03	− 0·03	0	0·31	− 100
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0·04	− 0·04	0	0·38	− 100
	20. Do. (North)	0	0·06	− 0·06	0	0·53	− 100
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·02	− 0·02	0·01	0·33	− 97
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·06	− 0·06	0·03	0·51	− 94
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	0	0·10	− 0·10	0	0·39	− 100
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	0	0·15	− 0·15	0·10	1·10	− 91
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	0	0·35	− 0·35	0·23	2·89	− 92
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·12	− 0·12	0·10	0·62	− 84
	27. Do. (South)	0	0·20	− 0·20	0·13	0·72	− 82
	28. Do. (Central)	0	0·35	− 0·35	0·74	1·49	− 50
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0	0·30	− 0·30	0·35	1·39	− 75
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·57	− 0·57	0·85	3·18	− 73
	31. Do. (North)	0	0·59	− 0·59	1·39	3·07	− 55
	32. Do. (West)	0·01	0·13	− 0·12	0·59	0·73	− 19
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar (Coast)	0·14	0·56	− 0·42	0·72	1·88	− 62
	34. Madras (South-Central)	0·02	0·29	− 0·27	0·17	1·43	− 88
	35. Coorg	0	0·52	− 0·52	0·01	1·93	− 99
	36. Mysore	0	0·17	− 0·17	0·05	0·64	− 92
	37. Konkan	0	0·02	− 0·02	0	0·09	− 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·26	0·12	+ 0·14	0·33	0·42	− 21
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·05	0·03	+ 0·02	0·06	0·08	− 25
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·03	− 0·03	0·01	0·24	− 96
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·07	− 0·07	0·04	0·38	− 89
	43. Ditto (Central)	0	0·10	− 0·10	0·03	0·66	− 95
	44. Ditto (East)	0	0·18	− 0·18	0·01	0·92	− 99
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·01	− 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·10	− 0·10	0	0·19	− 100
	47. Sind	0	0·07	− 0·07	0·22	0·26	− 15
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0·01	0·43	− 0·42	2·33	2·44	− 5
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·02	− 0·02	0·02	0·15	− 87
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0	0·02	− 0·02	0	0·18	− 100
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·03	− 0·03	0·48	0·17	+ 183
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0·05	0·07	− 0·02	0·51	0·65	− 22
	52-A Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0·12	− 0·12	0	1·19	− 100
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·26	− 0·26	0·05	0·96	− 95
	54. Madras (Central)	0	0·05	− 0·05	0·02	0·24	− 91
	55. East Coast (Central)	0	0·03	− 0·03	0·06	0·35	− 83
	56. Ditto (South)	0·01	0·10	− 0·09	0·16	0·52	− 69
	57. Madras (South)	0·10	0·28	− 0·18	1·43	1·52	− 6

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SIMLA, *16th April 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 11th April.*—No rain, except light showers in parts of Ganjam, the Nilgiris, and the Southern and West Coast districts. Preparations for next season have commenced. The standing crops are confined to small areas, and are generally fair. The harvest continues with moderate yield. Pasture is generally scarce, but fodder is available. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are practically stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Rain fell in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak. The standing crops have been damaged by blight, insects or insufficient moisture in parts of Karachi, but are otherwise good. Cotton-picking continues in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Dharwar, and harvesting of the late crops in parts of ten districts. Preparations for next season are progressing in sixteen districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in Shikarpur and Broach. Prices are normal, except in parts of Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 13th April.*—Except for a shower at Dacca, there was no rain in the province during the week. The land everywhere is abnormally dry, and the crops on the ground are suffering, and the ploughing and early sowings are retarded. In some parts of North Bengal and in the low-lands of Bihar the sowing of early rice is going on. In Bihar millets are also being sown. There is scarcity of water in parts of Western and Central Bengal. Prices continue almost stationary, but in East Bengal and in Chota Nagpur and the adjacent districts they are higher than at the corresponding period of last year.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 15th April.*—The weather is seasonable, but want of rain is greatly felt in the hill districts, where the crops on unirrigated tracts are suffering from drought. Harvesting operations are practically completed, and threshing and winnowing are in active progress. The extra crops are flourishing, and irrigation is in progress where practicable. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 11th April, were—Banda 75,681, Hamirpur 39,009, Jhansi, excluding Garottia from which returns have not been received, 17,315, Jalaun 33,325, Allahabad 2,028, Pilibhit 2,257, Garhwal 1,809—total 1,71,424; of this number 26,924 dependants were gratuitously relieved on the works; 2,893 persons also received gratuitous relief under other provisions of the Famine Code. Supplies are ample. Fodder is scarce in places, and scarcity of water is also reported in Banda, Hamirpur and Lucknow. Prices are generally stationary, but have risen in a few districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Rain has fallen in the Rawalpindi, Shahpur, Gujranwala and Dera Ismail Khan districts. The canal crops are being reaped in Hissar. Spring reaping is in progress in Delhi, Umballa, Amritsar, Jullundur, Lahore, Mooltan, Shahpur and Gurgaon. The extra spring sowings have commenced in Jullundur and Amritsar. The autumn sowings are in progress in Amritsar, Sialkot and Mooltan; also sowings of cotton and other crops in Lahore, of sugarcane in Rohtak, of cane and cotton in Gujranwala. Harvesting of gram, barley and mustard is in progress in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of the spring crop is good in Mooltan. The condition and prospects of the spring crop are generally reported average on irrigated and below average on unirrigated lands. The stock of grain is said to be insufficient in Ferozepore, Sialkot, Dera Ismail Khan, Gujranwala and in parts of Lahore and Shahpur. Cattle are in poor condition in Hissar and Gurgaon. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Delhi, Jullundur and Rawalpindi. The stock of fodder is said to be insufficient in some districts. Prices are normal in Delhi and Ferozepore, and are falling in Gujranwala; elsewhere prices are high.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 15th April.*—The weather is abnormally hot and occasionally close. In the north, the threshing of the winter crops is practically completed, and preparations for the autumn sowings have commenced in Chanda and Raipur. Fodder is becoming scarce in Saugor, Seoni, Sambalpur and parts of Raipur and Chanda. The water-supply is scanty in [illegible]

Burma.—*For week ending 11th April.*—In Lower Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy has been completed in Tavoy. In Upper Burma cultivation of early wet-weather paddy continues in Kyaukse. Reaping of dry-weather paddy has commenced in Sagaing, and of the island crops in Mandalay. The standing crops of dry-weather paddy, early wet-weather paddy and the crops on islands are generally promising. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Pegu, Myaungmya, Thayetmyo and Magwe, and slightly in Prome and Toungoo; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th April.*—The weather is seasonable. Some damage has been done to the standing crops by hailstorms in the Karimganj sub-division. Sowing of early rice continues. Pressing of sugarcane is nearly finished. The condition of cattle is fair. Fodder and water are insufficient in places.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 15th April.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are withering for want of rain in Kolar and Chitaldroog. Paddy has been harvested in Chitaldroog, and is being sown in parts of Tumkur. Prices have risen in Kadur, but have fallen in Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldroog.

COORG.—Rainfall moderate. Rain is much needed for the coffee blossom. Ploughing of fields for *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has commenced. Fodder for cattle is scarce. Prices are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 15th April.*—BERAR: No rain during the week. The weather is warm and occasionally cloudy. Threshing of wheat continues only in Ellichpur. Land is under preparation for the monsoon sowings. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails in all districts, except Basim. Prices are fluctuating in Akola and Wun, but are stationary elsewhere.

HYDERABAD.—No rain during the week. The spring crop has been harvested in many taluks. Fodder is getting scarce. The water-supply is decreasing. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 15th April.*—No rain during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Baghelkhand and Malwa and in parts of Gwalior, and are nearly completed in Bundelkhand, but are in progress in all other Agencies. The probable outturn will be below average in three Agencies owing to want of rain, but fairly good in other Agencies. Cattle are in good condition, except in parts of Gwalior and Bhopal. Pasturage is good and sufficient in all Agencies, except in Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Baghelkhand, Malwa and Goona and in a few districts of Gwalior, but are normal elsewhere. Opium is in fairly good condition in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa, and the crop has been gathered in Bhopawar. The numbers employed on relief works in Bundelkhand and Goona are 5,730 and 956 respectively.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, except in Merwara and Jaisalmere where the crops and prospects are poor. The unirrigated crops are suffering in Ajmere-Merwara, and they have been damaged in Dholepore for want of rain. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition, but are suffering in Ulwar and parts of Jaisalmere for want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in Shahpura, Ajmere-Merwara, Ulwar, Tonk, Jaisalmere and in parts of Meywar, and fodder is failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in four States, falling in two, and fluctuating in one; elsewhere prices are steady. In Marwar 4,519 persons are on relief works, and 192 on gratuitous relief, in Shahpura 450 are on relief works, in Merwara 2,561 are on relief works, in Bikanir 2,065 are on relief works, and 251 on gratuitous relief, in Jaisalmere 363 are on relief works, and 44 on gratuitous relief.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 14th April.*—KASHMIR VALLEY: Rain has fallen during the week. The prospects of the spring crops are excellent. Rice and maize are being sown. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 15th April.*—No rain. Reaping of the spring crops has commenced. Cultivation of cotton and sugarcane is in progress. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are high.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th April.*—The weather is hot, dry and windy. Indian-corn and early rice cannot be sown for want of rain. Prices are rising.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH 1895, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1895.	Last 8 days of March 1895.			Last 10 days of March 1896.			Earnings from 1st January to 31st March 1895.	Earnings from 1st January to 31st March 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	644	1,687	12,70,231	753	1,733	15,81,000	912	1,43,69,13[illegible]	1,48,10,000	4,40,865	...
Bengal-Nágpur	199	862	2,99,154	347	862	2,28,000	265	24,77,[illegible]01	20,78,000	...	3,90,701
Indian Midland (*a*)	137	752	1,18,483	158	752	1,43,000	190	14,31,61[illegible]	13,63,000	...	68,612
Bezwada extension	161	21	3,813	182	21	5,100	243	40,814	48,000	7,186	...
Bezwada-Madras (Washermenpet-Ennur section)	...	...	...	...	9	1,000	111	...	(*b*)7,000	7,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	313	1,790	5,98,407	334	1,789	6,25,000	349	71,58,758	60,61,000	...	10,95,788
Pálanpur-Deesa	51	17	1,093	64	17	1,400	82	11,203	11,000	...	203
South Indian	164	1,042	1,85,341	178	1,042	2,49,000	239	20,47,000	21,60,000	1,13,000	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	84	54	4,736	88	54	7,600	141	47,600	51,900	4,300	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	121	1,165	1,73,181	149	1,165	2,24,000	192	16,75,289	17,98,000	1,22,711	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	166	756	1,64,103	217	756	1,92,000	254	16,17,399	15,89,000	...	28,399
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	85	231	26,461	115	231	26,900	116	2,72,009	2,66,000	...	6,009
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	.	157	17,300	110	...	1,98,000	1,98,000	.
TOTAL	285	8,377	28,45,003	340	8,588	33,01,300	384	3,11,48,55[illegible]	3,04,42,000	...	7,05,650
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	300	2,511	10,23,827	408	2,617	9,37,000	358	90,93,164	80,07,000	...	10,86,164
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	293	797	2,75,083	340	797	3,01,000	378	31,83,611	26,14,000	...	5,69,611
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	298	813	3,17,149	390	813	3,90,000	480	35,01,909	33,07,000	...	1,94,909
Bengal Central (*g*)	133	125	18,097	145	125	23,000	184	2,22,737	2,14,000	...	8,737
East Coast (state)	103	351	64,131	183	488	1,04,000	213	4,45,947	5,86,000	1,40,053	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	203	746	1,52,429	204	886	2,10,000	237	22,06,682	23,85,000	1,78,318	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	53	28	1,607	61	28	1,500	54	16,265	12,200	...	4,065
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	60	8	611	76	8	900	112	7,960	7,200	...	760
TOTAL	266	5,379	18,53,[illegible]24	345	5,762	19,67,400	341	1,86,78,27[illegible]	[illegible],71,32,40[illegible]	...	15,4[illegible],875
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	507	1,490	9,02,727	606	1,490	12,51,000	840	1,02,39,592	[illegible],10,80,000	8,40,408	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	903	461	5,10,585	1,108	461	6,12,000	1,328	45,52,222	47,53,000	2,00,778	...
Madras	262	840	2,77,918	331	840	2,99,000	356	28,05,038	26,61,000	...	1,44,038
TOTAL	499	2,791	16,91,230	606	2,791	21,62,000	775	1,75,96,85[illegible]	1,84,94,0[illegible]	8,97,148	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	315	16,547	63,80,857	386	17,141	74,30,700	434	[illegible],74,23,67[illegible]	[illegible],60,69,30[illegible]	...	13,54,377
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	186	161	47,260	294	161	45,900	285	3,56,266	3,17,000	...	39,266
Tarkessur	304	22	7,330	333	22	9,400	427	85,628	85,600	...	28
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	123	66	11,115	168	66	11,600	176	79,329	82,500	3,171	...
Bengal Dooars	102	36	2,663	74	36	5,500	153	37,013	46,500	9,487	...
Dibru Sadiya	149	78	14,449	185	78	20,000	256	1,54,604	1,58,000	3,396	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	283	51	14,376	282	51	20,400	400	1,56,452	1,56,000	...	452
TOTAL	180	414	97,193	235	414	1,12,800	272	8,69,292	8,45,600	...	23,692
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	8	...	...	...	73	1,600	22	...	16,100	16,100	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	114	1,700	15	...	16,800	16,800	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	203	333	84,634	254	333	91,900	276	8,96,809	8,11,000	...	85,809
The Gaekwar's Petlád	121	13	1,560	120	13	2,900	223	17,574	19,700	2,126	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	287	108	31,380	290	108	16,700	155	5,06,328	2,81,000	...	2,25,328
Kolar Gold-fields	208	10	2,952	295	10	4,100	410	32,203	35,600	3,397	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	92	362	33,898	94	362	56,900	157	4,16,830	4,55,000	38,170	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	85	93	10,132	109	93	11,000	118	99,257	87,900	...	11,357
Kolhápur	86	29	2,417	83	29	4,400	152	29,471	33,000	3,529	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	77	72	5,018	70	72	12,600	175	52,187	79,700	27,513	...
Cooch Behar	49	22	1,263	57	22	1,500	68	17,360	15,400	...	1,960
TOTAL	147	1,042	1,73,254	166	1,229	2,05,300	167	20,68,019	18,51,200	...	2,16,819
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	141	334	57,493	172	334	89,700	269	5,10,960	6,46,000	1,35,040	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	82	46	4,885	106	46	6,600	143	45,108	53,500	8,392	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	63	364	26,550	73	364	34,800	96	3,01,212	3,53,000	51,788	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	...	...	...	...	61	3,900	64	...	34,200	34,200	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	85	94	7,581	81	94	11,600	123	84,808	96,600	11,792	...
TOTAL	98	838	96,509	115	8[illegible]9	1,46,600	163	9,42,088	11,83,300	2,41,212	...
GRAND TOTAL	293	18,841	67,56,813	359	19,683	78,95,400	401	7,13,03,076	[illegible],99,49,400	...	13,53,676

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Total earnings from 22nd February to 31st March 1896.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections
(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

SIMLA, the 16th April, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIX of 1895-96.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1895*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1894-95.	Last 8 days of March 1895.			Last 10 days of March 1896.			Earnings from 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.	Earnings from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings Total.	Earnings Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	599	1,687	12,70,231	753	1,733	15,81,000	912	5,25,05,362	5,45,77,000	20,71,638	...
Bengal-Nágpur	152	862	2,09,154	347	862	2,28,000	265	68,11,050	64,75,000	...	3,36,050
Indian Midland (*a*)	144	752	1,18,483	158	752	1,43,000	190	56,41,352	48,69,000	...	7,72,352
Bezwada Extension	170	21	3,813	182	21	5,100	243	1,85,441	2,03,000	17,559	...
Bezwada-Madras (Washermenpet-Ennur section)	...	...	...	...	9	1,000	111	...	(*b*) 7,000	7,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	279	1,790	5,98,407	334	1,789	6,25,000	349	2,54,19,284	2,33,64,000	...	20,55,284
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	1,093	64	17	1,400	82	38,608	38,900	292	...
South Indian	154	1,042	1,85,341	178	1,042	2,49,000	239	83,51,591	90,37,000	6,85,409	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	75	54	4,736	88	54	7,600	141	(*d*) 2,11,059	2,43,000	31,941	...
Southern Mahratta (*e*)	105	1,165	1,73,181	149	1,165	2,24,000	192	63,49,102	71,16,000	7,66,898	...
Bengal and North-Western (*f*)	140	756	1,64,103	217	756	1,92,000	254	57,25,646	56,32,000	...	93,646
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	231	26,461	115	231	26,900	116	9,81,292	8,20,000	...	1,61,292
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	157	17,300	110	...	(*g*) 4,09,000	4,09,000	...
TOTAL	259	8,377	28,45,003	340	8,588	33,01,300	384	11,22,19,787	11,27,90,900	5,71,113	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*h*)	253	2,511	10,23,827	408	2,617	9,37,000	358	3,31,23,049	3,44,02,000	12,78,951	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	270	797	2,75,683	346	797	3,01,000	378	1,10,77,076	97,50,000	...	13,27,076
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	339	813	3,17,149	390	813	3,90,000	480	1,43,26,921	1,43,25,000	...	1,921
Bengal Central (*i*)	130	125	18,097	145	125	23,000	184	8,42,079	9,39,000	96,921	...
East Coast (state)	99	351	64,131	183	488	1,04,000	213	16,02,961	25,67,000	9,64,039	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	164	746	1,52,429	204	886	2,10,000	237	62,78,132	68,90,000	6,11,868	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	28	1,697	61	28	1,500	54	73,806	79,500	5,694	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	64	8	611	76	8	900	112	26,825	23,600	...	3,225
TOTAL	243	5,379	18,53,624	345	5,762	19,67,400	341	6,73,50,849	6,89,76,100	16,25,251	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	442	1,490	9,02,727	606	1,490	12,51,000	840	3,42,62,562	3,46,37,000	3,74,438	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	678	461	5,10,585	1,108	461	6,12,000	1,328	1,62,48,708	1,77,40,000	14,91,292	...
Madras	243	840	2,77,918	331	840	2,99,000	356	1,05,97,429	1,10,63,000	4,65,571	...
TOTAL	421	2,791	16,91,230	606	2,791	21,62,000	775	6,11,08,699	6,34,40,000	23,31,301	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	281	16,547	63,89,857	386	17,141	74,30,700	434	24,06,79,335	24,52,07,000	45,27,665	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	165	161	47,260	294	161	45,900	285	13,69,675	14,02,000	32,325	...
Tarkessur	269	22	7,330	333	22	9,400	427	3,06,819	3,07,000	181	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	121	66	11,115	168	66	11,600	176	4,14,141	4,07,000	...	7,141
Bengal Dooars	161	36	2,663	74	36	5,500	153	2,13,599	2,55,000	41,401	...
Dibru-Sadiya	136	78	14,449	185	78	20,000	256	5,47,783	5,98,000	50,217	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	249	51	14,376	282	51	20,400	400	6,60,692	7,41,000	80,308	...
TOTAL	164	414	97,193	235	414	1,12,800	272	35,12,709	37,10,000	1,97,291	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	...	...	...	...	73	1,600	22	...	(*k*) 64,800	64,800	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	114	1,700	15	...	(*l*) 18,100	18,100	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	187	333	84,034	254	333	91,900	276	32,55,172	32,06,000	...	49,172
The Gaekwar's Petlád	105	13	1,560	120	13	2,900	223	70,721	75,500	4,779	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	271	108	31,380	290	108	16,700	155	15,50,966	10,94,000	...	4,56,966
Kolar Gold-fields	260	10	2,952	295	10	4,100	410	(*m*) 1,07,974	1,53,000	45,026	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*n*)	89	362	33,898	94	362	56,900	157	16,70,086	18,68,000	1,97,914	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	74	93	10,132	109	93	11,000	118	3,59,650	3,25,000	...	34,650
Kolhápur	81	29	2,417	83	29	4,400	152	1,22,342	1,26,000	3,658	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	72	5,018	70	72	12,600	175	2,19,780	2,62,000	42,220	...
Cooch Behar	45	22	1,263	57	22	1,500	68	50,978	50,400	...	578
TOTAL	136	1,042	1,73,254	166	1,229	2,05,300	167	74,07,669	72,42,800	...	1,64,869
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	103	334	57,493	172	334	89,700	269	17,96,932	20,94,000	2,97,068	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	68	46	4,885	106	46	6,600	143	1,62,114	1,92,000	29,886	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	58	364	26,550	73	364	34,800	96	11,06,807	11,15,000	8,193	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*o*)	...	...	...	...	61	3,900	64	...	(*p*) 87,500	87,500	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	7,581	81	94	11,600	123	3,19,738	3,82,000	62,262	...
TOTAL	78	838	96,509	115	899	1,46,600	163	33,85,591	38,70,500	4,84,909	...
GRAND TOTAL	261	18,841	67,56,813	359	19,683	78,95,400	401	25,49,85,304	26,00,30,300	50,44,996	...

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Total earnings from 22nd February to 31st March 1896.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*d*) Total earnings from 2nd April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
(*e*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*f*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*g*) Total earnings from 1st July 1895 to 31st March 1896.
(*h*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli
(*i*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*j*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*k*) Total earnings from 1st May 1895 to 31st March 1896.
(*l*) Total earnings from 11th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.
(*m*) Total earnings from 1st June 1894 to 31st March 1895.
(*n*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*o*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

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of India.

AUTHORITY.

No. 16.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th April, 1896.

No. 7.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Barrister-at-Law, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, leave for six months, with effect from the 1st June, 1896, or until further orders.

No. 8.—Mr. E. B. Raikes, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, or until further orders.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 16th April, 1896.

No. 311.—Mr. D. R. Lyall, C.S.I., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

No. 315.—Mr. H. B. Finlay has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st March 1896.

MEDICAL.

The 14th April, 1896.

No. 306.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant C. R. Stevens, M.D., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 7th March 1896.

No. 308.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. R. Adie, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from

the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

No. 310.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant G. Y. C. Hunter, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

No. 312.—The services of Surgeon-Captain C. G. Robson-Scott, M.B., C.M., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

The 15th April, 1896.

No. 320.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service (Bengal) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma:

Surgeon-Lieutenant C. C. S. Barry.
Surgeon-Lieutenant C. E. Williams, M.B., B.S.

The 17th April, 1896.

No. 328.—Surgeon-Major J. Anderson, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to be Joint Medical Officer of Simla, with effect from the 17th April 1896.

No. 330.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. A. Cunningham, M.D., M CH., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Civil Surgeon of Simla, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 17th April 1896.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th April, 1896.

No. 508.—Mr. S. Ismay, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces during the absence on leave of Mr. J. F. Stevens, or until further orders.

No. 510.—The services of Captain J. H. Parsons, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

The 17th April, 1896.

No. 529.—Major C. J. Dennys, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Peshawar, is granted six months' special leave on urgent private affairs out of India, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd May 1896.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th April, 1896.

No. 114.—The Reverend Henry Menzies is appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 119.—The Reverend C. W. Darling, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 26th February 1896.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 15th April, 1896.

No. 281—116-2-*F.*—Mr. C. G. Rogers, Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, is granted, under articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for thirty-two days, with effect from the 11th April 1896.

The 16th April, 1896.

No. 284—80-4-*F.*—Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Northern Circle, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 12th April 1896.

The following temporary promotions are made during Mr. Thompson's absence, or until further orders:

(i) Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Conservator, 3rd grade, Burma, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

(ii) Mr. W. P. Thomas, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Northern Circle, Central Provinces.

EMIGRATION.

The 18th April, 1896.

No. 569—2-15.—Whereas a number of natives of India have been engaged and intend shortly to depart by Sea out of British India under agreements made with or on behalf of Her Majesty's Government to labour for hire in East Africa on or in connection with the Railway from Mombassa to or towards Lake Victoria Nyanza, now in course of construction, and it is considered desirable to exempt such labourers from the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by section 106 of the said Act as amended by Act I of 1896, to declare that none of the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the said labourers or any of them.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th April, 1896.

No. 618-*G.*—Lieutenant F. T. C. Hughes, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Erinpura, with effect from the 14th February, 1896, *vice* Lieutenant E. T. Carwithen.

No. 625-*G.*—With reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1595-G., dated the 30th August, 1895, it is hereby notified that Mr.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 16th April 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1062 P.—An application for an extension of the term of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention has been filled under Section 15 of Act V of 1888 in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

No. 73 of 1882.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer, of No. 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for improvements in the construction of portable sugar-cane mills.

No. 1063 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 11th April 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 123 of 1896.—Gustaf Ferdinand Flodman, engineer, of 85 B, Folkkungagatan, Stockholm, Sweden, for improvements in diaphragm pumps driven by steam.

No. 124 of 1896.—Gerhard Ditmar, manufacturer, of 23, 25, 27, Erdbergstrasse, Vienna, in the empire of Austria, for an improved annular liquid combustible burner for incandescent light.

No. 125 of 1896.—Messrs. Shanks & Co. as assignees of John Shanks, of Tubal Works, Barrhead, in the county of Renfrew, North Britain, sanitary engineer, for improvements in water closets and urinals.

No. 126 of 1896.—Emil Claviez, general-director, of 1, David Street, Leipzig, in the German empire, for an improved process for the manufacture of yarn or thread from paper and apparatus therefor.

No. 1064 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 136 of 1895.—Ramsaran Das, son of Piarilal, cloth merchant, Chowrie Bazar, Delhi, for improvements in machines for extracting the juice of the sugarcane. (Filed 12th March 1896.)

No. 181 of 1895.—Ramsaran Das, son of Piarilal, cloth merchant of Chowrie Bazar, Delhi, for an improved machine for extracting the juice of the sugarcane. (Filed 12th March 1896.)

No. 214 of 1895.—The National Opalite Glazed Brick and Tile Syndicate, Limited, of 70—71, Bishopsgate Street, Within, London, for improved or improvements in connection with fancy or ornamental bricks, tiles, slabs, wallings, ceilings and the like. (Filed 26th March 1896.)

No. 219 of 1895.—Samuel Locke Johnston, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and state of

Massachusetts, United States of America, for improvements in cotton gins and wool burrers. (Filed 2nd April 1896.)

No. 266 of 1895.—Alexander Gray, horse trainer, of Mount Street, Canterbury, in the colony of New South Wales, for an improved apparatus to be used for starting races. (Filed 2nd April 1896.)

No. 362 of 1895.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Brooke Anderson, commandant, 24th Regiment, Madras Infantry, stationed at Bangalore, for improvements in permanent and portable cooking ranges. (Filed 28th March 1896.)

No. 402 of 1895.—Peter Ross, conductor, sub-engineer, Public Works Department, Railway branch, and signal and interlocking inspector, North-Western Railway, Lahore, for a method of adjusting disc signal cranks worked with points on railways, to be called, "Disc signal adjustable crank." (Filed 9th March 1896.)

No. 405 of 1895.—Wilhelm Stern, merchant of Antwerp, kingdom of Belgium, 162, Rue de la Province Sud, for improvements in collapsible casks. (Filed 30th March 1896.)

No. 1065 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 13 of 1888.—William Lindsey Henderson, engineer of Khangaum, West Berar, and Frederick Walter Shallis, engineer, of 9, Marine Street, Bombay, for an improved beater cotton gin. (From 27th April 1896 to 26th April 1897.)

No. 155 of 1888.—Ludwig Mond, manufacturing chemist of Northwich in the county of Chester, and Dr. Carl Langer, Ph.D. of Hampstead, N. W., in the county of Middlesex, both in the kingdom of England, for improvements in gas batteries. (From 10th April 1896 to 9th April 1897.)

No. 1066 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the Fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (a) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 282 of 1890.—Mr. W. Lunsford's invention for improvements in cigarette machines. (Specification filed 7th January 1892.)

No. 115 of 1891.—Dr. H. C. Moir's invention for improvements in reversible seats. (Specification filed 8th January 1892.)

No. 244 of 1891.—Major B. A. N. Parrott's invention for an improved safety bolt. (Specification filed 9th January 1892.)

No. 319 of 1891.—Mr. E. Green's invention for improvements in and relating to billiard tables. (Specification filed 6th January 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 298 of 1890.—Mr. E. C. Lea's invention for improvements in sewing machines. (Specification filed 9th January 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(b) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888, should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

OFFICE OF EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, MARI-ATTOCK RAILWAY.

(FORM NO. 19, CHAPTER II, ARTICLE 171, VOLUME I, CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE.)

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of Comptroller and Auditor General on 31st March, 1896, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of investment.		Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.
		4 per cent. of 1865 converted into 3½ per cent. Loan.	3½ per cent. of 1893-94.	
		R	R	
1	Babu Harro Pershad Chatterji, Cashier, Langar Division, Mari-Attock Railway	1,000	...	Examiner of Accounts, Mari-Attock Railway.
2	Lalla Ram Chand, Cashier, Mari Division, Mari-Attock Railway	...	2,000	

MUNGUL SAIN,

Deputy Examiner, In charge Mari-Attock Railway.

RAWALPINDI,

The 9th April, 1896.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the First Examination in Arts, 1896 :—

FIRST DIVISION.

(In Order of Merit.)

1	Chakrabarti, Rebatimohan ...	Presidency College.
2	Whitham, C. Y. ...	St. Xavier's College.
3	Bhattacharyya, Dwijendranath	Presidency College.
4	Karmakar, Raimohan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
5	Dasgupta, Surendranath ...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
6	Kar, Upendranath ...	Presidency College.
7	De, Krishnaprasad ...	General Assembly's Institution.
8	Ray, Trailokyanath ...	Dacca College.
9	Sen, Phanindralal ...	Burdwan Raj College.
10	Mukhopadhyay, Pramathanath	Presidency College.
11	Ghosh, Nagendranath ...	Ditto.
12	,, Kunjabihari ...	Ditto.
13	Goswami, Bhagbatkumar ...	Sanskrit College.
14	Reaks, F. H. ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
15	Aikath, Amulyachandra ...	General Assembly's Institution.
16 {	Ghosh, Rakhaldas ...	Dacca College.
	Sen, Lalitkumar ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Sengupta, Surendranath ...	Hooghli College.
19	Clerici, E. ...	St. Xavier's College.
20	Mukhopadhyay, Trailokyanath	Ripon College.
21 {	Datta, Akshaykumar ...	Presidency College.
	Mackertoom, A. ...	Rangoon College.
23	Raha, A. ...	St. Xavier's College.
24	Mitra, Subodhchandra ...	Presidency College.
25	Maitra, Jatindranath ...	Ripon College.
26	Ghoshal, Prasannakumar ...	Presidency College.
27 {	Ray, Atrikumar ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	Sengupta, Prabodhchandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
29	Chakrabarti, Akshaykumar ...	Sanskrit College.
30 {	Dasgupta, Kaliprasanna ...	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	Ghosh, Manmathanath ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
32	Nemdhari Sinha ...	Central College.
33	Pal, Asutosh ...	St. Xavier's College.
34 {	Mitra, Khagendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Saha, Haridas ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
36	Majumdar, Goshthabihari ...	Rajshahi College.
37	Mallik, Gopinath ...	Hooghli College.
38	Majumdar, Prakaschandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
39 {	Basu, Sachindramohan ...	St. Francis de Sale's School.
	Das, Nagendranath ...	General Assembly's Institution.
41 {	Mallikchaudhuri, Bankabihari	Presidency College.
	Set, Goshthabihari ...	Metropolitan Institution.
43	Datta, Pannalal ...	General Assembly's Institution.
44	Mukhopadhyay, Hiralal ...	Presidency College.
45 {	Chakrabarti, Nabinmadhab ...	Krishnagar College.
	Das, Haridas ...	City College.
	Sen, Surendrakumar ...	Brajamohan Institution Barisal.
48	Lennox, W. ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla
49	Ghosh, Gobindachandra ...	Presidency College.
50 {	Chaudhuri, Ugraprabha ...	Hooghli College.
	Mitra, Ganendranath ...	Presidency College.
52 {	Ghosh, Sailendra ...	Ditto
	Po Han ...	Rangoon College.
54 {	Basu, Narendralal ...	Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Durgadas ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Lahiri, Ranajitchandra ...	City College.
57	Chaudhuri, Rajendranarayan	Krishnagar College.
58 {	Mukhopadhyay, Chunilal ...	Presidency College.
	,, Radhaprasad	Berhampur College.
	Saha, Prabhaschandra ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Sengupta, Nalinikanta ...	City College.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In Alphabetical Order.)

	Abul Fazl Muhammad Abdul Jubbar.	Dacca College.
	Acharyya, Jatindranath ...	Rajshahi College.
	,, Mukundananda ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Adhikari, Pulinbihari ...	Ditto.
	Alaha Nawas Khan ...	Dacca College.
	Amiruddin Mandal ...	Midnapore College.
	Anandrao Vyankatesh Zingerday.	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Ataur Rahman ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Ba Aje	Rangoon College.
10	Babusingh Ganpatsingh Bisen	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Bagchi, Kaliprasanna ...	Victoria College, Cooch Bihar.
	,, Sisirkumari ...	Bethune College.
	Bamanandan Parsada ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Bandyopadhyay, Basantakumar	Dacca College.
	,, Gopeswar ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Haridas ...	Presidency College.
	,, Hemantakumar.	L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipur.
	,, Jognath ...	City College.
	,, Kedarnath ...	Ditto.
20	,, Pramathanath	Bangabasi College.
	,, Pratapchandra.	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	,, Saratchandra	Berhampur College.
	,, Satischandra, I.	Ripon College.
	Barat, Amritalal ...	Dacca College.
	Basu, Durgamohan ...	Hughli College.
	,, Durgapada ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Dwarakanath ...	Dacca College.
	,, Hrishikes ...	Central College.
	,, Jagadbandhu ...	Bangabasi College.
30	,, Jnanendranath ...	Presidency College.
	,, Manmathanath ...	City College.
	,, Nagendrakumar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Bhabani, Radhagobinda ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Bhaduri, Nalinimohan ...	Ripon College.
	,, Nitaicharan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Bhattacharyya, Annadacharan...	City College.
	,, Basantakumar ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Harihar ...	Ripon College.
	,, Harinath ...	General Assembly's Institution.
40	,, Lalmohan ...	Victoria College, Cooch Bihar.
	,, Purnachandra ...	Ditto.
	Bhaumik, Dwijendranath ...	Bangabasi College.
	Biswas, Mohitosh ...	Ripon College.
	,, Satishchandra ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Bose, A. ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Brahmachari, Bhabataran ...	Hughli College.
	Chakrabarti, Benimadhab ...	Presidency College.
	,, Girindrachandra...	Dacca College.
	,, Girischandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
50	,, Hemchandra ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Indubhusan ...	Uttarpara College.
	,, Kalikumar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Kalisundar ...	Victoria College, Cooch Bihar.
	,, Umacharan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Bilaschandra...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Jagatjiban ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Madhusudan...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	,, Mohinimohan	L. M. S. Institution. Bhowanipur.
	,, Prabhatchandra.	Presidency College.
60	Chattoraj, Mohinimohan ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Chaudhuri, Abinaschandra ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Bharatchandra ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.

	Chaudhuri, Jnanendranarayan	Presidency College.
	" Krishnabihari ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Rajanikanta ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Sanatkumar ...	Presidency College.
	Christian, Lily	Loretto House, Calcutta.
	Connor, F. P.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling
	Cosserat, W. W.	Bishop's College.
)	Das, Kshirodchandra ...	Chittagong College.
	" Kshitinath	Central College
	" Mukundkrishna ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	" Pasupatinath ...	Hughli College.
	" Radhacharan ...	Ravenshaw College.
	" Rajanichandra ...	City College
	" Srinath	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Surendranath ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Dasgupta, Ramoschandra ...	Presidency College.
	Datta, Bhupeschandra ...	General Assembly's Institution.
0	" Pyarimohan ...	Central College.
	" Sanyasibhushan ...	Hughli College.
	" Surendranath ...	Presidency College.
	D'Cruz, C.	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	De, Biratchandra ...	Chittagong College.
	" Mahendrachandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Nabinchandra ...	Ditto.
	Dhar, Kaminikisor ...	Ditto.
	Dube, Ramkuber	City College.
	" Sitacharan	Hislop College, Nagpur.
0	Fayazuddin Ahmed ...	Ravenshaw College.
	Gangopadhyay, Nirapada ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Satyacharan ...	Ripon College.
	" Satischandra ...	Uttarpara College.
	George, Helen ...	Rangoon College.
	Ghosh, Bhubaneswar ...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Hemchandra ...	Ravenshaw College.
	" Jasadakumar ...	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	" Jatindramohan, I ...	City College.
	" Lalitkumar ...	Presidency College.
	" Phakirchandra ...	Ripon College.
	" Praphullakrishna ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	" Purnachandra ...	Uttarpara College.
	" Saratkumar ...	Presidency College.
	" Satischandra ...	Hughli College.
	" Sibchandra ...	F. C Institution and Duff College.
	" Surendranath ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Upendranath ...	Hughli College.
	Goswami, Ramchandra ...	Ripon College.
	Guha, Bankimbihari ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Surendrananda ...	Rajshahi College.
	Gupta, Margaret ...	Doveton College.
	" Nanigopal ...	Victoria College, Cooch Bihar.
	" Prankumar ...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Sasikanta ...	Presidency College.
	" Surendranath ...	Ditto.
	" Surendranath ...	Albert College.
	Hajra, Bhutnath ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	Haldar, Jaminikumar ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	Hor, Kunjabihari ...	Dacca College.
	Khandu Ganpatrao Gharpurey	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Kumar, Asutosh ...	Presidency College.
	Kundu, Bhupendranath ...	Ditto.
	Lahiri, Abinaschandra ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Jnanendranath ...	Rajshahi College.
	Madak, Taraknath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Madhava Sinha	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Maitra, Dwijendranath ...	City College.
	" Surendranath ...	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Jnanendralal ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Sasimohan ...	City College.
	" Taraknath ...	Presidency College.
	Masharraf Hussain ..	Rajshahi College.
	Mitra, Abinaschandra ...	Patna College.
	" Akshaykumar ...	City College.
	" Barendralal ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Dwijendranath ...	Central College.
	Mitra, Nareschandra ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Nibaranchandra ...	City College.
	" Ramchandra ...	General Assembly's Institution.
140	" Surendralal ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Surendranath ...	Central College.
	Muhammad Abdullah ...	Dacca College.
	Muhammad Asad ...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Mukhopadhyay, Ashutosh I ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Asutosh II ...	Berhampur College.
	" Binodlal ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Gokulchandra	City College.
	" Jnanendramohan.	Uttarpara College.
	" Kisorimohan	Hughli College.
150	" Kunjabihari...	Victoria College, Cooch Bihar.
	" Narendranath	Sanskrit College.
	" Prakaschandra.	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Sachindranath.	City College.
	" Satischandra	Presidency College.
	" Satyasaran	Albert College.
	" Surendranath, No. I	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Surendranath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Nag, Gopalchandra ...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Lalbihari ...	Ditto.
160	Nandi, Biswanath ...	Bangabasi College.
	" Surendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Narayangopal Dighe ...	Holkar College, Indore.
	Narhari Kashinath Tanko ...	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Nath, Ambikacharan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Nusserwanji Rosstumji Mehta	St. Xavier's College.
	Otto, B. C. W. ...	Doveton College.
	Pal, Aswinikumar ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Bhubaneswar ...	Rajshahi College.
	" Mahimchandra ...	Dacca College.
170	Pampu Singh ...	City College.
	Phani, Nilmadhab ...	Ditto.
	Po Kyaw ...	Rangoon College.
	Purushottam Keshavarao Kotval	Holkar College, Indore.
	Radha Prasad ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Raj Narain ...	Patna College.
	Rajpati Singh ...	B. N. College Bankipur.
	Ramanand Sukhlal ...	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Ramnandan Shahay ...	Patna College.
	Ray, Akshaykumar ...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
180	" Amritalal ...	Ditto.
	" Amulyachandra ...	Presidency College.
	" Baikunthachandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Brajagopal ...	City College.
	" Jogeschandra ...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Nityagopal ...	Midnapore College.
	" Panchanan ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Prabodhchandra ...	Presidency College.
	" Pyarimohan	Ditto
	" Pyarimohan ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
190	" Rajendraprasad ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	" Rasikchandra ...	City College.
	" Satyendrakumar ...	Bishop's College.
	" Surendranath I ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Surendranath ...	Hughli College.
	" Surendranath ...	Rajshahi College.
	" Tarinidas ...	Berhampur College.
	" Umanath	Ditto.
	" Upendranath... ...	Rajshahi College.
	Raychaudhuri, Pramathanath...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
200	" Srischandra ...	Krishnagar College.
	Ropmay, D.	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Ryper, Amie	Doveton College.
	Sarkar, Nalinbihari ...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Rajanikanta ...	General Assembly's Institution.

	Sarkhel, Bhubanmohan ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Sarma, Rohindranath ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Sen, Brajanath ...	Presidency College.
	" Charuchandra ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Gananath ...	Sanskrit College.
210	" Jatindramohan ...	Presidency College.
	" Jatindranath ...	Albert College.
	" Rajanikanta...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Rasaranjan ...	Ditto.
	" Saileswar ...	Presidency College.
	" Satyendrachandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Sricharan ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Sureschandra ...	Dacca College.
	" Upendranath...	Brajamohan Institution.
	Sengupta, Asutosh ...	Brajamohan Institution.
220	" Harendrakumar ...	Dacca College.
	" Jagadis ...	St. Xavier's College.
	" Pramathanath ...	Hughli College.
	" Tarakumar ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Sheodas Krishna ...	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Sinha, Jugalgopal...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Smart, A. W. ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Sur, Akshaykumar...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Tafazzul Husain ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Talbot, P. ...	St. Xavier's College.
230	Tewari, Durgaprasad ...	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Ukil, Rajendrakumar ...	Presidency College.
	Upulurwar Atmaram Viraya ...	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Wilson, E. D. ...	Bishop's Cotton School Simla.
234	Wince, W. G. ...	Doveton College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Ghaffoor ...	Patna College.
	Abdul Hamid Chunea ...	Rangoon College.
	Abdul Khaleque ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Abdul Khaliq Akhundji ...	Calcutta Boys' School.
	Abdul Rahman, II ...	Patna College.
	Abdul R. Khan ...	Baptist College, Rangoon.
	Abdur Rashid ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Abdus Subhan ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	A. Charavana Muttoe ...	St. John's College, Jaffna.
10	Acharyyachaudhuri, Bidhubhushan.	Dacca College.
	Adhikari, Kumudinikanta ...	Dacca College.
	" Ramlal ...	Teacher (Roll Bor. T. 1).
	" Satischandra ...	Albert College.
	Aksir Ahmed ...	Ripon College.
	Alauddin Ahmad ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Ali Hyder ...	St Xavier's College.
	Altaf Karim ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Ananta Prasada ...	Ditto.
	Ardeshir Khurshedji Antia ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
20	Awadh Kishore ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Ayodhya Prasad ...	Ditto.
	Azizur Rahman ...	Hughli College.
	Babarta, Kalidas ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bagchi, Arddhendusekhar ...	City College.
	" Chandrakanta ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Gaurikanta ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Krishnachandra ...	Presidency College.
	" Krishnalal ...	Ditto.
	" Pulinchandra ...	Rajshahi College.
30	" Syamchandra ...	City College.
	Ba Gyaw ...	Rangoon College.
	Bah Oo ...	Ditto.
	Bahidar, Ramaprasad ...	Teacher (Roll Cal. T. 4).
	Baidyanath Sahay ...	Patna College.
	Baijnath Sahay ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Bairagi, Sagardas ...	City College.
	Bakhiri Lal ...	Teacher, (Roll Pat. T. 1.)
	Baksi, Kshetrapada ...	Ripon College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
40	" Amritalal ...	Ripon College.
	" Amulyanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Anukulchandra.	Patna College.
	" Asutosh ...	City College.
	" Bijaymadhab	Ditto.
	" Binodbihari	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Binodbihari	Presidency College.
	" Birendrakesari.	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Charuchandra	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Debendranath	Sanskrit College.
50	" Dhananjay ...	Ravenshaw College.
	" Girindranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Haranarayan	Sanskrit College.
	" Harendrachandra.	City College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Harinarayan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Hiralal ...	Central College.
	" Hiralal ..	Narail Victoria College.
	" Jotindranath	Berhampore College.
	" J. C. ...	Bishop's College.
	" Kamakhyacharan.	Burdwan Raj College.
60	" Krishnalal ...	Central College.
	" Manindranath.	Patna College.
	" Manmathanath.	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Manmohan	Uttarpara College.
	" Nagendranath.	Ripon College.
	" Nagendranath.	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Nandagopal	Ripon College.
	" Narendranath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Nisapati ...	Hughli College.
	" Panchanan ...	Krishnagor College.
70	" Prabodhchandra.	Ripon College.
	" Pulinchandra	Central College.
	" Rajbhushan...	Ripon College.
	" Rajendralal...	Krishnagar College.
	" Saratchandra	Midnapore College.
	" Saratkumar...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Surendranath II	Patna College.
	" Surendranath I	Ditto.
	" Surendranath II	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Upendranath..	Dacca College.
80	Banik, Balaichand ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Kamalakanta	Ditto.
	" Radhakanta ...	Ditto.
	Baruya, Bipinchandra ...	Bangabasi College.
	" Dhananjay ...	City College.
	" Kamalakanta ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Basak, Kunjalal ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	Ba Shin ...	Rangoon College.
	Basu, Amarendramohan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Baradacharan ...	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
90	" Bisweswar ...	City College.
	" Brajamadhab ...	Bishop's College.
	" Charuchandra ...	Albert College.
	" Debendranath ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Dwijendranath ...	City College.
	" Ekkarinath ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Hiralal ...	Teacher (Roll Pat. T. 13).
	" Jadunath ...	Ravenshaw College.
	" Jagatchandra ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Jatindranath ...	General Assembly's Institution.
100	" Jnanendrakrishna ...	City College.
	" Jyotishchandra (Jr.) ...	Presidency College.

	Basu, Jyotishchandra (Sr.) ...	Presidency College.
	" Kanailal ...	Hooghly College.
	" Kiranchandra ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Kumudnath ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Loknath ...	Ripon College.
	" Manindrakumar ...	Krishnagar College.
	" Manomohan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Mohinimohan I ...	Ripon College.
110	" Mohininath ...	Presidency College.
	" Nagendranath ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Narendrakumar ...	Presidency College.
	" Narendranath ...	Ditto
	" Narendranath ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nareschandra ...	St. Xavier's College.
	" Nisikanta ...	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	" Nisikanta ...	Dacca College.
	" Pannalal ...	Patna College.
	" Pramathabhushan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
120	" Pramathanath ...	City College.
	" Santoshkumar ...	Albert College.
	" Sasibhushan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Srischandra ...	Bangabasi College.
	" Surendranath ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Umacharan ...	Patna College.
	" Upendranath ...	Naral Victoria College.
	Basudeo Prasad ...	Patna College.
	Behera Chandrasekhar ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Bernard, P. ...	St. Francis de Sale's School.
130	Bhadra, Kalikrishna ...	City College.
	Bhaduri, Dinabandhu ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Bhaiyajee Laxman Permanand	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Bhanja, Nibaranchandra ...	City College.
	Bhar, Srischandra ...	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagor.
	Bhattacharyya, Abhaychandra	Berhampur College.
	" Basantakumar	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	" Durganath ...	Dacca College.
	" Girischandra ...	Arayya Mission Institution.
	" Girischandra ...	City College.
140	" Girischandra ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Jyotirmay ...	Berhampur College.
	" Mahadeb ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Manoranjan ...	Bishop's College.
	" Nibaranchandra	Xt. Xavier's College.
	" Saratchandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Saratchandra ...	Berhampur College.
	" Satischandra ...	Hughli College.
	" Satischandra ...	Ripon College.
	" Srischandra ...	Naral Victoria College.
150	" Syamacharan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Syamacharan ...	Bangabasi College.
	" Tarakchandra...	Chittagong College.
	" Tarakeswar ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
	" Trailokyanath	Albert College.
	Bhaumik, Saratchandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Bhawani Sinha ...	Patna College.
	Bhunia, Kshirodnarayan ...	Presidency College.
	Bindeshwari Saran ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Biswas, Bipinbihari ...	Aryya Mission Institution.
160	" Haricharan ...	Hughli College.
	" Jnanendrakisor ...	Brajamohan Instn., Barisal.
	" Jogindragopal ...	Ripon College.
	" Mathuranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Praphullachandra ...	City College.
	" Priyanath ...	St. Mary's Instn., Chandernagore.
	" Saradindu ...	City College.
	" Sasibhushan ...	Victoria College, Cooch Bihar.
	" Satyakinkar ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Surendranath ...	St. Xavier's College.
170	" Upendranath ...	Uttarpara College.
	Bose, H. T. ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Chakrabarti Akhilchandra ...	Berhampur College.
	" Aradhan ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Atulchandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Bhushanchandra ...	Ripon College.
	" Chandrakisor ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Chintamani ...	Ripon College.
	" Debaprasad ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chakrabarti, Dinabandhu ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
180	" Gangasagar ...	Hughli College.
	" Girischandra ...	City College.
	" Haricharan ...	Central College.
	" Hemchandra ...	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	" Jadabchandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Jibankrishna ...	Chittagong College.
	" Jnanchandra ...	City College.
	" Jogeshchandra ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Mahendranath ...	Hughli College.
	" Nabakumar ...	Albert College.
190	" Narendrakumar	Dacca College.
	" Narendranath ...	Central College.
	" Pyarimohan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Rajanikumar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Rajendrachandra	Ripon College.
	" Rajendrakumar ...	Central College.
	" Rameschandra ...	Dacca College.
	" Satischandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Surendranath II...	City College.
	" Sureschandra ...	Ravenshaw College.
200	" Sureschandra ...	City College.
	" Suryyakumar ...	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	" Syamacharan I ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Chakladar Upendranath ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	Chaliha Debeswar ...	Ripon College.
	Chanda Sambhunath ...	Rajshahi College.
	Chandra Debendrakrishna ...	Ripon College.
	Chattopadhyay, Adarchandra ...	Ripon College.
	" Ambunath ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	" Amritalal ...	General Assembly's Institution.
210	" Anukulchandra	St. Xavier's College.
	" Atulkrishna ...	Bangabasi College.
	" Bhubanmohan	Calcutta Boys' School.
	" Binaykrishna...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Biswaswar ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Dharanindranath.	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Durgadas ...	Teacher (Roll. Cal T. 5).
	" Durgadas ...	Sanskrit College.
	" Gopalchandra	City College.
	" Haralal ...	St. Xavier's College.
220	" Harendranarayan.	Albert College.
	" Hemchandra ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Jatindralal ...	City College.
	" Jaykrishna ...	Doveton College.
	" Jnanchandra ...	City College.
	" Jogindranath...	Ripon College.
	" Jyotiprasad ...	City College.
	" Karunakumar	Berhampur College.
	" Nagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Nalinchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
230	" Nalinimohan ...	Hughli College.
	" Phanindralal ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Prabodhchandra.	Ripon College.
	" Raimohan ...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Ramapati ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Ranginimohan	Central College.
	" Sibchandra ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Surendranath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Sureshchandra	Albert College.
	" Syamadas ...	Burdwan Raj College.
240	Chaudhuri, Aghornath ...	Ripon College.
	" Bhabendranarayan	Rajshahi College.
	" Bidhubhushan ...	Bangabasi College.
	" Bipinbihari ...	Chittagong College.
	" Bipinchandra ...	Ditto.
	" Dwijendranath ...	Krishnagar College.
	" Manmohan ...	Ditto.
	" Nagendralal ...	St. Xavier's College.
	" Narendranath ...	City College.
	" Natabar ...	Ditto.
250	" Raimohan ...	Ripon College.
	" Ramchandra ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Saratchandra ...	Patna College.
	" Sibaprasad ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Surendramohan ...	Rajshahi College.

No.	Name	Institution
	Chaudhuri, Surendranath ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Syamacharan ...	City College.
	" Umanath ...	Ripon College.
	Chhedi Lall ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Chhedi Singh ...	Ditto.
260	Chintaman Narayan Kelkar ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Clarke, A. L. ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Connolly, C. W. E. ...	Calcutta Boys' School.
	Connor, J. P. ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Crow, R. ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Das, Asutosh ...	Berhampur College.
	" Bamacharan ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	" Bamadeb ...	Ravenshaw College.
	" Basantakumar I ...	Ripon College.
	" Binodbihari ...	Ravenshaw College.
270	" Brajanath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Haramohan ...	Ravenshaw College.
	" Haranath ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Jaminikumar ...	Rajshahi College.
	" Jyotiprasad ...	Presidency College.
	" Kalimohan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Lakshmimanta ...	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagor.
	" Narendrakumar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Pramathanath ...	Dacca College.
	" Pratapchandra ...	Berhampur College.
280	" Radhaballabh ...	Ripon College.
	" Rasbihari ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Saharlal ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Sakhicharan ...	Bangabasi College.
	" Saratchandra ...	Presidency College
	" Sasibhusan ...	St. Xavier's College.
	" Sasikumar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Satyabhushan ...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Sitanath ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Taraprasanna ...	Albert College.
290	Dasgupta, Akshaykumar ...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Annadacharan ...	Ditto.
	" Asutosh ...	Ditto.
	" Bipinchandra ...	Dacca College.
	" Biswaranjan ...	St. Xavier's College.
	" Dwijeschandra ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Jahnabicharan ...	City College.
	" Jogindrachandra ...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Kaminiranjan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Rajendrakumar ...	Burdwan Raj College.
300	" Surendranath ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Datta, Abanikumar ...	Dacca College.
	" Abinashchandra ...	Bangabasi College.
	" Adharchandra ...	Midnapur College.
	" Amalchandra ...	Albert College.
	" Amareschandra ...	Sanskrit College.
	" Amarnath ...	Presidency College.
	" Ashutosh II ...	City College.
	" Ashutosh III ...	Ditto.
	" Aswinikumar ...	Ditto.
310	" Atulchandra ...	Berhampur College.
	" Binodbihari ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Bipinbihari ...	Hughli College.
	" Gopeswar ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Hemendranath ...	St. Xavier's College.
	" Hridaykrishna ...	Naral Victoria College.
	" Janakiballabh ...	Ravenshaw College.
	" Jatindranath ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Jibankrishna ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Jibankrishna ...	General Assembly's Institution.
320	" Jogindrakumar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Kaminikumar ...	Chittagong College.
	" Kartikchandra ...	Ravenshaw College.
	" Krishnakali ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Prasannachandra ...	Teacher (Roll Hug. T. 2).
	" Purnachandra ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Radhagobinda ...	Teacher (Roll Bur. T. 3).
	Datta, Saradakumar ...	Chittagong College.
	" Saratchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Satischandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
330	" Satischandra ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Satyacharan ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Satyaranjan ...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Srischandra ...	Midnapur College.
	" Suryyakumar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Tripuracharan ...	Chittagong College.
	Datta Chaudhuri, Lalitmohan ...	Krishnagar College.
	Dattaray, Jatindramohan ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	De, Akshaykumar ...	Central College.
	" Bhupendranath ...	General Assembly's Institution.
340	" Harimohan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Harinarayan ...	Central College.
	" Hridaykumar ...	Chittagong College.
	" Jaladhar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Kalipada ...	Ripon College.
	" Nagendranath ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Narendramohan ...	Ripon College.
	" Purnachandra ...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Rajanikanta II ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Sitalchandra ...	Albert College.
350	" Surendranath ...	Ditto.
	De Almeida, T. ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Deb, Asutosh ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Manindranath ...	Albert College.
	" Pramathakrishna ...	City College.
	" Prabodhchandra ...	Midnapur College.
	" Tarinicharan ...	Ripon College.
	Dharamnath Sahay ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Dharmadeva Narayan ...	Patna College.
	Dharma Shridhar Madhav ...	Holkar College, Indore.
360	Dharamdeo Narain ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Dikshit Moreshwar Rajaram ...	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Dinkar Dhandopant Santhay ...	Ditto.
	E. Choe ...	Rangoon College.
	Engapurti S ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Eusuf Ali ...	Ripon College.
	Fink E. ...	Doveton College.
	Gangadhar Janardan Athavale	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Gangadhar Vithal Fansalker ...	Holkar College, Indore.
	Ganga Prasad ...	Patna College.
	Ganpat Sakharam Dugwekar ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
370	Gangopadhyay Atulchandra ...	Ripon College.
	" Atulchandra ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Baradakanta ...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Bhubaneswar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Haratarau ...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Jnanendragopal	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Manmathanath	Bangabasi College.
	" Nabagopal ...	Aryya Mission Institution.
	" Upendrachandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
380	Gasper, Florence Olive ...	La Martinière College for Girls.
	Ghatak, Rakhaldas ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	Ghatak Chaudhuri Satischandra	Dacca College.
	Ghosh, Abhayacharan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Apurbachandra ...	Dacca College.
	" Asutosh ...	City College.
	" Atulkrishna ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Atulkrishna ...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Bipinchandra ...	Ditto
	" Birinchimohan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Durgaprasanna ...	Brajamohan Institution Barisal.
390	" Harigopal ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Hariprasanna ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Hemangamohan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Jatindramohan I ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jatindramohan II ...	City College
	" Jatindranath ...	Ravenshaw College.
	" Jnanendranath ...	General Assembly's Institution.

	Ghose, Jogeschandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Jogindrachandra ...	Dacca College.
400	„ Jyotishchandra ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Jyotishchandra ...	City College.
	„ Kiranchandra ...	Albert College.
	„ Kiranchandra ...	Naral Victoria College.
	„ Kisorimohan ...	Metropolitan Institution
	„ Kshetramohan ...	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Lakshminarayan ...	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Manindranath ...	Dacca College.
	„ Manmathanath ...	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Nagendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
410	„ Nagendranath ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Narayanchandra ...	Ripon College.
	„ Panchkari... ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Pijushkanti ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Ramranjan ...	Patna College.
	„ Ramranjan II ...	Berhampur College.
	„ Rasbihari ...	Albert College.
	„ Sachindraprasad ...	Presidency College.
	„ Sailasekhar ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sasibhushan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satischandra ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
420	„ Satischandra ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Satischandra ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Satischandra ...	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Satyendranath ...	Presidency College.
	„ Sitikantha ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Surathkumar ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Susilchandra ...	Hughli College.
	„ Upendranath ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Ghoshal, Brindabanchandra ...	Uttarpara College.
430	„ Kailaschandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Kalisaday ...	Presidency College.
	„ Nanigopal ...	Sanskrit College.
	„ Satyakumar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Surendranath ...	Albert College.
	Golab Sinha ...	Chittagong College.
	Gopinath ...	Patna College.
	Gopi Prasad ...	Teacher (Roll Pat. T. 12).
	Govindasawmy Erulappen ...	Rangoon College.
	Govind Pandurang Dehadrai...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
440	Govind Waman Munshi ...	Holkar College, Indore.
	Guha, Debendranath ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Jaminikumar ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Jogindrakumar ...	Dacca College.
	„ Nandolal ...	Chittagong College.
	Gupta, Akshaykumar ...	Victoria College, Cooch Bihar.
	„ Anukulchandra ...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Bhubanmohan ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Harischandra ...	Victoria College, Cooch Bihar.
	„ Lakshminarayan ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
450	„ Mahendrakumar ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„ Rajendrakumar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sachindranath ...	Ditto.
	„ Satischandra ...	City College.
	„ Sikhareschandra ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Gupte, Bhivarao Martand ...	Holkar College, Indore.
	Hafizullah ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Haldar, Sureswar ...	Krishnagar College.
	„ Syamdhan ...	City College.
	Hamidur Rahaman ...	Dacca College.
460	Harihar Prasad ...	Patna College.
	Hari Sheoram Munje ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Haseebuddin Ahmed ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Hui Sripati ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	Hunt, J. S. ...	Jaffna College.
	Ilangantileke ...	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Isaac, S. M. ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Iswariprasada ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Jagadananda Sahay ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Jageshwar Prasad ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
470	Jankinath Sahay ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Jaykrishna Prasad ...	Ditto.
	Jivan Balaji Gaikawad ...	Bishop's College.
	Joseph, E. ...	Jaffna College.
	Joshi Gopalkrishna ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Kale Jaladar ...	Uttarpara College.
	„ Ramchandro Narayan ...	Holkar College, Indore.
	Kamaldhari Sahay ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Kanhaya Lal ...	Ditto.
	Kar, Durgamohan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Mohinimohan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
480	Karmakar, Baishnabcharan ...	Ripon College.
	„ Ramacharan ...	Jagannath ollege, Dacca.
	„ Rajaninath ...	Rajchandra College, Baris
	Kasinath ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Kayanday Kashinath Govind ...	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Kazi Khoda Hafiz ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	Keshao Ramchandra Harue ...	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Keshava Saran ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Keshav Vishwas Phanshe ...	Morris College, Nagpur.
490	Kesheo Laxman Aurangabadker.	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Khamaru Upendranath ...	Presidency College.
	K. K. Dewanjee ...	Bishop's College.
	Korper, E. M. ...	Bishop Cotton School, Sim
	Krishnaballab Sahay ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Krishnajee Govind Vaidya ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Krishnaji Kesheo Mandwadker	Holkar College, Indore.
	Kshatriya Sambhunath ...	Presidency College.
	Kundu, Bijaychandra ...	F. C. Institution and D College.
	„ Hemchandra ...	Ditto.
500	„ Makhanchandra ...	Ditto.
	„ Nandalal ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Laha Nalinikanta ...	General Assembly's Inst tution.
	„ Sureschandra ...	Presidency College.
	Lahiri Ayaskanta ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Baradaprasad ...	Uttarpara College.
	„ Jatindranath ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Krishnadas ...	Uttarpara College.
	„ Prabodhchandra ...	City College.
	Lalta Prasad ...	Teacher (Roll Pat T. 11).
510	Madanmohan Sahay ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Madhava Bapu Raokinkhed ...	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Madho Prasad ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Mahadeo Ambadas Umraotkar ...	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Mahadeo Babaji Puranik ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Mahomed Jalil ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Maitra Asutosh ...	F. C. Institution and Du College.
	„ Aswinikumar ...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Girischandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Mohinimohan ...	General Assembly's I stitution.
520	„ Nagendranath ...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Priyanath ...	Ditto.
	„ Purnachandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Radhikaprasad ...	F. C. Institution and Du College.
	„ Saratchandra ...	City College.
	Majumdar Brajendrakumar ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Dwijendrakumar ...	General Assembly's In titution.
	„ Gobindachandra ...	Berhampur College.
	„ Jagadiskumar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Jasadakumar ...	Dacca College.
530	„ Manindranath ...	T. N. Jubilee Colleg Bhagalpur.
	„ Pramathanath ...	Presidency College.
	„ Satyaprasanna ...	Ditto.
	„ Sitalchandra ...	Ripon College.
	„ Srischandra ...	City College.
	Mandal, Amarendra ...	General Assembly's Institu tion.
	„ Birendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Manna, Manmathanath I ...	Ditto.
	„ Upendranath ...	General Assembly's Institu tion.
	Martin, C. ...	St. Xavier's College.
540	Mallik, Narendrakumar ...	General Assembly's Institu tion.
	„ Sureschandra ...	City College.
	Maulik, Trailokyanath ...	Victoria College, Cooc Bihar.
	Maung Gyi ...	Rangoon College.
	Maung Kyaw Zan ...	Ditto.
	Mendes, T. A. ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Merces, A. ...	Ditto.
	M. Hossain Baksh ...	Rajshahi College.
	Misra Jagadananda ...	T. N. Jubilee Colleg Bhagalpur.
	„ Kampal ...	Ravenshaw College.
550	„ Saratchandra ...	Rajshahi College.

	Mitra, Ambikacharan	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Anathnath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Atalbihari	... St. Xavier's College.
	„ Baidyanath	... Ditto.
	„ Bhubanmohan	... Bangabasi College.
	„ Bijayakrishna	... Ripon College
	„ Binaychandra	... Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Birendranath	... Hugli College.
	„ Jatindranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
560	„ Khagendrakrishna	... Central College.
	„ Khagendranath	... Presidency College.
	„ Krishnaprasad	... Ravenshaw College.
	„ Matilal ...	... Narail Victoria College.
	„ Mrinalini ...	... Bethune College.
	„ Rajanikanta	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rajanikanta	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saralabala ...	... Bethune College.
	„ Saratchandra	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Mohamed Nasrullah Khan	... Calcutta Madrassa.
570	Muhammad Abid ...	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Muhammad Ahsanul Huq	... Ditto.
	Muhammad Akhtar	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Muhammad Imaduddin Mian	Rajshahi College.
	Muhammed Mohsin	... Ravenshaw College.
	Muhammad Mustafa	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur
	Muhammad Umar Khan	... Patna College.
	Muhammad Yusuf Khan	.. Calcutta Madrassa.
	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh II	... Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Baidyanath	... Uttarpara College.
580	„ Bankubihari ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Baradaprasanna	Albert College.
	„ Bhagabatiranjan	Central College.
	„ Chandrabhushan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Charuchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Dwijendranath	Teacher (Roll Cal. T. 12.)
	„ Gaurhari ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Gopalchandra	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Gopinath ...	Hughli College.
	„ Gunendralal ...	Uttarpara College.
590	„ Haralal ...	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Harendrakrishna ...	Presidency College.
	„ Hrishikes ..	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Jnanandaprasanna ...	Rajchandra College, Barisal
	„ Jnanendranath	Ripon College.
	„ Jogindranath	City College.
	„ Kalicharan ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kanailal ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Kiranchandra	Sanskrit College.
	„ Kirtichandra ...	Midnapore College.
600	„ Kirtichandra ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Kshetragopal...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Lalgopal ...	Uttarpara College.
	„ Mahendrachandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Nagendranath	Teacher (Roll Hug. T. 5).
	„ Narendrakumar	Narail Victoria College.
	„ Nibaranchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Phanindranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Prasadnath ...	Teacher (Roll Cal. T. 14).
	„ Prasannakumar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
610	„ Purnachandra II.	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Radharaman	Ditto.
	„ Sailendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sarojchandra	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Satischandra	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„ Satischandra	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Satischandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Satyaprasad ...	Ripon College.
	„ Sureschandra	City College.
	„ Sureschandra	Burdwan Raj College.
620	Mukhoti, Binodbihari	... Teacher (Roll Dacca T. 5).
	„ Bishnucharan	... Jagannath College, Dacca.

	Mundle, J. ...	... Bishop's College.
	Muralidhar ...	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Musharruf Hosain	... St. Xavier's College.
	Nag, Anukulkanta	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Nageshwarprasad Varama	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Nandi, Girischandra	... Ripon College.
	„ Janakinath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Matilal ...	... Bangabasi College.
630	„ Pramathanath	... Aryya Mission Institution
	Naraish Prashada Varma	... Patna College.
	Narayan Govind Rambhajni	... Morris College, Nagpur.
	„ Kashinath Vaidya	... Hislop College, Nagpur.
	„ Laxman Dal	... Morris College, Nagpur.
	„ Raghunath Bhide	... Holkar College, Indore.
	„ Rajeshwar Mahawadiwar.	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Naskar, Ramsankar	... City College.
	Naval Kisor Lal Srivastava	... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Niyogi, Binaybhushan	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
640	„ Nalinaksha	... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Sasindramohan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Otto, E. C. ...	... Calcutta Boys' School.
	Padarath Lall ...	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Pal, Ambikacharan	... Chittagong College.
	„ Durgacharan	... Teacher (Roll Cal. T. 28).
	„ Harendralal	... Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Indrakumar ...	... Dacca College.
	„ Jatindranath ...	... St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
	„ Kaliprasanna ...	... Rajshahi College.
650	„ Purnachandra	... Berhampur College.
	„ Ramgopal ...	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Upendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Paladhi, Adharchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Palit, Jadabchandra	... Albert College.
	„ Kshitibhushan	... Ditto.
	Pande Gudarnath	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Pandit Hridaya Narayan	... Patna College.
	Panja, Haribhushan	... Central College.
	Parashurama Vinayak Thatte	... Hislop College, Nagpur.
660	Patwari, Upendranath	... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Pitambar Lall	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Qamaruddin Ahmad	... St. Xavier's College.
	Radha Krishna Jairam	... Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Raghunandan Prasad	... Patna College.
	Raghunath Shankar Tungare	... Holkar College, Indore.
	Rajendra Prasad	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Ramarao Mangesh Nadkerni	... Holkar College, Indore.
	Ramchandra Bapurao Patvardhan.	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Ramchandra Janardhan Gon	... Ditto.
670	Ramchandra Rajeswar Rao Dikshit.	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Ramcharan Lal ...	... Ditto.
	Ramkrishna Paikaji Deshmukh	Ditto.
	Ramprakash Lal ...	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Rana, Bhagirath ...	... Ravenshaw College.
	„ Srikrishna ...	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Ray, Asutosh ...	... City College.
	„ Asutosh ...	... Ripon College.
	„ Baradaranjan...	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Barendrakumar	... City College.
680	„ Bijaykrishna ...	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Birpratap ...	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Brajendranath	... Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Grindranath ...	... Krishnagar College.
	„ Gobindachandra	... City College.
	„ Gunendranath	... Ditto.
	„ Harihar ...	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jadabkrishna...	... Berhampur College.
	„ Jagatchandra...	... Presidency College.
	„ Jaminikisor ...	... Albert College.
690	„ Janakinath ...	... City College.

No.	Name	College
	Ray, Jatindranath ...	... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Jnanendranarayan	... Sanskrit College.
	" Karaliprasad ...	... Burdwan Raj College.
	" Kiranchandra...	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Krishnadayal...	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Krishnasundar	... Presidency College.
	" Kuladaprasad	... Burdwan Raj College.
	" Manindrabhusan	... Bangabasi College.
	" Manindranath	... Berhampur College.
700	" Manorath ...	... Burdwan Raj College.
	" Moghnath ...	... Teacher (Roll Pat. T. 10).
	" Mohinimohan II	... Ripon College.
	" Nisikanta ...	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Prabhakar ...	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Prakaschandra	... City College.
	" Rajeschandra	... Ripon College.
	" Rameschandra I	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Saratchandra	... Midnapur College.
	" Satinath ...	... Presidency College.
710	" Satischandra ...	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Satyendrakisor	... Bangabasi College.
	" Syamalchandra	... Ripon College.
	" Brajanandan Prasad	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Raychaudhuri Nilkanta	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	" Surendranarayan	Ripon College.
	Sadashiv Sitaram Dikshit	... Morris College. Nagpur.
	Sadhu, Basantakumar	... Hughli College.
	Saha, Baidyanath	... Presidency College.
	" Harimohan	... Jagannath College Dacca.
720	" Jyotindranath	... Teacher (Roll Pat. T. 19).
	" Kedarnath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Kunjabihari	... Midnapur College.
	Samanta, Ramdayal	... Ditto.
	San, Dibakar ...	... Burdwan Raj College.
	Sanyal, Basantakumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Prabodhchandra	... Rajshahi College.
	" Upendranath	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Sarkar, Amarchandra	... Bangabasi College.
	Sarkar, Anathnath	... Burdwan Raj College.
730	" Atalbihari	... Hughli College.
	" Bipinchandra	... Rajshahi College.
	" Girischandra	... Albert College.
	" Kiranchandra	... City College.
	" Nilkanta ...	... Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	" Sulata ...	... Bethune College.
	" T. N. ...	... Bishop's College.
	" Upendranath	... Patna College.
	Sarkhel, Syamacharan	... Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Saw Hla Pru ...	... Rangoon College.
740	Scutt, W. F. ...	... St. Francis de Sale's School.
	Sen, Abinaschandra	... City College
	" Abinaschandra	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Amarnath ...	... Midnapore College.
	" Chandramadhab	... St. Xavier's College.
	" Dineschandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Dwarkanath	... Ripon College.
	" Gobindachandra	... Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Gopinath	... Hughli College.
	" Haridas	... Teacher (Roll Cal. T. 19.)
750	" Hemnath	... Teacher (Roll Cal. T. 27.)
	" Jagadischandra	... Patna College.
	" Jogeschandra, II	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Kisorimohan	... Presidency College.
	" Madhusudan	... Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Mohitkumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nagendrachandra	... Ditto.
	" Narendranath	... Chittagong College.
	" Nareschandra	... Ditto.
	" Niradchandra	... City College.
760	" Pramathanath	... Patna College.
	" Pramathanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Purnachandra	... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Sen, Ramlal ...	... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Ratneswar ...	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Sen, Saratkumar ...	... Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Sasibhushan ...	... Ripon College.
	" Satischandra ...	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Satyendranath	... City College.
	" Srischandra ...	... Dacca College.
770	" Surendranath...	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
	" Sureschandra ...	... Patna College.
	" Surendranath, II	... Bangabasi College.
	" Taraprasad ...	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Sengupta, Apurbachandra	... Ripon College.
	" Binodbihari	... Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Jogindrabhusan	... Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Nalinikanta	... Berhampur College.
	" Rajanikanta	... City College.
	" Ramanikanta	.. Presidency College.
780	" Sibnath	... Central College.
	Sil, Asutosh ...	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Gopinath ..	... Presidency College.
	" Pannalal ...	... Hughli College.
	Shaik Abdool Rahman	. Rangoon College.
	Shaikh Dawood ...	... Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Shaikh Sirajuddin Ahmad	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Shamsuddin Hyder	... Calcutta Boys' School.
	Share, H. ...	... St. Xavier's College,
	Sheobhajan Lal	... Teacher, (Roll Pat. T. 8).
790	Sheocharan Lal Rameswar	... Morris College, Nagpur.
	Sheonandan Prasad	... Patna College.
	Shivadeep Narayan	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Shorfuddin Khan	... Ditto.
	Shridhar Madhava Bhagade	... Morris College, Nagpur.
	Sinha, A. P. ...	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
	" Atulkrishna	... Hughli College.
	" Chakradharprasad	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
	" Chandrasekhar	... Patna College.
	" Jatindrachandra	... Midnapur College.
800	" Kalikinkar ...	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Narendranarayan	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
	" Pannalal ...	... Berhampur College.
	" Rajendralal	... Bishop's College.
	" Rajendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Rajendranath	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Sital Prashad	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Sitaram Balkrishna Dikshit	... Morris College, Nagpur.
	S. M. Abdul Aziz	... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Sohrab Dadabhoy Bhedwar	... St. Francis de Sale's School.
810	Solomon, J. R. ...	... St. John's College, Jaffna.
	Som, Haridas ...	... Presidency College.
	Sparke, W. ...	... Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	S. Saravanamuttoo	... Jaffna College.
	S. Shaifuddin Ahmed	... Ripon College.
	S. Thampapillai ...	... Jaffna College.
	Sur, Amulyaratna	... Hooghly College.
	" Sarojmohan ...	... St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
	Surajbhushan Lall	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Syed Ahmed Ali ...	... Hughli College.
820	" Akhtar Hossain Ahmed...	Patna College.
	" Azimuddin Hyder	... Doveton College.
	" Moneeruddin Ahmod	... Hughli College.
	" Muhammad Faried Razior	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	" Muhammad Hadi	... Ditto.
	" Muniruddin Ahmad	... Ditto.
	" Nurul Hassan	... Patna College.
	Talapatra Rasiklal	... Rajshahi College.
	" Satischandra	... Ripon College.
	Thakur Prasad ...	... Patna College.
830	Timothy, P. G.	... Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Tiwari Jagamohan	... Ravenshaw College.
	Trimbak Govindrao Vaidya	... Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Tulsiprasad, I	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Ukil Hemchandra	... Arrya Mission Institution.
	Vaithilingam, M.	... Jaffna College.
	Vasudeo Narayan Joshi	... Holkar College, Indore.
	Vinayak Ganesh Kanhere	... Morris College, Nagpur.
	Vinayak Sadashiva Aradhey	... Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Vinayok Ganesh Najbiley	... Teacher (Roll Nag. T. 2).
840	Vinayek Rangoba	... Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Vishnath Gopal	... Morris College, Nagpur.
	Vishnu Goondopant Puranik	... Ditto.
	Vishnu Tatyaji Korke	... Ditto.
	Visuvanathei Kanagaratnam	... Jaffna College.
	Yadava Krishna Bhagadiker	... Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Yadgar Ali	... Patna College.
847	Yet Thai Oung	... Rangoon College.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 13th April 1896.

A. PEDLER,
Offg. Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE VICE CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the Entrance Examination, 1896.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Abdul Hakim ...	17	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	Abdul Haque ...	16	Sylhet Govt. H. School.
	Abdul Waheed	17-5	Patna Collegiate School.
	Abdus Shakoor, II	15-6	Behar H. E School.
	Ashyuta Nanda	14-8	Matihari Zila School.
	Adhikari, Debendranath	15	Gaibanda H. E. School.
	Aditya, Harindranath	16	Sylhet National Institution.
	Aikath, Probodhchandra	15	Chaibassa Zila School.
	Altap Miah	16-8	Faridpur Zila School.
0	Ambicacharan	14-9	Patna Collegiate School.
	Arden, Lezzie	...	Loretto House.
	Arunachalam Visvanadhar...	16-1	Jaffna Hindu College.
	Bagchi, Amodkrishna	16	Hindu School.
	,, Upendranarayan	15-6	Hare School
	Baksi, Sibaprasanna	13-6	Maldaha Zila School.
	Bandyopadhaya, Amiyalal...	14-1	New Indian School.
	,, Bhabasankar.	14-10	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	,, Chandicharan.	14-8	Ripon Collegiate School.
	,, Ekkari ...	16	F. C. of Scotland Institution and Duff College.
1	,, Harinath ...	17-10	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	,, Hrishikes	16	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	,, Kshirodeshwar.	18	Dacca Jubilee School.
	,, Kshitish-chandra	15	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	,, Manmathanath.	17-2	Balagarh H E. School.
	,, Nagendranath.	15	Rangpur Zila School.
	,, Nalinikumar.	17	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	,, Nalininath	15	Chandpur Hasanali Jubilee School.
	,, Narendranath.	13-10	T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	,, Pramathanath.	17-7	Darjeeling H. School.
	,, Rajendranath.	16	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	,, Ramprasanna.	17-7	Birbhum Zila School.
	,, Sailendranath.*	15	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Santoshsil	13	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Satyakinkar	15-5	Birbhum Zila School.
	,, Surendranath.	12-10	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	,, Syamapada	14-6	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	,, Taranath ...	15	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	,, Upendranath	13	St. Mary's Institution.
	Bardhan, Sarojininath ...	13-7	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	Basak, Manoharlal	15	Hindu School.
	,, Sasimohan	13-5	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Basu, Abinaschandra	14-10	Bhanga H E. School.
	,, Bipinbihari	17-10	Khulna Zila School.
	,, Chandramohan	16	Gaibandah H. E. School
	,, Charuchandra	17	Krishnagore Collegiate School.
	,, Debabrata ...	14-9	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
	,, Girijakumar ...	15	Contai H. E. School.
	,, Haribilas ...	17	Hindu School.
	,, Indubhusan ...	14-4	South Suburban School.
	,, Jatindramohan ...	14	Hindu School.
	,, Kedarnath ...	16-6	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	,, Manindranath ...	13	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Manmathanath ...	13-1	Hare School.
	,, Nanibhusan ...	17-10	Ditto.
	,, Pannalal ...	14-8	Arya Mission Institution.
	,, Satyacharan ...	16	Hindu School.
	,, Surendranath ...	16-9	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Upendrachandra ...	15-4	Murari Chand Collegiate School.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Batabyal, Bimalananda ...	13-7	Dacca Collegiate School.
60	Ba Tha ...	16-10	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Bhaduri, Nalinimohan ...	15	City Collegiate School.
	Bhar, Haripada... ...	15-4	General Assembly's Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Amritalal ...	18	Syambazar Vidyasagore School.
	,, Aswinikumar	15	Faridpur Ishan Institution
	,, Basantakumar	14-8	Howrah Zila School.
	,, Brajendra	13-4	South Suburban School.
	,, Durganath ...	18-6	Dhaka High School.
	,, Girishchandra.	18-6	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	,, Gurubandhu	16-10	Comilla Zila School.
70	,, Kasichandra	20	Mymensingh Zila School.
	,, Manomohan	15	Dacca Jubilee School
	,, Radhacharan	16-4	Ulipur M. S. H.E School.
	,, Satischandra	14-6	Noakhali Zila School.
	,, Satyendranath.*	16	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad
	,, Surendranath	13	New Indian School.
	Bhaumik, Jahnabicharan* ...	14	Pabna Zila School.
	Bhawani, Jathdhari ...	14	City Collegiate School.
	Biswas, Aswinikumar ...	14-3	Sil's Free College.
	,, Bhagalaprasanna ...	20 1	Dacca Collegiate School.
80	,, Bipinchandra ...	13-9	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	,, Brajamohan ...	14-3	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Debendranath ...	16	Muragacha H.E. School.
	,, Jogeshchandra ...	15	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
	,, Jyotishchandra ...	15	Kuchiakole Radha Institution.
	,, Mahendranath ...	15-2	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	,, Sachindrachandra ...	14	Abaipur Ramsunda Institution.
	,, Srikishna ...	16-6	Katwa H. E. School.
	Butterfield, A. D. ...	16	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
	Chakrabarti, Adharchandra	16	Bajitpur H. E. School.
90	,, Atulchandra	15-8	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Bagalaprasanna	14	Noakhali B. K. Jubilee School.
	,, Basantakumar	15-2	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	,, Debendranarayan.	15	Mymensingh Zila School.
	,, Girijasundar ...	17	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	,, Gopalchandra ...	14	Pabna Institution.
	,, Harendrakishor	16-6	Habiganj H. School.
	,, Hiralal* ...	18	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Jnanendranath	23	Rowile H. E. School.
	,, Krishnachandra	17	Kisorganj H. E. School.
100	,, Mihirlal ...	17	Jhikra H. E. School.
	,, Pramathanath ...	15-3	Shahjadpur H. E. School.
	,, Premanandanath...	15	City Collegiate School.
	,, Priyakanta ...	15	Chandpur Hasanali Jubilee School.
	,, Rajanikanta ...	16	Noakhali Zila School.
	,, Rajanikanta ...	16-2	Purulia Zila School.
	,, Rajmohan ..	16-4	Mymensingh Zila School.
	,, Ramlal ...	15	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	,, Ramway ...	15-5	Baranagar Victoria School.
	,, Satischandra ...	13	T K. Ghosh's Academy.
110	,, Satyasaran ...	13	Lauhajang High School.
	,, Surendranath ...	16	Century Collegiate School.
	,, Sureschandra ...	14-8	Baranagar Victoria School.
	Chanda, Jaminimohan ...	16	City Collegiate School.
	Chandra, Santoshchandra ...	14	St. Mary's Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Atindranath	16-7	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Bhupati ...	14-6	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	,, Brajendrakumar ...	14	Rowile High School.
	,, Jogeswar ...	16-6	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	,, Kalikumar	14-8	Bangabasi Collegiate School.

* Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name		Age	School
120	Chattopadhyay,	Manmathakumar ...	13-5	Burdwan Municipal School.
	"	Mrityunjay	15	Hooghly Branch School.
	"	Narayandas	14	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	"	Narendranath ...	15	City Collegiate School, S Branch.
	"	Prabodhchandra...	15	Shillong Government High School.
	"	Raghunath ...	15	Ripon Collegiate School.
	"	Sasadhar ...	16	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	"	Sibapriya ...	14	Barisa H. C. E. School.
	"	Tripures ...	17	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	"	Umapada ...	12-6	Sudhakarpur H. E. School.
130	"	Ushanath ...	14	Burdwan Municipal School.
	Chaudhuri,	Bankabihari ...	14-3	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	"	Baikunthanath	16	City Collegiate School. M. Branch.
	"	Debendranarayan.	16	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	"	Haridas ...	15	Howrah Zila School.
	"	Kangalicharan	15-6	Katwa H. E. School.
	"	Lalitmohan ...	15	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	"	Purnachandra ...	19-6	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Chaupattanayak,	Nimai Charan.	16	Puri Zila School.
	Das,	Bhabanicharan ...	16	Purulia Zila School.
140	"	Bidhubhushan ...	17	Khararia High School
	"	Charuchandra ...	16-1	Dacca Collegiate School.
	"	Durgamohan ...	13	Dacca Jubilee School
	"	Harakrishna ...	16	Pakur H. E School.
	"	Haripada ...	17-3	Baranagar Victoria School.
	"	Jogindranath ...	16	Senhati High School.
	"	Mahendrakumar ...	16-1	Dacca Collegiate School.
	"	Nabadwipchandra ...	15	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	"	Nagendrakumar ...	16-8	Bishop's College School.
	"	Nandalal ...	17	Santosh Jahnabi School.
150	"	Raghunath ...	16	Maldaha Zila School.
	"	Saratchandra ...	18	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	"	Tarinicharan ...	18	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Dasgupta,	Annadacharan ...	15 10	Dacca Collegiate School.
	"	Chittaranjan ...	13-3	Chittagong Municipal School.
	"	Debendranath ...	16	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	"	Debendranath ...	16-3	Dacca Collegiate School.
	"	Hiralal ...	12	T. K. Ghose's Academy.
	"	Jitendrakumar ...	14	Barisal Zila School
	"	Jnanada ...	..	Christ Church School.
160	"	Lalitmohan ...	16	Barisal Zila School.
	"	Nakuleswar ...	21	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	"	Nibaranchandra...	18	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	"	Sitalchandra ...	15	Khararia High School.
	"	Syamaprassana ...	15	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Datta,	Binodbihari ...	15	Purulia Zila School.
	"	Hemantakumar ...	16	Barisal Zila School.
	"	Jitendrachandra ...	14-8	Sylhet Govt. High School.
	"	Kalipada... ...	16	Majdia Railbazar H. E. School.
	"	Mathuranath ...	14-6	Hooghly Collegiate School.
170	"	Nrisinhapada ...	14	Ditto.
	"	Radhakanta ...	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	"	Rajanikanta ...	14	Bajitpur H. E. School.
	"	Satischandra* ...	15-11	Debrugarh High School.
	"	Surendramohan ...	14	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	"	Syamacharan ...	19	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal
	Dattagupta,	Hemchandra ...	15	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	De,	Abinaschandra ...	17-11	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	"	Annadaprasad ...	14	Dacca Pogose School.
	"	Bipinchandra ...	15-4	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
180	"	Gaurhari	18-8	Sylhet National Institution.
	"	Jatindramohan ...	15	Hindu School.
	De,	Kailaschandra ...	18	Habiganj High School.
	"	Kshitischandra ...	14-9	Sylhet Govt. H. School.
	"	Nagendranarayan ...	15-2	Ditto.
	"	Ramgopal	18	Silchar Govt. High Scho
	"	Ugendranath ...	14	Ripon Collegiate Scho H. Branch.
	Deb,	Maheschandra ...	15-9	Brahmanbaria H. School.
	d'Eca,	Estelle	...	Loretto House.
	Deva Dutta	... ...	15	Patna City School.
190	D'Souza,	F A. ...	...	Diocesan Boys' High Scho Rangoon.
	Dhar,	Dakshinaranjan ...	15-1	Jenkin's School, Coochbehar.
	"	Mukundalal ...	16	Dacca Collegiate School.
	"	Nilmani	15	St. Mary's Institution.
	Dhara,	Gunamay ...	17-1	St. Xavier's College.
	Gajadhur Prasad	...	14-2	T. K. Ghosh Acadam Bankipore.
	Gangopadhyay,	Brindabanchandra.*	17-10	Hare School.
	"	Hariprasanna	18	Basirhat H. E. School.
	"	Makhanlal ...	19	Barisal Zila School.
	"	Saradakanta	15	Ditto ditto.
200	"	Surendranath	15-6	Rajshahi Collegiate Scho
	"	Upendranath	14-5	Jamalpur H. C. School.
	Ghosh,	Bankimchandra ...	15-10	Barasat Governme School.
	"	Biharilal ...	16-10	Birbhum Zila School.
	"	Dinschandra ...	14	Dacca Pogose School.
	"	Hemchandra ...	14	Hindu School.
	"	Jatindranath* ...	17	Gauhati Government School.
	"	Jogeschandra* ...	15	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	"	Jagalkisor ...	15	Dhaita H. E. School.
	"	Lalitmohan ...	14-2	Ripon Collegiate School
210	"	Mahimchandra ...	16	Santosh Janabi School.
	"	Mohinimohan ...	18-4	Brajamohan Instituti Barisal.
	"	Mohinimohan ...	16-6	Faridpur Zila School
	"	Nagendranath ..	17 4	Hooghly Collegiate Sch
	"	Nanigopal ...	16	Khelatchandra Calcu Institution.
	"	Parbaticharan ...	21-11	Barisat Zila School.
	"	Purnendu ...	13-11	Barasat Governme School.
	"	Rakhalchandra ...	15 8	Contai H. E School.
	"	Ramprasad ...	15-8	City Collegiate School.
	"	Ramotam ...	15-8	Daulatpur H. E. Schoo
220	"	Rajendranath ...	17-10	Kulna Zila School
	"	Ranginlal ...	16	Banwaribad H. E. Sch
	"	Sanatkumar ...	14	Metropolitan Institutio
	"	Sasibhushan ...	21	Manikganj H. C. E. Sch
	"	Sasibhushan ...	17-1	Jenkins School, Co Behar.
	"	Sibendranarayan ...	13	Sirajganj Banwar School.
	"	Srimantalal ...	16	Faridpur Zila School.
	"	Surendranath ...	15-9	Ripon Collegiate School
	"	Upendrachandra ...	16	Brajamohan Instituti Barisal.
	Ghoshal,	Jnanendranath ...	15	Ranaghat H. E. School
230	Ghoshchaudhuri,	Gopendrakumar	13	Metropolitan Institutio
	Goswami,	Pramathanath ...	16-10	Srirampur Union Institution.
	"	Upendramohan ...	19-2	Dacca Collegiate Schoo
	Griffin,	Mary	...	Loretto Convent, Darjling.
	Gangadhar Ganesh	Mehendeley	17-6	Indore English H School.
	Guha,	Akhilbandhu ...	16	Mymensingh Zila Scho
	"	Jogindrachandra ...	13-6	Chittagong Municip School.
	Gupta,	Anantaprasad ...	13-7	Mayurbhanj H. E. Scho
	"	Atulchandra ...	14	Metropolitan Institutio
	"	Jogindranath ...	16	Syambazar Vidyasa School.
240	"	Nalinikanta ...	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	"	Sureschandra ...	16-2	Krishnagar Colleg School.
	"	Taranath ...	13	Metropolitan Institutio
	Hajra,	Praphullakumar ...	14 10	Howrah Zila School.
	Hala Bu*	... ...	18-6	Moulmein Governm High and Nor School.

*Passed in Drawing.

	Hoisington, H. ...	15-10	Jaffna College.
	Hor, Jugalkisor ...	16	Beldanga H. E. School.
	Hui, Rasiklal ...	15	Kharaira High School.
	Jageswar Sahay ...	15	Ranchi Zila School.
	Jagannath Sahay ...	14	Arrah Zila School.
250	Jones, H. A. ...	15-6	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Kabiruddin Ahamad ...	15 5	Pabna Zila School.
	Kaujilal, Surendranath ...	12	Hooghly Branch School.
	Kar, Durgasankar ...	16	Shillong Government High School.
	„ Girijasankar ...	16	Ditto ditto.
	„ Pulinbihari ...	14	Hindu School.
	Kastagir, Nabinchandra ...	14	Chittagong National Institution.
	Kazi Imdadal Haque ...	13-1	Khulna Zila School
	Kesheo Laxman Dapteri* ...	15	Niell City High School, Nagpur.
	Khasnabis, Debendrakumar	16-5	Dacca Coll. School.
260	Krishna Raghava Rotakara	15	City High School, Nagpur.
	Kundu, Bholanath ...	14	Dainhat H. E School
	„ Dakshinaranjan ...	16-9	Purbasthali Victoria Institution.
	„ Jogindranath ...	17-2	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	„ Rasaraj ...	16	Chanchal Sidh Institution.
	Lal Dhar	18-3	Patna Collegiate School.
	Laxman Ganput Chore* ...	18	Niell City High School, Nagpur.
	Machado, F.	20	St. Joseph's High School.
	Maitra, Asutosh ...	16	Ulipur M. S. H. E. School.
	„ Jatindranath ..	14	Nator Municipal H. School.
270	Majumdar, Anangamohan ...	17	Metropolitan Institution, Bara Bazar Branch.
	„ Aswinikumar ...	14	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Binaylal ...	13	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Debendrachandra	18-5	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Gobindagopal ...	15	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	„ Gokulchandra ...	14	Nator Municipal School.
	„ Jatindramohan ...	15	Sil's Free College.
	„ Jnanendranath ...	15	Atheneum Institution.
	„ Nagendrakumar	13-7	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Nikunjaranjan ...	15-10	Faridpur Zila School.
280	„ Nalinbihari ...	16	Metropolitan Institution, Bow Bazar Branch.
	„ Premendranath ...	15-3	Saran Academy.
	„ Raikisor ...	13	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra ...	14	Potazia H. E School.
	„ Srikanthakisor ...	13-2	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	Mallik, Basantakumar ...	14	Mehirpur H. E. School.
	Mandal, Nitaichandra ...	14-3	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Manuel, Isabel ...	...	Loretto Convent, Darjeeling.
	Manu Lal	14	Arrah Town School.
	Maung Po Tha	18-10	Rangoon Collegiate School.
290	Maung Po Thaw* ...	18-5	Bassein Municipal H. School.
	McCraken, Helen ...	...	Rangoon Convent High School.
	Misra, Manoranjan ...	15	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	Mitra, Amarkrishna ...	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bhupendranath ...	15-9	Hare School.
	„ Jatindranath ...	15	South Suburban School.
	„ Jnanendranath ...	15	Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Kesablal ...	15	Metropolitan Institution, Bow Bazar Branch.
	„ Lalitkumar ...	15	Teghoria H. E. School.
	„ Lalitmohan ...	15-5	Howrah Zila School.
300	„ Malatimadhab ...	16	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Nandakishor ...	15	Syambazar Vidyasagar School.
	„ Prakaschandra* ...	14-8	Konnagor H. E. School
	„ Sudhansumohan ...	18	City Collegiate School, M. Branch
	„ Surendramohan ...	15	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Trailokyanath ...	18	Faridpur Ishan Institution.
	M. M. Cowasjee ...	19-3	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Muhammad Haidar Ali ...	16	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Muhammud Jan ...	17	Chapra Zila School.

	Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal	14-6	Baranagar Victoria S
310	„ Bireswar ...	14-8	Bangaon H. E. Scho
	„ Charuchandra.	14	Balagarh H. E. Scho
	„ Debendranath.	14-6	Banwaribad H. E. S
	„ Dwijendramohan.	14	Hindu School.
	„ Girindranath	14 11	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Gopalchandra.	14-5	Uttarpara Colle School.
	„ Hajarilal ...	17	Rungpur Zila School.
	„ Jitendranath.	15	Ranaghat H. E. Scho
	„ Jnanendranath	16	Calcutta Training A demy.
	„ Jugalkisor	15-6	Bankura Zila School.
320	„ Lalitmohan	19	Brajamohan Institu Barisal.
	„ Mahendranath.	18-4	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Makhanlal	14	Brajamohan Institu Barisal.
	„ Nanigopal	13	Agarpara H. C. E. Sc
	„ Nilmani ...	15	Konnagor H. E. Scho
	„ Pramathanath.	14	Kalighat High School.
	„ Satishchandra.	15	Midnapore Colleg School.
	„ Satishchandra.	14	Raniganj H. E. School.
	„ Satyacharan	15-10	Hare School.
	„ Upendranath.	15-4	Srirampur Union Ins tion.
330	Mustaphi, Jatindanath ...	14-2	Hooghly Collegiate Sc
	Myers, Ethel ...	...	Loretto House.
	Nag, Bhubaneswar ...	13	Chittagong Colleg School.
	„ Dwijendrachandra ...	16-7	Dacca Collegiate Scho
	„ Mukundakumar ...	15	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Narayanchandra ...	16-2	Bishenpur H. E. Scho
	„ Susilkumar ...	14-6	Century Collegiate Sc
	Nandi, Jogindranath ...	13	General Assembly's I tution.
	„ Jnanchandra ...	17-8	Sylhet Govt. H. Schoo
	„ Prabhatchandra ...	13-11	Ripon Collegiate Sc E Branch.
340	Nath, Bansibadan ...	17	Chittagong H. E. Scho
	„ Kalipada... ...	16 8	Srirampur Union Ins tion.
	Niyogi Mohinimohan ...	18-7	Bankura Zila School.
	Pain, Purnachandra ...	14	General Assembly's I tution.
	Pal, Nabinchandra ...	15 6	Brahmanbaria H. School.
	„ Radhacharan ...	20-10	Sylhet Govt. H. School
	„ Ramtaran ...	14	Telinipara Bhadres School.
	„ Satischandra ...	16-2	Hooghly Collegiate Sc
	Pandit, Prabodhchandra ...	14-7	Katwa H. E. School.
	Pathak, Bhubanmohan ...	14	Oriental Seminary.
350	Pati, Anandachandra ...	19-3	Ravenshaw Colleg School.
	Pereira, O.	16	St. Joseph's High Sch
	Poddar, Jadulal ...	15	Pabna Institution.
	Prachanda, Nikunjanarayan	14-4	Puthia H. E. School.
	Pramanik, Gopikanta ...	16	Santipur Municipal Sc
	Raghoobir Prasad ...	14-7	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Raha, W.	14-6	St. Xavier's College.
	Rajemuddin Bhuia ...	16-5	Hooghli Collegiate Sch
	Raj, S. T.	15-2	St. Paul's High Sc Rangoon.
	Ramchandra Nanaji Tatwawadi*	16	Neill City High Sc Nagpur.
330	Ramprasad Sinh ...	17-7	T. K. Ghose's Academ
	Ray, Aditbarchand ...	19	Chapra Zila School.
	„ Asutosh No. I ...	16-8	Burdwan Munic School.
	„ Aswinikumar ...	17-5	Dighapatia P. N. School.
	„ Basantakumar ...	14-8	Searsole H. E. School.
	„ Bibhabati	...	Bethune Collegiate Sch
	„ Brajanath	13-9	New Indian School.
	„ Dinesharan ...	14	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Jatindranath ...	14-7	Sammilani Institu Jessore.
	„ Kalinath	14	Magura H. E. School.

* Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
	...y, Kshirodcharan	16-2	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	„ Lalitmohan	17	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Manmathanath	17-9	Jahanabad H. E. School.
	„ Nabakumar	19	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	„ Pramodkumar	14-4	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Purnachandra	15	Matabhanga H. E. School.
	„ Radhikamohan	15	Hare School.
	„ Rajatnath	14-8	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Ramsasi ...	13	South Suburban School.
	„ Saradindu ...	15-8	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Sasibhushan	13	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	„ Sukumarchandra	15-4	Chapra Zila School.
	„ Suranath	15	Shillong Government High School.
	„ Tarakchandra	14-10	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Tinkari	14	Kuchiakole Radha Institution.
	...aychaudhuri, Jogindranath	14	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	„ Lalmadhab	14	Taki Government School.
	„ Surajkanta ...	14-2	Ditto
	...itchie, C. S. ...	15-5	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	...adhu, Munindranath	14-3	Hughly Collegiate School.
	...aha, Jogindranarayan	15	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Kaliprasanna	14	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Nitaicharan	16-9	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	„ Nityananda	14-2	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Ruplal ...	15-3	Shahjadpur H. E School.
	„ Satischandra	15	Pabna Zila School.
	...alui, Krishnadas	14	Kuchia Kole Radha Institution.
	...amanta, Biswaswar	19	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School
	...nyal, Jagadischandra	17	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Manilal	16-4	Chatra H. E. School.
	„ Nagendranath	16-2	New Indian School.
	„ Sureschandra	15-1	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	...rdar, Jadabchandra	15	Raja S. K. Institution.
	...rkar, Asutosh ...	14	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Girindra	15-3	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Jogendranath*	16	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Jyotirmay	14	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Kalipada	14-7	Samastipur H. E. School.
	„ Madhusudan	14	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	„ Mohinimohan	13 10	Jangipur H. E School.
	„ Ramgati	17	Santosh Johnabi School.
	„ Saratranjan	15	Pandra H E School.
	„ Surendranath	14-2	Rol. C. M T. Institution.
	..., Amritalal	17-2	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Binodbihari	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Brajendrakumar	14-8	General Assembly's Institution.
	Sen, Dhirendranath	15	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Hemchandra	14-5	Samastipur H. E. School.
	„ Jogeschandra	14	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	„ Jogindranath	16-2	Dhubri High School.
420	„ Prabhaschandra*	15-3	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Priyanath	15	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Rameschandra	15-3	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	„ Rameschandra	13	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Surendranath	13	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Taranikanta	14	Sarail Annada H. E. School.
	„ Taranikanta	16-6	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Upendramohon	15	Madaripur H. E. School.
	Sengupta, Amritalal	18	Brajamohan Institution Barisal.
	„ Chintaharan	16-7	Dacca Collegiate School.
430	„ Jahnabicharan	15-8	Bhanga H. E. School.
	„ Rameschandra	4	Naogaon H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath	14-6	Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Surendranath	14-9	Rungpur Zila School.
	„ Upendranath	14	South Suburban School.
	Set, Nehalchandra	14-7	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Rajanikata	14-1	Hindu School.
	Shaikh Bulaki ...	17-7	Patna Collegiate School.
	Shaikh Meherullah	15-1	Bogra Zila School.
	Sham Narayan ...	16-9	Patna Collegiate School.
440	Sil, Asutosh ...	15	Hindu School.
	Singh, Mabel ...	...	Christ Church School.
	Sinha, Abinaschandra	14	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Dhanukdhari	17-7	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Dhirakshana	17	Arrah Zila School.
	„ Gangaprasad	16-2	Sylhet Govt H. School.
	„ Jatindrachandra	15	Darbhanga Northbrook School.
	„ Jogindrakisor	14-8	Sylhet Govt. H. School.
	„ Krishnachandra	17 9	Ravenshaw Collegiate School
	„ Surendrabinod	14-11	Comilla Zila School.
450	Sinharay, Subaschandra	16	Chakdighi S. P. Instn.
	Sinnatamby Subbiah	16-10	Jaffna Hindu College.
	Sital Prasad	15-2	Sil's Free College.
	S. Musi Kazim	15-6	Chapra Zila School.
	Som, Jatindranath	15	Calcutta Training Academy.
	S. Somasundaram	18-4	Jaffna College.
	Staples, Louise	...	Calcutta Girls' School.
	Sur, Taraniprasad	15-3	Noakhali Zila School.
	Syed Ali Husan	15	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Syed Alimuddin Ahmad	16-1	M. A. A. School, Patna.
460	Tajammul Ali	18	Dacca Madrasa.
	Tiwari, Tribhubannath	19-11	Deoghar H E. School.
	Tripathi, Devadatta	15	Arrah Zila School.
	Ukil, Surendranath	13	Netrokona Dutt H. E. School.
	Underwood, W. M.	16-5	St. John's College, Jaffna.
	Waliul Haq	15-11	Patna Collegiate School.
	Williamson, N. A.	14-3	St. Joseph's High School.
467	Zaw Pe*	14-5	Rangoon Collegiate School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Abdul Bari	16	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Abdul Ghafur	21	Dacca Madrasa.
	Abdul Goffur	19	Murarichand Collegiate School.
	Abdul Hakim	15-6	Sylhet Government High School.
	Abdul Kuddoos	16	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Abdul Latif	17-2	Dhubri High School.
	Abdul Rafi	15-4	Patna City School
	Abdush Shakur	16-8	M. A A. School, Patna.
	Abdul-Haq Muhammad ...	16-3	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	Abu Ali Muhammad Chaudhuri.	15-5	Habiganj High School
	Abul Fazal Muhammad Rafiq.	16	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Abul Makarem Fazlul Wahhab*.	16 3	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Acharyya Jogindranarayan	16	Kusthea H. E. School.
	Adhikari, Debendrachandra	14-8	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Golokeswar	18-4	Sherpur H. E. School.
	Aditya Dwijapada	17	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	„ Nandalal	18-10	Baruipur H. C. E. School.
	Agha Zaker Ali	17	South Suburban School.
	Akhouri Rajeswariprasad	13-9	Arrah Town School.
20	Alef Hosain Biswas	16	Jangipur H. E. School.
	Ambadas Balvant Thomre*	17	Neill City High School, Nagpur.
	Alagaratnam A. N.	17 4	Jaffna College.
	Arulnantham J D.	16-1	Bishop's Collegiate School.
	Ash Debendranath	17	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	Atarali Chaudhuri	15	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Atmaram Mahadeo Bakre*	16	Neill City High School, Nagpur.
	„ Sadashiv Kelkar	16	Ditto.
	Aung Gyi*	15-6	Rangoon Collegiate School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Ayodhya Prasad ...	16	Behar National Collegiate School.
30	Afsesur Rahman Shah ...	15	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Bagchi, Abinaschandra ...	16	Barasat Government School.
	„ Jatindramohan* ...	14-6	Hare School.
	„ Satischandra ...	14	Santipur Municipal School.
	Bairagi, Haridas ...	18	Ghatal Municipal H. E. School.
	Bal, Pramathanath ...	14	Sylhet Government High School.
	Balthazar, J.	15-1	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra.	15-4	South Suburban School.
	„ Amullyachandra.	18	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Anukulchandra.	15-2	L. M. S. Institution.
40	„ Balaram	17-10	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	„ Bankubihari.	14-6	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	„ Bhujendranath	16-8	New Indian School.
	„ Bhupalchandra.	14	South Suburban School.
	„ Binodbihari.	16	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	„ Binodmadhab.	17	Barari H. M. T. Free School
	„ Brajanath.	18	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School
	„ Charandas	16	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Debendrachandra.	14	Bankipur A. S. School.
	„ Dhanapati.	17	Kalighat High School.
50	„ Dhirajkumar.	16-7	Darjeeling High School.
	„ Durgacharan.	17-6	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Gajanan	11	Matihari Zila School.
	„ Gatikrishna.	15-9	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Gokulchandra.	14-1	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„ Gopalchandra.	18-10	Patuakhali Jubilee H. E. School.
	„ Haridas	17	Gobardanga H. E. School.
	„ Haripada	14	Puthia H. E School.
	„ Haripada	15	Beldanga H. E. School
	„ Hemchandra.	16	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
60	„ Himansusekhar.	12-9	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Jogindranath.	15	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School
	„ Jogindranath.	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Karunanidhan.	14	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Kesablal	13 2	South Suburban School.
	„ Kisorilal	17	Janai Training School.
	„ Krishnachandra.	14	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Kshetranath.	16-4	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
	„ Kshitishchandra.	15	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	„ Lalitmohan.	15-8	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
70	„ Manik-Chandra.	15	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	„ Nabagopal.	13-2	Century Collegiate School.
	„ Nagendrachandra.	14	Rajrajogini H. E School.
	„ Nanigopal	15-6	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Nanigopal	17-5	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Narayanchandra.	16-2	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	„ Narendranath.	17	Pakur H. E. School.

	Bandyopadhyay, Nidhiswar	14-11	Hindu School.
	„ Phanindranath.	13-9	Kalighat High School.
	„ Praphullachandra.	18	Krishnagar Collegiat School.
80	„ Rajendrakanta.	18	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Rameschandra.	16-3	Brajamohan Institutio Barisal.
	„ Sanatkumar.	14	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Saratchandra (Sr).	18	Midnapur Collegiat School.
	„ Saratchandra.	12	Santipur Municipal Schoo
	„ Saratchandra.	13	General Assembly's Insti tution.
	„ Sarojkanta	15	Palamow Zila School.
	„ Satischandra.	15	Pakur H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra.	17	Gobardanga H. E. School
	„ Satischandra.	14	Ripon Collegiate School K. Branch.
90	„ Sibadas	17-8	Jamalpur H. E. School.
	„ Siddheswar.	17	Barrackpur Governmen School.
	„ Srischandra.	16-8	Jaynagar Institution.
	„ Surendranath.	13-1	Jenkin's School, Cooc Behar.
	„ Umaprasad.	14	Chapra Zila School.
	„ Upendranath.	14	Khelat Chandra Calcutt Institution.
	Banikya, Haricharan ...	19-5	Habiganj High School.
	Baral, Nandalal ...	17	Janai Training School.
	Barat, Bhupendranath ...	16	Chinsurah F. C. Institu tion.
	Bardhan, Hemangamohan	15-3	Comilla Zila School.
100	„ Rameschandra	14-6	Brahmanbaria H. E School.
	Barma, Giridhari ...	17	Rajshahye Collegiat School.
	Barman, Mahendralal ...	16	Burdwan Raj Collegia School.
	Baruya, Bhubanchandra ...	16	Gauhati Government Hig School.
	„ Ghanakanta ...	14-8	Sibsagar Governmen High School.
	„ Kesabkanta ...	18	Ditto.
	„ Nandakumar ...	14-10	Chittagong Municip School.
	„ Purnananda ...	19-10	Jorhat Bejbaruya Hig School.
	Basak, Nanilal ...	15	City Collegiate School.
	„ Radhagobinda ...	16	Sunamganj Jubilee Hig School.
110	„ Rasikmohan ...	15	Dacca Imperial Seminary
	Basu, Amritalal ...	15-10	City Collegiate School.
	„ Anadiranjan ...	13	Ditto.
	„ Asutosh ...	17	Khararia High School.
	„ Baidyanath ...	14	Century Collegiate School
	„ Bankimchandra ...	16	Narayanganj H. E School.
	„ Durgacharan ...	15-2	Free Church Institutio Nagpur.
	„ Dwijendralal ...	15	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Harimohan ...	15	Boral H. E. School.
	„ Jagadischandra ...	15	Dacca Jubilee School.
120	„ Jatindranath ...	14-7	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Jatinmohan ...	13-1	Dinajpur Zila School.
	„ Jitendranath ...	14	T. K. Ghosh's Academy Bankipur.
	„ Kiranchandra ...	18-1	Central Collegiate School.
	„ Kuberdas ...	18	Khanakul P. K. Semi nary.
	„ Kusumeswar ...	20	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Nagendramohan ...	16-6	Krishnagar Collegiat School.
	„ Nalinindralal ...	13	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Nanilal ...	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Narayandas ...	15	St. Mary's Institution.
130	„ Narendrakrishna ...	13-2	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Narendrakrishna ...	16	B. N. Institution, Cal cutta.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Basu, Phanibhushan ...	14-2	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Pramathanath ...	17-3	Sil's Free College.
	" Praphullakumar ...	13-2	St. Mary's Institution.
	" Prasadpriya ...	16	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Premsundar ...	16	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Priscilla ...		Free Church Normal School.
	" Purnachandra ...	15 8	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Purnachandra ...	16	Harinavi A. S. School.
140	" Rajendranath ...	17	Monghyr Victoria Jubilee School.
	" Rakhalchandra ...	16	Midnapur Town School.
	" Satischandra* ...	15	Magura H. E. School.
	" Satyendranath ...	15-3	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Sibananda ...	14-6	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Sisirkumar ...	17	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Sisirkumar ...	16	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad.
	" Sirischandra ...	15-4	Barasat Govt. School.
	" Sudhansubhushan ...	18-10	Comilla Zila School.
	" Surendranath ...	15	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
150	" Tarapada ...	13-8	Meherpur H. C. E. School.
	" Triguneswar ...	16	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Basudeva Avasthi ...	17	Tikari H. C. E. School.
	Basumallik, Manindranath	15	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	Baul Debendranath ...	15-6	Bantra H. C. E. School.
	Bid Chittaprasauna ...	15	Gaya Sahebganj School.
	Bindeshwaryprasad ...	20-6	Mozaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary
	Bishayi Ishticharan * ...	14	Memari V. M. Institution.
	Bisheshwar Prasad ...	14	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Bishun Lal ...	19	Gaya Zila School.
60	Bishnudeva Narayan Singh	15-2	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Biswas, Chandrabhushan	17	Majdia Railbazar H. E. School.
	" Purnachandra ...	16	C. M. S. Garden Reach School.
	" Ramtaran ...	15-6	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	" Rebatimohan ...	16-4	Sil's Free College.
	" Saratchandra ...	17	Majdia Railbazar H. E. School.
	Bhaduri, Surendranath ...	15-2	Chatra H. E. School.
	Bhanja, Pramathanath ...	16	South Suburban School.
	Bhar Pulinbihari ...	15	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Sambhuchandra ...	17	Srirampur Union Institution.
70	Bhattacharyya Ambikacharan.	18	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Asutosh ...	17	Chatmohar Sambhunath H. E. School.
	" Atulchandra	16	Comilla Victori Schools.
	" Atulchandra	17	Harinavi A. S. School.
	" Bahuballabh	19-9	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Balaram ...	18	Bagbazar Model School.
	" Banamali ...	16-6	Brahmanbaria H. E. School.
	" Basantakumar	16	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Chandrakumar	19	Dhalla High School.
	" Charuchandra	14	Serajganj Bunwarilal School.
80	" Dineschandra	15-3	Pabna Zila School.
	" Durganath	15	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	" Gopalchandra	13-11	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Gurudas	16	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Haricharan	19	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	" Hariprasanna.	18	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad.
	" Hridaynath.	12	Muragacha H. E. School.
	" Kumarischandra.	15-2	Bhaita H. E. School.

	Bhattachayya, Nilmadhab	16	Sarail Annada H. E. School
	" Nilratan ...	17	Kalaskati H. E. School.
190	" Pasupati ...	18-2	Searsole H. E. School.
	" Prakaschandra. ...	16-10	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Pramathanath.	15-6	Purbasthali Victoria Institution.
	" Pratabchandra.	14	Agartala High School.
	" Rajanikanta.	18	Murari Chand Collegiate School.
	" Rajanikanta.	17	Comilla Victoria School.
	" Ramanimohan.	18	Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.
	" Ramasraya	17-3	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	" Saratchandra.	18	Brajomohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Saratsasi ...	15-7	Jangipur H. E. School.
200	" Satischandra.	16-3	Jahanabad H. E. School.
	" Satkari ...	15 3	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Sitanath ...	16-2	Bagirhat H. E. School.
	" Sitanath ...	16-2	Garbeta H. E. School.
	" Sitanath ...	15-3	Chandpur Hasan Ali Jubilee School.
	" Surendranath.	14	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	" Tarakeswar	14-2	Nawabganj Harimohan Institution.
	" Bholanath	13-9	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	Browne, Margaret ...	...	Calcutta Girls' School.
	Carville, Mabel	..	Loretto House.
210	Caven,* J. W. ...	15-11	Doveton College.
	Chakladar, Kalikrishna ...	17-8	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Chakrabarti, Bankabihari	15-6	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Baradacharan	16	Hashara Kalikisor School.
	" Basantkumar	16	Khararia High School.
	" Basantakumar	17	Raja S. K. Institution.
	" Basantakumar*	15-2	Bogra Zila School.
	" Bimalacharan	16	Shillong Government High School.
	" Bipinbihari ...	14	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Bishnucharan	19	Manikganj H. C. E. School.
220	" Dineschandra	14	Rowile High School.
	" Dwijapada ...	17	Kagram H. E. School.
	" Gobindachandra.	17	Dhubri High School.
	" Jatindrajiban	18-2	Jaynagar Institution.
	" Jnanadacharan.	14-4	Chandpur Hasan Ali Jubilee School.
	" Jyotishchandra.	17	Gauhati Government H. School.
	" Kalikrishna	17	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
	" Lalmohan ...	14-8	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Madanmohan	21	Manikganj H. C. E. School.
	" Manomohan...	16	Dacca Jubilee School.
230	" Meghnath ...	15	Simla Bengal Academy.
	"* Nabadwipchandra.	13	Brahmanbaria H. E. School.
	" Nandalal ...	16	Amta H. E. School.
	" Phanibhusan	16	Naral Vic. Coll. School.
	" Pramathanath	18-3	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Purnachandra	19	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	" Radhikamohan	14-3	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	" Rhadhikaprasanna.	16	Khararia High School.
	" Rajkumar ...	12	Comilla Victoria School.
	" Saratchandra	14	Albert Coll. School.
240	" Satischandra	14-5	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Satischandra	15	Dacca Jubilee School
	" Satyadas ...	16	Comilla Zila School.
	" Syamacharan	16-3	Brajamohan Instn., Barisal.
	" Tarapada ...	18	Meherpur H. E. School,
	" Umeschandra	14	Tangil Bindubasini School.
	Chanda, Radhikamohan ...	17	Dacca Pogose School.
	Chandi Misser ...	19	Chapra Zilla School.
	Chandra, Niranjan ...	16	Katwa H. E. School.
	" Radharaman ...	16	Banwaribad H. E. School.
250	Chatterjee, Dora ...		Private Student, Roll Lah. F. P. (1)

* Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Chattopadhyay, Abhayacharan	17-6	Hare School.
	„ Aghorchandra	17-10	Rampurhat H E. School.
	„ Anukulchandra	15	Muragacha H. E. School.
	„ Atulchandra	18	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Bhujendranath	16-2	Metropolitan Instn., Barabazar Branch.
	„ Bhupalchandra	14	Kalighat High School.
	„ Bhupendranath	16	Syambazar Vidyasagar School.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	17-1	Hetampur H. E. School.
	„ Dharmadas	16-1	Berhampur Collegiate School.
260	„ Girijabihari	19-5	Brajamohan Instn., Barisal.
	„ Hanseswar	20-4	Hetampur H. E. School.
	„ Harendrachandra.	16	Laubajang High School.
	„ Haricharan	13-8	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Hemchandra	15-2	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	„ Hiralal	15	New Indian School.
	„ Jadunath	17	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Jatindrachandra.	16	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Jatindramohan.	15	L. M. S. Institution.
	„ Jibanchandra	13	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
270	„ Jnanendranath.	14	Chakdighi Saradaprasad Institution.
	„ Jyotishchandra.	15	Balasore Zila School.
	„ Krishnalal	13-10	Chinsurah F. C. School.
	„ Kshirodchandra.	15 9	Burdwan Municipal School
	„ Lalitmohan	17	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Madhusudan.	17	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	„ Nibaranchandra.	14	Oriental Seminary
	„ Nikunjabihari.	15-5	Patuakhali Jubilee H. E. School.
	„ Purnachandra.	16	Dainhat H. E. School.
	„ Radhikaprasad.	18-2	Mankar H. E. School.
280	„ Ramcharan	16	Jaynagar Institution.
	„ Ramgati	15	Indas H. E. School.
	„ Rammohan	14	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Ramrenu	15	New Indian School.
	„ Sambhucharan.	13-6	Uluberia H. E. School.
	„ Sasadhar	17-10	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	16-1	Bankura Zilla School.
	„ Satischandra	17-6	Bali Rivers Thomson School.
	„ Satischandra	15-1	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Satischandra	19	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
290	„ Surendranath	13-7	Arrah Zilla School.
	„ Surendranath	16	Naldanga Bhushan School.
	„ Sureschandra	16-9	Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.
	„ Susilkumar	15-2	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Syamapada	18	Behar National Collegiate School.
	Chaudhari, Kaliprasad Raya.	13-2	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	„ Akhilchandra	14-6	Bhagyakul H. E. School.
	„ Aswinikumar	18	Silchar Government High School.
	„ Debendranath	15	Ulipur M. S. H. E. School.
	„ Hemendranath.	16	City Collegiate School M. Branch.
300	„ Indranarayan	18	Dumka Zila School.
	„ Jajneswar ...	88	Muktagacha R. K. H. C. E. School.
	Chaudhuri, Jogindranath	18	Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Jyotishchandra.	16-2	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Kedarnath ...	13-2	Berhampur Collegiat School.
	„ Manindranath.	18-9	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Nalinimohan	16-1	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Nagendranath	15-4	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Narendranath	15	Bhastara H. E. School.
	„ Prasannakumar.	15-4	Kandi School.
310	„ Radhakisor	15	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Rajendralal	15	Tangail Bindubasi School.
	„ Rajkrishna	15-6	City Collegiate M. Branch
	„ Rameschandra	14-6	Shahjadpur H. E. School
	„ Ruhinichandra	18-5	Silchar Government Hig School.
	„ Saradaprasanna.	14	Chittagong National Institution.
	„ Satischandra	18-2	Dighapatia P. N. H. E School.
	„ Satischandra*	13-5	Krishnagar Collegiat School.
	„ Sibaprasad ...	13	Burdwan Raj Collegiat School.
	„ Suraraj ...	15	Metropolitan Institution Bara. Branch.
320	„ Tripuracharan	18	Chittagong Municipa School.
	Chintaman Narayan Joshi	18	Neill City High School Nagpur.
	Chit Hlaing*	16-6	Maulmein Governmen High and Norma School.
	Collaco, L.*	17-4	St. Francis DeSale' School, Nagpur
	Collins, H. M.... ...	15-2	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	„ P. W. ...	15-3	St. Josep's High School.
	C. Po Than	17-7	Rangoon Collegiate School
	Dalui, Nagendranath ...	19-6	Raspur H. E. School.
	Dam, Indrakumar ...	20	Private Student (Roll Sy P. I.)
	Damodar, Raghaba Tare ..	18	Neill City High Schoo Nagpur.
330	Dan, Girindranath ...	16	Kusthia H. E. School.
	„ Satyakumar ...	14-4	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Sasikumar ...	16	Chittagong National Institution.
	Daniel, J. ...	16-6	Jaffna College.
	Das, Abhayacharan ...	15-4	Sylhet Govt. High School
	„ Abinaschandra ...	15-4	Madaripur H E. School.
	„ Amulyachandra ...	16-9	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Atulananda ...	16	Brajamohan Institution Barisal.
	„ Atulkrishna ...	17	Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Biharilal, I ...	17-1	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
340	„ Biharilal, II ...	18-1	Ditto.
	„ Gorachandlal ...	18	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Haricharan ...	16	F. C of Scotland's Instn and Duff College.
	„ Hridaynath ...	14-9	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Jogeschandra ...	16	Kaliganj H. E. School.
	„ Kailaschandra ...	21-3	Silchar Govt. High School
	„ Kalimohan ...	15	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Kaminikumar ...	17	Silchar Govt High School
	„ Kedarnath ...	18	Century Collegiate School
	„ Lakshminarayan ...	16 8	Balasore Zila School.
350	„ Lalitchandra ...	15	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Lalmohan ...	18	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Maheschandra ...	18	Kaliganj H. E. School.
	„ Mahimchandra* ...	16	Midnapur Town School.
	„ Manindralal ...	18-8	Habiganj H. School.
	„ Nagendranath ...	14	South Suburban School.
	„ Nibaranchandra ...	13-8	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	„ Nityananda ...	16	Pakur H. E. School.
	„ Pramathamohan ...	15-3	City Collegiate School, M Branch.
	„ Purnachandra ...	14	Calcutta Boys' School.
360	„ Purnachandra ...	16	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Pyarilal ...	18-5	Sylhet Government Hig School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Das, Radhakanta	... 15	Maldaha Zila School.
	" Radharaman	... 17	Murarichand Collegiate School.
	" Raghunath	... 18-6	Kendrapara High School.
	" Ramanimohan	... 18	Maulvi Bazar H. School, Sylhet.
	" Rameschandra	... 17	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	" Sadhucharan	... 15-4	Jajpur H. E. School.
	" Saratchandra	... 16-6	Shillong Government High School
	" Saratchandra	... 14	St. Mary's Institution.
370	" Sasadhar	... 15-9	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Srikrishna	... 19-8	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Sukumari	... ...	Brahma Balika Sikshalay.
	" Syamlal	... 16-4	Hare School.
	" Umeschandra	... 16-9	Sylhet Government High School.
	Dasgupta, Anadinath	... 16-10	Barisal Zila School.
	" Basantakumar	... 14-4	Bhanga H. E. School.
	" Kunjabihari	... 12	Kalia H. E. School.
	" Manmohan	... 14	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Nalininath	... 15-2	Faridpur Zila School.
380	" Narendranath	... 14	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	" Rajendranath	... 14-3	Khulna Zilla School.
	" Surendra	... 14	South Suburban School.
	" Taraknath	... 16	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Dasmahapatra, Bamacharan	... 18	Midnapur Town School.
	Dastidar, Umeshchandra	... 18	Chittagong H. E. School.
	Datta Abinaschandra	... 17	Kusthia H. E. School.
	" Amulyachandra	... 13-1	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	" Asutosh	... 14-6	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Asutosh*	... 15	St. Mary's Institution.
390	" Atulchandra	... 18-10	Raspur H. E. School.
	" Bidhubhusan	... 16-8	Dhubri High School.
	" Bipinbihari	... 16	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	" Brajanath	... 15	Tangail Bindubasini School
	" Brajendramohan	... 18	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Durlabhchandra	... 15-6	Sil's Free College.
	" Hemchandra	... 14	Kesab Academy.
	" Jnanchandra	... 15	Bajitpur H. E. School.
	" Jogeschandra	... 14	Ditto.
	" Kalikumar	... 17-4	Dacca Collegiate School.
400	" Kripanath	... 15	Kurigram H. E. School.
	" Lakshmikanta	... 16	Senhati High School.
	" Mahendrachandra	... 15	Murarichand Collegiate School
	" Maheschandra	... 16-4	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Mahimchandra	... 15-9	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	" Nabakumar	... 17	Chittagong H. E School.
	" Nabakumar	... 16	Pakur H. E. School.
	" Nabinchandra	... 15	Brahmanbaria H. E. School.
	" Nagendrachandra	17	Feni H. E. School.
	" Nalinmohan	... 15-4	St. Mary's Institution.
410	" Narayanchandra	... 17	Boiuchi B. L. Institution.
	" Nisikanta	... 15	Feni H. E School.
	" Nripendrakumar	... 15	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Praphullakumar	... 17	City Collegiate School.
	" Rajiblochan	... 14	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Rajendralal	... 16	Syambazar Vidyasagar School.
	" Ramchandra	... 16-2	Chittagong Municipal School.
	" Rameschandra	... 14	Jamalpur Donough School.
	" Rameschandra	... 13-10	Chittagong Municipal School.
	" Ramkrishna	... 14	Hughli Branch School.
420	" Rasikchandra	... 18	Kalaskati H. E. School.
	" Rasiklal	... 19-2	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Saratchandra	... 16-11	Private Student (Cal. P-12.)
	" Surendranath	... 16	Barasat Govt. School.
	" Upendranath	... 14	Brahmanberia H. E. School.
	Dattagupta, Digendrakumar	... 14	Dacca Pagose School.
	David, S. L.	... 18-10	Armenian Collegiate School.
	De, Adharchandra	... 16	Maulvi Bazar High School, Sylhet.
	" Asutosh	... 17-5	Nabadwip Hindu School.

	De, Atulchandra	... 15-6	Kuchkuchia W. M. School.
430	" Batakrishna	... 16	Metropolitan Institution
	" Binodbihari	... *18	Balasore Zila School.
	" Debendrachandra	... 12	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Goshthabihari	... 16-4	L. M. S. Institution.
	" Haricharan	... 13	Arrah Zila School.
	" Hrishikes	... 14	Khelatchandra Calcu Institution.
	" Iswarimohan	... 16	Sylhet National Institution.
	" Jagatchandra	... 14	Chittagong Collegi School.
	" Jaygopal	... 15	New Indian School.
	" Kailaschandra	... 18	Maulvi Bazar High Scho Sylhet.
440	" Lalmohan	... 17-3	Bhagyakul H. E. School
	" Manmathanath	... 16	Khelatchandra Calcu Institution.
	" Mathuranath	... 18	Sylhet National School.
	" Narendrakrishna	... 17	Hutwa Eden School.
	" Narendranarayan	... 14	Kandi School.
	" Nibaranchandra	... 18	Dhubri High School.
	" Nityananda	... 16	Berhampur Collegi School.
	" Panchanan	... 18	Majdia Railbazar H. School.
	" Raimohan	... 17	Lakshmipur H. E. Scho
	" Ramkrishna*	... 15	Garbeta H. E. School.
450	" Rasikchandra	... 15	Chittagong Collegi School.
	" Santoshhari	... 16-1	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Saradakanta*	... 15	Tangail Bindubas School.
	" Saratchandra	... 14	Metropolitan Institution
	" Saradacharan	... 17	Sylhet National Institut
	" Saratchandra	... 16-7	Chandpur Hasanali Jubi School.
	" Tinkari	... 17-7	Bhastara H. E School.
	Deb, Dwijendrakrishna	... 16	Metropolitan Institutio
	" Manindrakrisha	.. 16	Cotton Institution.
	" Surendralal	... 15	Patiya High School.
460	Dechaudhuri, Syamchand	14-3	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	Demajumdra, Saratchandra	... 16	Metropolitan Institutio
	DeMell, L. J.	... 17-3	Wesley College, Colom
	Deo Dutt	... 15-7	Patna Collegiate School
	Deoki Nandan Prasad	... 15	Monghyr Zila School.
	DeSilva, C. C. P.	... 17-8	City School, Colombo.
	Devaki Nandan	... 18	Arrah Town School.
	Dhar, Amulyachandra	... 15	Khelatchandra Calcu Institution.
	" Baladeb	... 18	Palamow Zila School.
	" Priyanath	... 20-7	Habiganj High School.
470	" Rajanimohan	... 20-6	Private student (R Syl. P2)
	Dharnidhar	... 14	Mozuffarpur Societ School.
	Dhol, Panchanan	... 15-6	Albert Collegiate School
	" Surendranath	... 13	F. C. of Scotland's Instition and Duff College
	Dhubi, Krishnagobinda	... 16	Kisorganj H. E. School
	Dollman, H. P.	... 17-1	Bishop Cotton Sch Simla.
	Dube, Jagatchandra	... 18	Garbeta H. E. School.
	Duncan, G. H.	... 16-5	St. Paul's School, Dar ling.
	Dwarkadas Ramgopal	... 19	Canadian Mission Coll Indore.
	Emaruddin, Shekh	... 18-6	Tajhat H. E. School.
480	English, A.	... 16-6	Bishop Cotton Sch Simla.
	Fasih Ahmad	... 17	T. K. Ghosh's Acade Bankipur.
	Fazler Rahman	... 16	Kusthia H. E. School.
	Fernando, C. L.	... 18-9	Prince of Wales' Coll Moratuwa.
	Fitzpatrick, R. J.	... 17-2	Doveton College.
	Foster, C.	... 16-5	St. John's College, S. G., Rangoon.
	Freitas, H. St. C.	... 15-2	St. Patrick's High Scl Asansol.
	Gadadhar Prasad	... 16	Chapra Zila School.
	Galstaun, Annie	...	Calcutta Girls' School.
	Gangadhar Pullaya	... 14	Free Church Institu Nagpur.

* Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
490	Gangopadhyay, Anangakumar ...	16-8	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Anuragchandra	19-3	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Aswinikumar ...	17-8	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Baradaprasanna ...	16	Banoripara Union Institution.
	" Bireswar ...	16-3	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	" Giribhushan ...	19	Ariadaha H. E. School.
	" Faridayal	17	Janai Training School.
	" Kshetramohan ...	13	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Kumudmohan ...	14-10	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Pratulpati	13-4	Berhampur Collegiate School.
500	" Rajendrachandra	13	Ichhapur H. E. School
	" Rajendralal	15	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
	" Rakhalchandra	14-1	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Gaurisankar Sahay ...	16	Matihari Zila School.
	Ghatak, Radhaballabh ...	14-6	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	" Saratchandra ...	15-5	Aryya Mission Institution.
	Ghosh, Abinaschandra ...	16	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	" Anukulchandra* ...	15	Hindu School.
	" Anukulchandra ...	16	Nibodhia H. E. School.
	" Asutosh ...	14	Metropolitan Institution.
510	" Atalbihari ...	15	Chittagong Municipal School.
	" Barendranath ...	13	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Basantakumar ...	15	Chaibassa Zila School.
	" Bhutnath ...	14-6	Century Collegiate School.
	" Bimalkrishna ...	16	South Suburban School.
	" Bipinbihari ...	15	Rajagram H. E. School.
	" Bipinbihari II ...	15	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	" Bishnucharan ...	16	Kusthea H. E. School.
	" Charuchandra ...	16-8	Howrah Zila School.
	" Digindramohan ...	13	Dacca Pogose School.
520	" Dinabandhu ...	13-6	Chittagong National Institution.
	" Ganeschandra ...	13	Pabna Institution.
	" Gangeschandra ...	14	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	" Haragopal ...	19	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	" Haramohan ...	16-4	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	" Harendrakumar ...	17	Ghatal Municipal H. E. School.
	" Hemchandra ...	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Hemchandra ...	15-6	Chandrakona Jirat H. E. School.
	" Indrabhushan ...	14	South Suburban School.
	" Jatindramohan ...	15-11	City Collegiate School.
530	" Jatindranath ...	16	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Jyotirmay ...	16-5	Bankura Zila School.
	" Jyotishchandra ...	17-4	Khulna Zila School.
	" Jyotishchandra ...	13	Senhati High School.
	" Kalicharan ...	14-2	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Kalidas ...	14	Ranchi Zila School.
	" Kartikchandra ...	17	L. M. S. Institution.
	" Khagendranath ...	14	Bagbazar Model School
	" Kusumeskumar ...	17-2	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Lilabati ...		Free Church Normal School.
540	" Lalitmohan ...	18	Bhadrak H. E. School.
	" Manomohan ...	15	Oriental Seminary
	" Madhusudan ...	15	Jamalpur Donough School.
	" Manindrakrishna ...	14	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Manmathanath ...	18	Kesab Academy.
	" Narendrabhushan ...	15-6	Jessore Zila School.
	" Nibaranchandra ...	15	South Suburban School.
	" Nibaranchandra ...	16	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Nilratan ...	15	Hare School.
	" Nirmalendu ...	17	Barasat Government School.
550	Ghosh, Pasupatinath ...	13	Metropolitan Instit[ution]
	" Pramathanath ...	14	New Indian School.
	" Purnachandra ...	16	Matabhanga H. E. Sch[ool]
	" Radhakinkar ...	18-8	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Radharaman ...	14 9	Metropolitan Institu[tion], Bowbazar Branch.
	" Rajendranath ...	15-7	Century Colleg[iate] School.
	" Ratikanta ...	15	Sudhakarpur H. [E.] School.
	" Santoshsadhan ...	15 5	Hooghly Collegiate Sch[ool]
	" Saratchandra ...	16-6	Deoghar H. E. School.
	" Sureschandra ...	14	Jara H. E. School.
560	" Susilchandra ...	15-10	Central Collegiate Schoo[l]
	" Upendranath ...	17	Mayurbhanj H. E. Scho[ol]
	Ghoshal, Anantalal ...	18-4	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Arunprakas ...	17-6	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	Gobind Prashad ...	14	Monghyr K. P. Institu[tion]
	Gorakh Prashad ...	16	Chapra Zila School.
	Goraksha Prashad ...	14	Arrah Zila School.
	Goswami, Bijaygopal ...	16	Teota Academy.
	" Ghanakanta ...	19-5	Nowgong High School.
	" Gopikaballabh ...	15	Golaghat Bejbarua Hi[gh] School.
570	" Kaminimohan ...	16	Pakur H. E. School.
	" Manmathanath ...	18-11	Srirampur Union Institution.
	" Radhaballabh ...	16-4	Ichhapur H. E School.
	Guha, Aswinikumar ...	18-10	Sylhet Government Hi[gh] School.
	" Charuchandra ...	14-3	Chittagong Munici[pal] School.
	" Nagendranath ...	16	Midnapur Town School.
	" Saratchandra ...	14-4	Goalanda High School.
	" Satischandra ...	15	Banoripara Union Institution.
	" Satyaranjan ...	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Upendranath ...	16-1	Purneah Zila School.
580	Guin, Manindranath ...	16-9	Hetampur H. E. School.
	Gupta, Barendranath ...	13	T. K. Ghosh's Acade[my], Bankipur.
	" Durgeschandra ...	14	Brahmanbaria H. [E.] School.
	" Dwijendranath ...	16	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	" Indubhushan ...	15	Jamalpur H. C. E. Scho[ol]
	" Karalicharan ...	16-20	Kuchkuchia W. M. [E.] School.
	" Kesabchandra ...	12-6	Hindu School.
	" Manmathanath ...	16	Santipur Municipal Scho[ol]
	" Nagendranath ...	15	Halisahar H. C. E. Scho[ol]
	" Nalinikanta ...	15-7	Barasat Government Scho[ol]
590	" Nanibhushan ...	12	T. K. Ghosh's Acade[my], Bankipur.
	" Nisikanta ...	17	Gaila H. E. School.
	" Prabhaschandra ...	16	Oriental Seminary
	" Premananda ...	17	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Priyanath ...	16	Jessore Zila School.
	" Ramanath ...	15	Hindu School.
	" Saurindramohan ...	16-1	Central Collegiate Schoo[l]
	" Umeschandra ...	17-5	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Habibur Rahman ...	14-6	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Hajra, Chandicharan ...	15	Burdwan Raj Collegi[ate] School.
	" Gaurgopal ...	15-6	Katwa H. E. School.
600	" Pasupati ...	15-11	Ravenshaw Collegi[ate] School.
	Haldar, Jogindranath ...	15-3	Khelatchandra Calcut[ta] Institution.
	" Ramanath ...	15-8	Nawab's High Scho[ol], Murshidabad.
	" Santoshchandra ...	13 6	Behala H. E. School.
	" Srischandra ...	15-7	Central Collegiate School.
	" Surendranath ...	15-6	Hindu School.
	Hamilton, B. ...	14-10	St. Xavier's College
	Hannibalsz, C. G. ...	17-4	Jaffna Central College.
	Harianant Gore ...	20	Indore English Hi[gh] School.
610	Harihar Abaji Jamdar ...	17	Free Church Institutio[n], Nagpur.
	Harinath Bhikajee Baxy*	16	Ditto.
	Hudson, T. P. ...	24-3	Teacher (Roll Jaf. T. 1).
	Ingalls, A. C. ...	16 9	Rangoon Collegiat[e] School.
	Jageshwari Prasad ...	18-4	Patna Collegiate School.
	Jahiruddin ...	19	Murarichand Collegiat[e] School.

* Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Jahnabhiprasad Sinha ...	18-5	Patna Collegiate School.
	Jainuddin Ahmed ...	14-2	Bhanga H. E. School.
	Janki Purshad ...	16.5	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Jayanta Rao ...	17.2	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
20	Jearatullah Ahmed ...	16	Mekliganj H. E. School.
	Jha, Ramkrishen ...	17	Private Student (Roll Pat. P. 5).
	J. Jayasekara,* ...	16-7	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Jesudason, P. ...	17-7	Jaffna College.
	Johannes, M. ...	15-10	Diocesan Boys' High School, Rangoon.
	Jones, Josephine ...		Loretto House.
	Joseph, A. ...	25-8	Private Student (Roll Nag. P. 16).
	Jugdeo Sahay ...	16-10	Gaya Sahebganj School.
	Kar, Baradakisor ...	16	Agartala High School.
	" Nareschandra ...	17-6	Hare School.
30	Kamta Ram	15-2	Dinapur Aided School.
	Karmakar, Chandramohan	16	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Kanrar, Atulchandra ...	18	Raspur H. E. School.
	Kashinath Gajanan Kothey*	15	Neill City High School, Nagpur.
	Kasyapi, Manmathanath ...	17	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	Kasi, Towheedon Naby ...	16-8	Khulna Zila School.
	Kefaitulla Sarkar ...	14	Serajganj Banwarilal School.
	Khabiruddin Ahmed ...	16	City Collegiate School.
	King, M.	17	St. Patrick's High School, Asansol.
	Kirtanya, Natabar ...	14-8	Chandrakona Jirat H. E. School.
0	Khodadad Khan ...	18	Meherpur H. E. School.
	Kumar, Hemchandra ...	16-10	Bhastara H. E. School.
	" Kalipada ...	17	Boinchi B. L Institution.
	Kundu, Annadaprasad ...	15-9	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Asutosh ...	13-9	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.
	" Asutosh ...	15-8	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	" Basantakumar ...	19-2	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Birinchipada ...	17	Sil's Free College.
	" Sasadhar ...	16	Chuadanga V. J. H. E. School.
	Kunjbihari Lal ...	16-5	Gaya Zila School.
0	Lahiri, Abaninath ...	14-8	Pabna Zila School.
	" Abinaschandra ...	13	City Collegiate School M. Branch.
	" Bijaychandra ...	16-5	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	" Harinarayan ...	15	Pabna Institution.
	" Hemchandra ...	15-11	Sil's Free College.
	" Jogeschandra ...	15	Pabna Institution.
	" Sasankasekhar ...	14	Rungpur Zila School.
	" Satyakumar ...	17	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Upendranath ...	13-6	Kurigram H. E. School.
	Lakshmi Mishra ...	15	Darbhanga Raj School.
0	Lal Bahadur Lal ...	14	Gaya Town School.
	Lawrie, J.	15-3	St. Patrick's High School, Asansol.
	Leas, Elsie Hilda ...	...	St. Joseph's Convent School, Kampti.
	Madhoprasad ...	19	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Mahanti, Jogindranath ...	16	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Maiti, Indranath ...	17	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	" Prabodhchandra ...	15	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	" Trailokyanath ...	17-6	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Maitra, Annadagobinda ...	14	Nator Municipal High School.
	" Bimalacharan ...	14-9	Hare School.
6	" Jagatbandhu ...	15	Gosai Durgapur H. E. School.
	" Mahimaranjan ...	15	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Prabodhnath ...	14-7	Ditto.
	Majhi, Abhaycharan ...	18-2	Sil's Free College.
	Majumdar, Baradakrishna	16-4	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Bijaychandra...	16	Jessore Zila School.
	" Dharanidhar ...	15-8	Shahjadpur H. E. School.
	" Dharmadas ...	14	Dainhat H. E. School.
	" Kasikanta ...	14	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Majumdar, Krishnakumar	15	Patiya High School.
680	" Maheschandra	16	Agartala High School.
	" Mahimchandra	15-4	Dhalla High School.
	" Nagendranath	13-6	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Prasannakumar	18	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Purnachandra	15	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E School.
	" Sarajubala ...		Bethune Collegiate School
	" Satischandra ...	16	Century Collegiate School.
	" Satischandra ...	14	Jamalpur H. C. E. School
	" Srischandra ...	16	Raja S. K. Institution.
	" Surendranath	15-9	General Assembly's Institution.
690	" Suryyakumar	16	Sil's Free College.
	Makar, Susilabala ...	...	Free Church Normal School.
	Maladas, Dinamani ...	19	Noakhali R. K. Jubilee School.
	Mallik, Harilal ...	17-6	Metropolitan Institution, Barabazar Branch.
	" Rabindranath ...	15	Hooghly Branch School.
	" Satkari ...	15-10	Halisahar H. C. E. School
	" Sibapada ...	16	Howrah Bible H. C. E. School.
	" Subodhchandra ...	16 10	St. Xavier's College.
	Mampitiya, T. B. ...	20-8	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Mandal, Digambar ...	17	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
700	" Kedarnath ...	17	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	" Ramespada ...	12	Kuchiakol Radha Institution.
	" Sasibhushan ...	16-6	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	" Upendranath ...	17	Pandra H. E School.
	Manikchand ...	14	Gaya Town School.
	Manmohan Narain ...	14-6	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Mardell, Florence ...	...	Calcutta Girls' School.
	Markar, S. T. ...	18-9	Armenian Collegiate School.
	Marsh, W. M. ...	18-4	Jaffna College.
	Marton, A. E. ...	18-11	Mussoorie School.
710	Maung Ba* ...	18-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Gale ...	19-4	Prome Municipal High School.
	Maung La Pe ...	19-11	Doveton College.
	Maung Pe ...	15-7	Maulmein Government High and Normal School.
	Maung Pe Ba ...	15-2	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Maung ...	17	Akyab Government High School.
	Maung Pein* ...	19-5	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Po ...	20-6	Baptist Collegiate Rangoon.
	Maung Po Myaing ...	17-6	Maulmein Govt. High and Normal School.
	Maung Po Nyun ...	18-8	Prome Municipal High School.
720	Maung Po Thaik, 1 ...	21-11	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Po Thet* ...	19-6	Maulmein Government High and Normal School.
	Maung Shwe Ge ...	15-2	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Shein ...	18-6	Ditto.
	McPhee, Hildred ...	......	Calcutta Girls' School.
	Meer Abdul Ghani ...	15-10	Matihari Zila School.
	Mg. An Tu* ...	16-6	Baptist College, Rangoon.
	Mg. Po Min ...	18	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Mg. Thoung Hpay ...	17-8	Ditto.
	Mir Syed Ali ...	15-6	Nator Municipal High School.
730	Mir Elahi Buksh ...	14-6	Jessore Zila School.
	Misra, Harekrishna ...	19-4	Kendrapara High School.
	" Ramnarayan ...	18	Sambalpur High School.
	" Sarojkumar ...	17	L. M. School, Midnapur.
	" Seonarayan ...	18	City Collegiate School.
	" Srinibas ...	17	Mayurbhanj H. E. School.
	Mitchell, Ellen Forbes ...	...	Doveton Institution.
	Mitra, Akshaykumar ...	13	Barisal Zila School
	" Ambikacharan ...	14	Bankipore A. S. School.
	" Asutosh ...	14-4	Birbhum Zila School.
740	" Baradakanta ...	17	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.

* Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Mitra, Bhabataran ...	17	Janai Training School.
	" Bipinbihari ...	15	Gaya Town School.
	" Bireswar ...	15-11	City Collegiate School.
	" Girindranath ...	16	Hooghly Branch School.
	" Gopinath ...	15	New Indian School.
	" Hiralal ...	16	City Collegiate School.
	" Jyotirmay* ...	14	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Nalinimohan ...	14	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Nityagopal ...	13-6	Halisahar H. C. E. School.
750	" Prabhaschandra ...	13	Ditto
	" Prabodhchandra ...	14-10	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Prakaschandra ...	12-10	Halisahar H. C. E. School.
	" Priyanath ...	15-10	Jajpur H. E. School.
	" Pulinchandra ...	15-2	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	" Ramaprasad ...	14	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Samarendranath ...	13	New Indian School.
	" Saratchandra ...	14	Chakdighi Saradaprasad Institution
	" Saratchandra ...	15-8	Bagnan H. E. School.
	" Saratchandra ...	18	Manikganj H. C. E. School.
760	" Sasikanta ...	22	L. M. School, Midnapur.
	" Srimanchandra ...	17	Midnapore Town School.
	" Surendrakumar ...	15-4	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	" Surendranath ...	14	Chakdighi Saradaprasad Institution.
	Mohamed Matin Jafari ...	18	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mohiuddin Ahmed ...	14	Ditto.
	Mofizuddin Ahmed ...	20	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Mofizul Islam ...	18	Brahmanbaria H. E. School
	Moti Lal ...	16	Patna City School.
	Muchaddi Bipinbihari ...	13-2	Chittagong Municipal School.
770	Muhammad Imani Molla	15	Bagnan H. E. School.
	Muhammad Mohsin ...	14	Darbhanga Northbrook School.
	Muhammad Mustaq Ali ...	14	Barari H. M. T. Free School.
	Muhammad Yad Ali ...	16 6	Monghyr K. P. Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra.	15-8	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	" Amritalal	14-10	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Amulyachandra.	16	Barasat Government School.
	" Asitkumar	16-4	Aryya Mission Institution.
	" Aswinikumar.	15-6	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	" Aswinikumar.	18-9	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
780	" Atulchandra.	14	Jamalpur Donough School.
	" Bagalaprasanna.	14-10	Bankura Zila School.
	" Batakrishna.	16-4	Howrah Zila School.
	" Benilal ...	17	Dhubri High School.
	" Bholanath	16-7	Jangipur H. E. School.
	" Bijaygopal.	16-5	Katwa H. E. School.
	" Chandra Kanta.	17	City Collegiate School.
	" Debendranath.	15-2	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Debendranath.	15	Chandrakona Jirat H. E. School.
	" Durgaprasad.	17	Santipur Municipal School.
790	" Dwarkanath.	15-11	Metropolitan Institution, Bara Bazar Branch.
	" Dwijendrakumar.	14-4	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Dwijendranath.	16	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Gopalchandra.	17-1	Balagarh H. E. School.
	" Haradhan.	15-3	Syambazar Vidyasagur School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Haridas.	15	Telinipara Bhadres School.
	" Haridurlabh.	17-6	Barrackpur Governm School.
	" Harimohan.	16	Kalighat High School.
	" Haripada	16-2	Howrah Zila School.
	" Hemnath	16	Simla Bengal Academy.
800	" Jnanendranath.	17-2	Burdwan Munici School.
	" Jnanendranath.	16	Kalna Maharaja's Scho
	" Jyotindranath.	15-10	Dinapur Aided School.
	" Kalikumar.	16-2	Central Collegiate Schoo
	" Kalipada	17	Ulipur M. S. H.E. Scho
	" Kedarnath	15-3	Berhampur Collegi School.
	" Krishnadhan.	13-6	Barrackpur Governm School.
	" Kumudnath.	14	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Lalitgopal.	16 5	Krishnagar Collegi School.
	" Lalitmohan.	16-5	Kalna Maharaja's Schoo
810	" Lalitmohan.	18	F. C. of Scotland's Instition and D College.
	" Nagendranath.	19-2	Bahirdia High School.
	Nagendranath.	20	Howrah Bible H. C. School.
	" Nagendranath.	13	Midnapore Town School.
	" Nakuleswar.	16	Agartala High School.
	" Nepalchandra.	15	Burdwan Raj Collegi School.
	" Niranjan	19	Hindu School.
	" Nirmalchandra.	15	Shillong Government Hi School.
	" Panchanan.	16	Nawabganj Sridh Bansidhar School.
	" Phanibhushan.	17	Srirampur Union Institution.
820	" Praphullakumar.	16	City Collegiate School.
	" Praphullakumar.	14	Nibodhia H. E. School.
	" Priyanath	16-4	Kandi School.
	" Purnachandra.	15-11	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Ramanimohan.	15	Barisal Zila School.
	" Ramaranjan.	17	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Saratchandra.	15-11	Khulna Zila School.
	" Saratchandra.	14-2	Metropolitan Institutio Bow Bazar Branch.
	" Saratchandra.	14	Jagatballabhpur H. E. School.
	" Satamanyu.	16	C. M. S. Garden Reac School.
830	" Surakumar.	16	Balasore Zila School.
	" Surendranath.	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Surendranath.	16-3	Gustia K.N. H. E. School
	" Surendranath.	14-4	Shahjadpur H. E. School.
	" Sureschandra.	14	Santipur Municip School.
	" Syamamohan.	12	Giridih H. E. School.
	" Tarasundar	16	Jangipur H. E. School.
	" Umacharan.	16	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Munshi Karimuddin ...	15	Rangpur Zila School.
	Munsi, Purnachandra ...	17-3	Lakshmannath H. E. School.

* Passed in Drawing.

0	Mustaphi, Chunilal ...	14	New Indian School.
	Nag, Jogindranath ...	15-7	Meherpur H. E. School.
	„ Kanailal ...	16	Hindu School.
	„ Nalinikanta ...	15-8	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Nrisinhaprasad ...	14	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rajanikanta ...	18	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	„ Rasiklal ...	17-10	Faridpur Zila School.
	Nageswar Prasad ...	16	Hutwa Eden School.
	Nahapiet, M. M. ...	20-5	Armenian Collegiate School.
	Naharay, Harendralal ...	20	Faridpur Ishan Institution.
0	Nandi, Bhupatimohan ...	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Bhupendranath ...	12	Basirhat H. E. School.
	„ Dulalchand ...	15	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Jogindranath ...	17-4	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Nibaranchandra ...	16-1	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Saratchandra ...	15-11	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	Narashwar Sahay ...	17	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Narayandatt Tripathy ...	16	Buxar H. E. School.
	Narayan Rangrao Alekar*	15	Neill City High School, Nagpur
	Narayen Sinh ...	21	Canadian Mission College, Indore.
0	Narhar Madheo Kaelly ...	16	Raja R. and B. High School, Nagpur.
	Naseeruddin Ahmad ...	14	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	Nath, Atalchandra ...	15	L. M. S. Institution.
	„ Bharatchandra ...	15	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Kshirodchandra ...	17	Feni H E. School.
	„ Muraricharan ...	19	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	Neog, Krishnachandra ...	14-8	Jorhat Government High School.
	Neta, Sebbald ...		St. Joseph's Convent, Moulmein.
	Nilkanth Laxman Fudnavice	16	Neill City High School, Nagpur.
	Nilkant Sadasheo Deshmukh	17-11	Raja R. and B. High School, Nagpur.
70	Niyogi, Abaniprasad ...	14	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	„ Bipinbihari ...	18	Santosh Johnabi School.
	„ Jaminimohan ...	12	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Kaminimohan ...	18	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Nagendranath ...	14	Kuchiakol Radha Institution.
	Pain, Pulinchandra ...	13-5	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Ramchandra ...	16	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	Pal, Binodbihari ...	16-8	Chandrakona Jirat H. E. School.
	„ Bishnucharn ...	16	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	„ Jaladhar ...	18-6	L M. S. Institution.
880	„ Kasichandra ...	15	Chandpur Hasan Ali Jubilee School.
	„ Kshetranath ...	16-1	Borhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Nagendranath ...	15	Calcutta Boys' School.
	„ Nilmani	15-2	Metropolitan Institution, Barabazar Branch.
	„ Rakhalchandra ...	14	Pakur H. E. School.
	„ Ramchandra ...	17	Ramgopalpur P. J. K. High School.
	„ Rukminikanta ...	16	Senhati High School.
	„ Satyakumar ...	16-5	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	Palit, Asutosh ...	16	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	„ Sureschandra ...	15	South Suburban School.
890	Panday, Kalikumar ...	17	Buxar H. E. School.
	Pandeye Anandabihari Verman*	14-3	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Paterson, Winifred* ...		Rangoon Convent High School.
	Patnayak, Haramohan ...	14-6	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	„ Jaganmohan ...	17	Ditto.
	„ Raghubananda ...	15	Katak P. M. Academy.
	Sridhar Patnayak ...	18	Ditto.
	Pattanayak, Praphullachandra. ...	15	Balasore Zila School.
	Pearay Lal ...	18	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Po Chit ...	18-5	Bassein Municipal High School.
900	P. K. Rama Sawmy ...	17-9	Private Student (Roll Jaf. P. 16)
	Poddar, Radhacharan ...	15	Serajganj Banwarilal School.
	Po Yaw ...	18-9	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Pramanik Gaurhari ...	16	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	„ Tejchandra ...	14	Bankura Zila School.
	Purkait, Satischandra ...	15-6	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Srischandra ...	14-10	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	Quyn H. W. ...	16-4	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Radhakrishna ...	16	Gaya Zila School.
	Raghav Rajaram Sonar ...	20	Neill City High School, Nagpur.
910	Raghunandan Prasad ...	16-7	Purnia Zila School.
	Raghunandan Prasad, II	15	Mozaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Rahim Buksh Khan ...	16	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Rai Damodar Prasad ...	14-6	T. K. Ghosh's Academy Bankipur.
	Rajaram Krishna Shadanguley ...	15-3	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Raj Rajivanayan Sahay Sinha ...	16	Chapra Zila School.
	Ramaswamy Krisnaswamy Mudeliar ...	15-8	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Ramabatarprasad Varman	16-5	Mozaffarpur Zila School.
	Rambilas Sahu ...	17	Darbhanga Northbrook School.
	Ramchandra Balaji Polke	17-2	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
920	Ramdhani Sinha ...	17	T. K. Ghosh's Academy Bankipur.
	Ramkrishna Dajee Kamat	16-4	Indore English High School.
	Ram Nirakh Singh ...	16	Begoosarai K. A. H. E. School.
	Randhirparsad ...	17	Buxar H. E. School.
	Randhir Sahay ...	15	Arrah Town School.
	Ranojit Prasad ...	18	Arrah Zila School.
	Ray, Abinashchandra ...	15	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	„ Ambikacharan ...	16-10	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	„ Ambikacharan ...	14-9	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Anathbandhu ...	16	Kisoreganj H. E. School.
930	„ Asutosh ...	15	Bhaita H. E. School.
	„ Asutosh II ...	13	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Aswinikumar ...	17	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	„ Basantakumar ...	11-9	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Batukrishna ...	12	Halisahar H. C. E. School
	„ Bhagabaticharan ...	15-3	L. M. S. Institution.
	„ Bijaykrishna ...	16	Ditto.
	„ Binodbihari ...	15 6	Brajamohan Institution Barisal.
	„ Charuchandra ...	13	Ripon Collegiate School H Branch.
	„ Dhaneswar ...	21-6	Buxar H. E. School.
940	„ Hemchandra* ...	16	Nawab's High School Murshidabad.
	„ Jogendranarayan ...	15	Hindu School.
	„ Kiranchandra ...	15	Madaripur H. E. School.
	„ Kumar Satiskantha ...	14-7	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Kumudininath ...	15	South Suburban School.
	„ Lala Radhakrishna ...	16-8	Jajpur H. E. School.
	„ Manindranath ...	16-6	Ghatal Municipal H. E. School.
	„ Manmathanath ...	16	Uluberia H. E. School.
	„ Matilal	16-4	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Nagendranarayan ...	13-10	Pabna Institution.
950	„ Nirmalchandra ...	15	Metropolitan Institution Bara Bazar Branch.
	„ Prabodhchandra ...	18-8	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	„ Prabodhchandra ...	14-1	Hare School.
	„ Purnansukumar ...	14	Kesab Academy.

* Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Ray, Rajanikanta ...	16-6	Hughli Collegiate School
	" Rajendrachandra ...	18	City Collegiate School M. Branch.
	" Rajendralal ...	17-5	Bogra Zila School.
	" Rajkumar ...	15-1	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	" Ramanmohan ...	17	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Ramgati ...	18-5	Mankar H. E. School
960	" Saratchandra ...	14	Nilphamari H. E. School.
	" Saratchandra ...	16-1	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	" Sasimohan ...	17	Habiganj High School.
	" Satischandra ...	17	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	" Satyakinkar ...	13	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Satyendranath ...	18-3	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	" Surendranath ...	16-6	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Surendranath ...	15-5	Bogra Zila School.
	" Sureschandra ...	15-10	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Tarakeswar ...	14	Rungpur Zila School.
970	" Taranath ...	16-10	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Trailokyanath ...	19	Midnapur Town School.
	" Umeschandra ...	15-8	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Upendrachandra ...	16	Comilla Victoria School.
	Raychaudhuri, Nrityagopal	12-4	Kalighat High School.
	" Prankumar	12	Basirhat H. E. School.
	" Prasaddas	14-3	Barisal H. C. E. School.
	" Prabhatkusum.	17	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	" Ramchandra.	17-4	Khulna Zila School.
	" Sudhirlal ...	16	Baruipur H. C. E. School.
980	Rees, F. J.	17-9	Diocesan Boys' High School, Rangoon.
	R. Laxman Swamy Naidu .	20	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Rudra, Makhanlal ...	16	Albert Collegiate School.
	Sadasheo Govind Patwardhan.	17	Neill City High School, Nagpur.
	Sadasheo Raghoba Sawalatkar *	16	Ditto.
	Sadhu Singha ...	19	Chapra Zila School.
	Saha, Adharchandra ...	15	Sil's Free College.
	" Asutosh ...	17	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Binodlal ...	15	Pabna Zilla School.
	" Jogindralal ...	17	Sirajganj Banwarilal School.
990	" Mahimchandra ...	18-9	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Phanindrakumar ...	15-10	Hare School.
	" Prangopal ...	16-6	Kagram H. E. School.
	" Purnachandra ...	15	Dacca Jubilee School
	" Rashbihari ...	13	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
	" Ramkrishna ...	17	South Suburban School.
	" Sukharanjan ...	16-7	Brajamohun Institution, Barisal.
	Sai, Panchanan ...	14-10	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Saidar Rahaman ...	17-6	Jagatballabhpur H. E. School.
	" Rahman ..	14	Burdwan Municipal School.
1000	S. Alay Ali ...	2[illegible]	Private Student (Roll Cal P. 2.)
	Samanta, Narendranath ...	16-2	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Rakhalchandra ..	16-11	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	San, E. ...	16-6	Baptist College, Rangoon.
	Santra, Mahendranath ...	15-8	Howrah Zila School.
	Sanyal, Hemchandra ...	14-5	Bogra Zila School.
	" Jogindranath ...	17	Chatmohar Sambhunath H. E School
	" Pramathanath ...	18	Sibsagar Government High School
	" Sureschandra ...	15	New Indian School.
	Saradakripa Lala ...	13	Chittagong National Institution
1010	Saradaprasad ...	17	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Sarkar, Akinchan ..	16-6	Chuadanga V. C. H. E. School.
	" Amritalal ...	14-10	Srirampur College.
	" Bhabadeb ...	12-4	Indas H. E. School.
	" Bhujatinath ...	14	Kol C. M. T. Institution.
	" Birendranath ...	16-2	Hindu School.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Sarkar, Brajagopal ...	20-7	Dinajpur Zila School.
	" Jnanendramohan...	14-6	L. M. S. School, Khagra
	" Jogindranath ...	17	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	" Jogindranath ...	15-6	Pabna Zila School.
1020	" Kalidas ...	19	Gosai Durgapur H. E. School.
	" Mahendranath ...	14	B. N. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Mahimaranjan ...	15-8	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Narayandas ...	14-11	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Prabodhchandra ...	12	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	" Ramakanta ...	16	Jangipur H. E. School.
	" Ratikanta ...	16-6	Jangipur H. E. School.
	" Santa ...		Bethune Collegiate School
	" Surendranath ...	15-3	Indas H. E. School.
	" Sureswar* ...	14	Nawab's High School Murshidabad.
1030	" Upendrachandra ...	16-3	Birbhum Zila School.
	Sarma, Abhayacharan ..	17	Murari Chand Collegiate School.
	" Chandrakumar ...	18-1	Habiganj High School.
	" Mahendranath ...	19-4	Ditto.
	" Satischandra ...	19	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	Saw Long Saing ...	17-8	Maulmein Government High and Normal School.
	Saw Tu Poh ...	19-3	Rangoon Collegiate School
	Sein Maung ...	15-10	Ditto.
	Sen, Abanikumar ...	16-9	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Asutosh ...	16	Raj Chandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
1040	" Baradakanta ...	17	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Basantabihari ...	16	L. M. S. Institution.
	" Bijayananda ...	13	Senhati High School
	" Bipinchandra ...	12-5	Chittagong Municipal School.
	" Charuchandra ...	16-1	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	" Chintaharan ...	13	Gaibandha H. E. School.
	" Gatikrishna ...	16-4	Hetampur H. E School.
	" Ghanasyam ...	15	Madaripur H. E. School.
	" Gopaldas ...	13-7	New Indian School.
	" Indubhushan ...	13	Perojpur H. E. School.
1050	" Isanchandra ...	15	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Jajneswar ...	16-11	Brajamohan Institution Barisal.
	" Jogindranath ...	15	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	" Jyotishchandra ...	15	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad.
	" Kiranchandra ...	14	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Krishnachandra ...	13	Midnapur Town School.
	" Kumudchandra ...	16-3	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Manadacharan ...	14-6	Bhanga H. E. School.
	" Manmathanath ...	15	Oriental Seminary.
	" Nibaranchandra ...	15	Kalia H. E. School.
1060	" Nisikanta ...	16-3	Khararia High School.
	" Pramathanath ...	15-8	Jessore Zila School.
	" Ramanimohan ...	15-6	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	" Sailendranath ...	14	Sudhakarpur H. E. School.
	" Saratchandra ...	16-3	Gauhati Government High School.
	" Sureschandra ...	19	Chapra Zila School.
	" Syamacharan ...	13-4	Raja S. K. Institution.
	Sengupta, Anukulchandra	14	Maldaha Zila School.
	" Hemchandra ...	17	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	" Hiralal ...	13	Metropolitan Institution.
1070	" Indubhushan ...	15	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	" Saradacharan ..	17	Kalighat High School.
	" Saradaprasad ...	15-3	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Satischandra ...	16-5	Noakhali R. K. Jubilee School
	" Saurindramohan	12	Serajganj Banwarilal School.
	" Surendranath ...	15	Senhati High School.
	Senmajumdar, Prabinchandra ...	17-1	Habiganj High School.
	Sequeira, J. X. ...	18-1	St Francis de Sale's School, Nagpur.
	Scrivener, S. A. ...	16-1	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Set, Kangalicharan ...	14-8	Hughli Collegiate School.
1080	" Saratbhusan ...	15-6	Century Collegiate School.
	Sham Behary	16-1	Patna Collegiate School.

Passed in Drawing.

	Shamsuddin Hossain ...	14	New Indian School
	Shankar Chintaman Fadke	29-6	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Shapoor Kadar Syud Hussan Meerza	18-3	St. Xavier's College.
	Shaikh Mohamad Manowar Ali.	18	Ranchi Zila School.
	Shaw, M.		Private Student (Roll Pat F P. 1).
	Sheik Erfan Sarkar ...	15-7	Bagati H. E. School.
	Sheocharan Lal ..	24-5	Teacher (Roll Pat. T I.)
	Shwe Mra Aung* ...	16	Akyab Government High School.
1090	Shwe Tu	19-10	Maulmeen Government High Normal School.
	Siddiq Ahmad ...	18-9	Patna Collegiate School.
	Sikdar, Debendranath ...	15-2	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Jaygopal ...	16	Sil's Free College.
	" Srischandra ...	14	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Sil, Asutosh	15	Nawab Abdul Gany's Free School.
	" Balaram	18	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Srischandra ...	14-10	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Thakurlal ...	15	Hooghly Branch School.
	Singheshwara Prasad ...	18-1	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary
1100	Jagabandhu Singh ...	16	Puri Zila School
	Sinha, Akshaykumar ...	17	City Collegiate School.
	" Banwari ...	20	Darbhanga Raj School
	" Bhubaneswar ...	17	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipore.
	" Bimalacharan ...	13-6	Bihar H. E. School.
	" Kalikaprasad ...	15-9	Ditto
	" Kisoriprasad ...	20	Bihar National Collegiate School.
	" Prakaschandra ...	18	Bhastara H. E. School.
	" Rajkumar ...	17	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipore
	" Saratchandra ...	17-6	Kuchkuchia W. M. H. School.
1110	" Satkari ...	16	Simla Bengal Academy.
	Sita Ram	16-10	Saran Academy.
	Sivanandan Prasad ...	13	Arrah Zila School.
	Slamatula	18-6	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	S. M. Zahiruddin Kazmi ...	16-6	Arrah K. J. Academy
	Som, Iswarchandra ...	19-10	Sylhet Government High School.
	" Rebatiraman ...	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	Stark, A. R.* ...	15-11	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
	Starling, E. J. ...	15-8	St. Patrick's High School Asansol.
	Stickney, J. ...	16	Jaffna College.
1120	Stotesbury, H. O. W. ...	17-11	St. Xavier's College.
	Sur, Jaminikanta ...	19	Madaripur H. E. School.
	" Nibaranchandra ...	14	Noakhali Zila School.
	Syamacharan ...	15-6	Barrackpur Government School.
	Surya Prasad* ...	19	Chapra Zila School.
	Syamkrishna Sahya* ...	13-9	Ranchi Zila School.
	Syed Abdul Waheed ...	16-5	Calcutta Madrasa.
	" Ameer Ali ...	13	City Collegiate School.
	" Buderuddin ...	16	T. K. Ghosh's Academy Bankipur.
	" Gulam Muhammad	17	Free Church Institution Nagpur.
1130	" Mohamed Kazim ...	16-11	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Muhammad Isa ...	23-4	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	" Noorul Hassan ...	21-2	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Shamsul Huq ...	16-5	St. Xavier's College.
	" Zakir Hussain ...	17	T. K. Ghosh's Academy Bankipur.
	Talapatra, Anandakisor ...	15-6	Sarail Annada H. E School.
	Tamizuddin Sarkar ...	12	Seraganj Banwarila School.
	Tapee Prasad Ramaddin ...	16	Neill City High School, Nagpur.
	Tarafdar Saratchandra ...	18	Teota Academy.
	T. C. Thungavaloo Pillay ...	15-7	St. Paul's High School Rangoon.
1140	Thampapillai Tambipillai ...	20-6	Jaffna Hindu College.
	T. G. Kumaresamy ...	17-5	Private Student (Rol Ja P. 10.)
	Thakur Krishnakinkar ...	19	Banwaribad H. E. School
	" Prasad ...	16-6	Gaya Zila School.
	Thirimanue D. W. S. ...	17	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Tissendie W. ...	15-1	St. Xavier's College.
	Tiwari Baneswarprasad ...	19	T. N. Jubilee Collegiat School.
	Triboni Prasad ...	17	Chapra Zila School.
	Upadhya Badrinath ...	21	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Vaitilingam Kumarasawmy	18-10	Jaffna Central College.
1150	Venkatesh Madhao Deshpandy.*	17	Neill City High School Nagpur.
	V. Rangia Naidoo ...	17-1	Private Student (Roll Ja P. 18)
	Wasudeo Hurbaji Dhubey	16	Neill City High School.
	Wee Hain ...	16-2	St. Patrick's Institution Maulmein.
	Wijeyagoonewardena E ..	16	Trinity College, Kandy.
1155	Wilson G. H. F. ...	15	Bishop Cotton School Simla.

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Abdul Aziz	20	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipore.
	Abdul Ghaffar ...	15	Arrah Zila School.
	Abdul Ghafoo ...	16	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Abdul Hafeez ...	15-9	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Abdul Hafiz	18	Dacca Madrasa.
	Abdul Hussain ...	18	Nitrokona Dutt H. E. School.
	Abdul Jabbar ...	15	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Abu Muhammad Fazlul Basit.	13	Dacca Pogose School.
	Acharyya, Krishnakumar ...	15	Ditto.
10	" Saradacharan ...	16	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	" Satischandra ...	15	Kumarkhali M. N. H E School.
	Adak, Jogindranath ...	16-3	L. M S Institution.
	Adeluddin Ahmod ...	17	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Adhikari, Kantichandra ...	14-3	Abaipur Ramsundar Institution.
	" Susilkrishna ...	14-6	Purulia Zila School.
	Adhya, Gaurmohan ...	14-5	Calcutta Boys' School.
	" Krishnalal ...	15	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Afazuddin Mia ...	17	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	Ahmad Hussain ...	18	Chapra Zila School.
20	Aich, Ramanikanta ...	16-5	Noakhali R. K. Jubilee School.
	Aikath, Gokulchandra* ...	18	Chaibassa Zila School.
	Ali Afzal ...	20	Dacca Madrasa.
	Almeida, J. E. ...	18-2	Canadian Mission College Indore.
	Ambika Prasad ...	18	Buxar H E. School.
	Ambika Prasad ...	14-6	T. N. Jubilee Collegiat School.
	Ameer Hassan ...	16-4	Bihar National Collegiat School.
	Amiruddin Ahmad ...	17-8	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	A. Ponnampalam ...	16-4	Jaffna College.
	A. Raja Malleshwar Rao Naidu.	17-2	Free Church Institution Nagpur.
30	Arathoon, J. S. ...	18-11	Armenian Collegiat School.
	Asborne, J. W. ...	18-3	Jaffna Central College.
	Audh Behari Saran Panday	18	Chapra Institution.
	Ayodhyapershad ...	15-9	Gaya Shahebganj School
	Aziz Islam	16-3	Patuakhali J. H. E School.
	Bachhubihari Panday ...	18	Hutwa Eden School.
	Bagchi, Harinath ...	12-6	Pabna Zila School.
	Bagram, D. J. ...	15-10	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling
	Baksi, Bholanath ...	19-6	General Assembly's Institution.
	Balabir Prasad ...	14	Arrah Zila School.
40	Baldeo Prasad ...	15-11	Muzaffarpur Mookerjee' Seminary.
	Baldevanarayan ...	15-8	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Balmukund Panda ...	15-8	Sambalpur H. School.
	Balwant Jageshwar Ghate*	16-11	Neill City School, Nagpu

* Passed in Drawing.

	Banda, W. K. ...	18-11	St Thomas' College, Colombo
	Bandyopadhyay, Akhilchandra.	13	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	" Akinchan	18	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	" Anathbandhu	18-11	Barisal Zila School.
	" Anukulchandra	14	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Anurupchandra.	16	Ripon Collegiate School.
50	" Aswinikumar.	19-2	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Atuleswar	16	Raniganj H. E School.
	" Basantakumar.	17	Faridpur Ishan Institution
	" Bhabanath	18-9	Kalighat High School.
	" Bhabanikanta.	15-4	Arrah Zila School.
	" Bipinbihari	17	City Collegiate School.
	" Brahmabrata.*	12	Arrah Zila School.
	" Debendranath.	18	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Durgacharan.	13 6	Oriental Seminary.
	" Durgadas	14-8	Searsole H. E School.
60	" Durgadas	15	Jamalpur H. C. E. School
	" Gangadhar	15	Amta H E. School.
	" Girindranath.	14	Hazaribagh Zilla School.
	" Gokulkrishna.	15-6	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Haridas	17	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	" Harisahay	15-9	South Suburban School.
	" Hemchandra.	17	Midnapore Town School.
	" Hridaygopal	16	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Jatindramohan.	17	Samastipur H E. School
	Jatindranath.	14-9	Aryya Mission Institution.
	" Jatindranath.	17	Habiganj High School.
70	" Jogeschandra.	14	St. Mary's Institution.
	" Joguath	15	Kidderpore Institution.
	" Jyotirmay	14-8	Indas H E. School.
	" Kiranchandra.	16	Sodepur H. E. School.
	" Kshetramohan.	15	Barasat Govt. School.
	" Kumudinikanta.	15-3	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal
	" Mohanlal	13	Ripon Collegiate School. K. Branch.
	" Nagendranath	16	Baranagore. Victoria School.
	" Narendranath.	18	Bhagalpur Zilla School.
80	" Nareschandra.	16-10	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Nikunjabihari.	19	Pabna Zilla School.
	" Panchanan	14-6	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Panchusahay.	14-2	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Pasupati	15	Jahanabad H. E School.
	" Phanibhushan.	16	Ilshoba-Mondlye School.
	" Probodhchandra	12	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Prabodhkumar	13-4	Niboohia H. E. School.
	" Pulinbihari	16-6	Bankura Zilla School.
	" Ramanimohan.	21	Private student (Pat P. 3.)
90	" Ramanath	17-2	Birbhum Zilla School.
	Bandyopadhay, Sachindranath.	14	Telinipara Bhadreswar School
	" Satyaprasad	16-10	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	" Surendranath	15	Nimta H. E. School.
	" Sureschandra	14	Rowile High School.
	Bandyopadhay, Syamapada	15-3	New Indian School.
	" Tinkari ...	13 3	Munshiganj H. E.
	Bankey Behary Lall ...	18	Darbhanga Raj Scho
	Baptist, W C. ...	15-1	St. Xavier's College.
	Barma, Hiralal ...	17	Rajshahi Collegiate S
100	Barman, Atulchandra ...	18	Brahmanbaria A. E. School.
	" Madanmohan ...	17	Berhampore Colle School.
	Barori, Satischandra ...	15	Bajrajogini H. E. Sc
	Basak, Saratchandra ...	15	Nawab Abdul Gany's School.
	Basu, Atalbihari ...	16	Santipur Municipal Sc
	" Baradaprasana ...	18	Brajamohan Institu Barisal.
	" Bijaygopal ...	17-2	Bahirdia High School.
	" Binodbihari ...	15	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Bipinbihari ...	16	B. N. Institution, Calc
	" Bipinbihari ...	16	City Collegiate School Branch.
110	" Birendranath ...	15-7	Hooghly Collegiate Sc
	" Bisweswar* ...	14	Naral Victoria Colleg School
	" Durganath ...	18	Rajchandra Colleg School, Barisal.
	" Dwijendralal ...	16	City Collegiate Sc S Branch.
	" Goshthabihari ...	12	Basirhat H. E. School.
	" Harendrakrishna ...	14	New Indian School.
	" Hiralal ...	14	Naral Victoria Colleg School.
	" Jaysankar .	16	New Indian School.
	" Jogeschandra ...	16-6	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Jogindranath ...	13-2	New Indian School.
120	" Kshirodlal .	15-10	Ravenshaw Colleg School.
	Kuladachandra ..	15	Garbeta H. E. School.
	" Manmathakumar ...	19-1	Howrah Zila School.
	" Manmathakumar ...	17	Longon H. E. School.
	" Nagendranath ...	17	Basirhat H. E. School.
	" Narayanchandra .	16	Calcutta Training Acade
	" Narayanchandra ...	15	Howrah Zila School.
	" Nripendrachandra ...	15-3	New Indian School.
	" Parbaticharan ...	17-4	Calcutta Anglo-V Institution.
	" Phakirchandra ...	16	T. K. Ghosh's Acade Bankipore.
130	" Pramathanath ...	14	Narail Victoria Colleg School.
	" Pramathanath (Jr.)...	17-11	Midnapore Colleg School.
	" Raicharan ...	15	Pirojpur H. E. School.
	" Saratchandra ...	16	Brajamohan Institut Barisal.
	" Satischandra ...	16	Metropolitan Institutio
	" Satischandra ..	13	Burdwan Raj Colleg School.
	" Satischandra ..	16	Tamluk Hamilton Schc
	" Satischandra ..	19-5	City Collegiate School.
	" Sureschandra ...	16	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Surendramohan ...	14-2	Motihari Zila School.
140	" Surendranath ...	15-6	Central Collegiate Scho
	" Upendrakrishna ..	14	Kesab Academy.
	Basharuttuddin Abdul Tahir.	11	Armenian Colleg School.
	Batabyal, Narendranath ...	16-11	Calcutta Aryan Institut
	" Pramathanath ...	15-9	M. A. A. School, Patna
	Bellew, F. W. ...	19-1	Doveton College.
	Benimadhab Prasad ...	14-4	Gaya Zila School.
	Bhagwat Sinha ...	18	Muzaffarpur Zila Schoo
	Bhanja, Dwijendranath ...	16	Metropolitan Institutior
	Bhatta, Kshitischandra ...	19	Jenkin's School, Coo Behar.
150	Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar.	21	Ichchapur H. E. School.
	" Ambicacharan.	23-8	Teacher, (Roll Syl. T. 2)
	" Asutosh ...	16	Metropolitan Institution
	" Aswinikumar.	16	Barisal Zila School.
	" Basantakumar.	16	Kalighat High School.
	" Basantakumar.	14-8	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Benigopal	15	Kushtia H. E. School.
	" Bidhinath	17-6	Dibrugarh High School

* Passed in Drawing.

	Bhattacharyya, Brajamohan	15-3	Hooghly Branch School.
	" Chandrakumar	19	Comilla Victoria School.
	" Debidas ...	16	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	" Durgapada	14-3	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Hemantakumar.	17-11	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Jagatbandhu.	17	Chittagong H. E. School.
	" Jatindramohan.	14	Ranchi Zila School.
	" Jibannarayan.	17	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
	" Jnanendranath.	15-3	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Kamalapati.	17	Naihati Mahendra School.
	" Mohitchandra.	15	Hooghly Branch School.
	" Nalinaksha	16	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
0	" Nandagopal.	16-1	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Pramathanath.	16	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	" Pramathanath.	15-11	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	" Prangobinda.	14	Kurigram H. E School.
	" Rasbihari	16-6	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	" Saratchandra.	17-5	City Collegiate School.
	" Sasibhushan.	14-6	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	" Satischandra.	19	Private student (Dac. p. 3.)
	" Satischandra.	18	Comilla Zila School.
	" Surendranath.	17-6	Gobardenga H. E. School.
10	" Syamasankar.	15	Manikganj H. C. E. School.
	Bhaumik, Kedarnath ...	14	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	" Mathuranath ..	16	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Umeschadra ...	15	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	Bhuia, Sasibhushan ...	19	Calcutta Academy
	Bhunia, Utpalcharan ...	16-9	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	Bhuyan, Bhuram ...	20	Tezpur High School.
	Birbarnarayan Sahay ...	17	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Bishwambhar Lal ...	15	Gaya Sahibganj School.
	Biswas, Asimanath ...	19-6	Bankura Zila School
10	" Hiralal ...	16	Chuadanga V. J. H. E. School.
	" Janakiballabh ...	16	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Jatindranath ...	15	Ranaghat H. E School.
	" Lakshmipati ..	17	Nawab's H. School, Murshidabad.
	" Mahendranath ...	16	Kushtia H. E. School
	" Mukundalal ..	15	Raja S. K. Institution.
	" Nripendrakrishna	12-3	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Prabhatchandra ...	16-1	Barisal Zila School
	" Prabodhkumar ...	19	C. M. S. Boys' High School.
	" Prakritinath ...	22	Private Student (Dac. P. 1).
00	" Purnachandra ...	18	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Rajendranath ...	15-2	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	Bit, Batabari ...	17-4	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	Blake, W. C. ..	15-11	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Bolak Chand ...	17-4	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	Borges, J. P.* ...	18 8	St. Francis de Sale's School, Nagpur.
	Botegne, C. A. ...	17-10	Trinity College, Kandy
	Brahmadeo Narayan, I ...	19-6	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Brijnandan Sahay ...	18	Gaya Zila School.
	Brown, J. ...	16-5	St. Joseph's High School.
210	Burbidge, G. C. ...	16-2	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Burgess, Mary ...	.	Rangoon Convent High School.
	B. Venket Ratnam Nayudu	19-2	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Chakladar, Bhubanmohan	16	Chandpur Hosain Ali Jub. School.
	Chakrabarti, Akshaykumar	16	Rajagram A. S. School.
	" Anantadeb	17	Raja S. K. Institution.
	" Asutosh ..	16	Sils' Free College.
	" Charuchandra	20	Calcutta Academy.
	" Gopalchandra	19	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	" Haricharan ...	15	Monghyr Vic. Jub. School
220	" Judunath ...	14-4	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Jagunmohan	13	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Jitendramohan.	14-5	Comilla Zila School.
	" Jnanendrachandra..	16	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Jogeschandra	15	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	" Jogindramohan.	17-4	Khulna Zila School.
	" Jogindranarayan.	15	Puthia H. E School.
	" Kalimohan ...	16	Netrokona Dutt H. E School.
	" Kanailal ...	18	Harinavi H. S. School.
	" Mahimaranjan	16-6	Dinajpur Zila School.
230	" Mahindranath	15-6	L. M. S. Institution.
	" Manoranjan ...	15-5	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Mohinimohan	13	Hooghly Branch School.
	" Niradbhushan	15	Albert College School.
	" Purnachandra	16	Senhati High School.
	" Raicharan ...	17	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	" Rajendralal...	12-5	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Rajkisor ...	17	Chittagong Municipal School.
	" Ramananda	17-6	Purulia Zila School.
	" Rameschandra	18-4	Mankar H. E. School.
240	" Saratchandra	16	Chatmohar S. H. E School.
	" Satischandra	17	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	" Satyacharan*	15-5	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Shasthicharan	16	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Surendranath	15	City Collegiate School, M Branch.
	" Surendranath	17	Netrokona Dutt H. E School.
	" Tarapada ..	13	Kalia H. E School.
	" Umeschandra	14	Rowile High School.
	" Umeschandra	15-6	Sarail Annada H. E School.
	Chanda, Matilal ...	15	Hashara K. K. School.
250	Chandra, Kisorimohan ..	20-6	L M. S. School, Khagra.
	Chattopadhyay, Anangamohan.	16	Chandpur Hasanali Jubilee School.
	" Annadaprasad.	14-3	Hooghly Collegiate School
	" Anukulchandra.	14	Bansbaria H. E. School.
	" Atindranath	17	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	" Bhuteschandra.	18	Khulna Zila School.
	" Bishnupada	17-2	Rayna Entrance School.
	" Bisweswar	17	Senhati High School.
	" Chintaharan	21-5	Munshiganj H. E. School
	" Girijabhushan.	16-9	General Assembly's Institution.
260	" Harilal ...	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Haripada ...	17	Srirampur Union Institution.
	" Haripada ...	18	Purbasthali Victoria Institution.
	" Hiralal ...	18	Baharu H. E. School.
	" Hrishikesh	18-5	Mankar H. E. School.
	" Jnanendranath.	14	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Jyotiprakas	17-5	Arya Mission Institution.
	" Lalitmohan	17-3	Naihati Mahendra School.
	" Lalitmohan	15-10	Chapra Zila School.
	" Mahimananda.	17-8	Sudhakarpur H. E. School
270	" Manmohan	17	Janai Training School.
	" Nagendrachandra.	16-5	Hooghly Collegiate School
	" Nagendranath.	18	Midnapore Town School.
	" Praphullachandra.	15	Sudhakarpur H. E. School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Chattopadhyay, Purnachandra.	18	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
	,, Rajendranath.	16	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Sachindrakumar.	17	Lakshimpur H. E. School.
	,, Sarasibhusan.	15	Kesab Academy.
	,, Saratchandra.	14	Kidderpore Institution.
	,, Sorojnath	16-2	Sil's Free College.
280	,, Taranimohan.	16	Baranagar Victoria School.
	,, Upendranath.	21-4	Private Student (Cal. P. 1).
	Chaudhuri, Atulkrishna ...	17-5	Kuchkuchia W. M. H. School.
	,, Bhabendranath	15-8	Baharu H. E. School.
	,, Bholanath ...	14	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	,, Bijaykrishna ...	14-6	L. M. S. Institution.
	,, Birendranath ...	15	Hooghly Branch School.
	,, Dwarkanath ...	17	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	,, Gokulchandra	16	Sailkopa H. E. School.
	,, Hemchandra ...	18 5	Bogra Zila School.
290	,, Kedarnath ...	18	City College School, M. Branch.
	,, Lalitmohan ...	17	New Indian School.
	,, Nagendralal ...	13	Chittagong National Institution.
	,, Nagendranath	17	Sylhet National Institution.
	,, Narendranath	17-8	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	,, Pramadagobinda.	16	Pabna Institution.
	,, Pramodlal ...	14	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	,, Purnachandra	14	Midnapore Town School.
	,, Radhakanta ...	17-5	Malda Zila School.
	,, Saradaprasad...	18-1	Nabadwip Hindu School.
300	,, Sureschandra...	15	Sonamukhi Jubilee School.
	,, Chhattoo Lal ...	19	Chapra Zilla School.
	,, Chhunnu Lal ..	16-6	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	,, Choung Koung	18.	St. Paul's High School Rangoon.
	Chinal E. B. ...	14-7	Calcutta Boys' School.
	Chinchalkar Waman Lakshman.	13-11	Raja R. & B High School, Nagpur.
	C. Lakshminarayana Iyer...	16-6	Private Student (Roll Jaff P. 18.)
	C. M. Ismail ...	18	City School, Colomboo.
	Champion C. R. ...	20-9	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Cullen S. W. ...	16-9	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
310	Dabiruddin Mahomed ...	18	Kendrapara High School.
	Damodar Maroti Bakre* ...	14	Neill City School Nagpur.
	Das, Ambikaprasad ...	16-1	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
	,, Asutosh ...	16-5	Burdwan Municipal School
	,, Bankimbihari ...	18-1	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	,, Bhujangabhushan ...	14-5	L. M. S. Institution.
	,, Bhushanchandra ...	16	Bangabasi Collegiate School
	,, Biswambhar ...	20	Balasore Zila School.
	,, Chaitanyacharan ...	20 5	Habiganj High School.
	,, Chintamani ...	15-4	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
320	,, Digendrachandra ...	18-7	Kalia H. E. School.
	,, Durgacharan ...	16-2	T. K. Ghose's Academy, Bankipore.
	,, Gurucharan ...	16-2	Chittagong H. E. School.
	,, Jaganmohan ...	19	Sil's Free College.
	,, Jatindranath ...	14-5	Shajadpur H. E. School.
	,, Jaygopal ...	17	Memari V. M. Institution.
	,, Jogindrachandra, II ...	13	Agartala H. School.
	,, Jogindrachandra ...	17	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Jogindrakrishna ...	16	Century Collgiate School.
	,, Jogindranath ...	14	Tangail, Bindubasini School.
330	,, Kailaschandra ...	17	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	,, Kaliprasad ...	18	Dasghara H. E. School.
	,, Kaminikumar ...	16	Maulvi Bazar, H. School, Sylhet.
	Das, Kaminikumar ...	17	Comilla Zila School.
	,, Kshetranath ...	16	Pakaur H. E. School.
	,, Mahimchandra ...	18	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	,, Nagendranath * ...	18	Gaya Town School.
	,, Nilmani ...	17-4	Bajrajogini H. E. School
	,, Pramathanath ...	15	Kidderpore Institution.
	,, Pramathanath ...	15-5	Bankura Zila school.
340	,, Pyari mohan ...	16	Dhalla H. School.
	,, Radhikamohan ...	12	Bajrajogini H. E. School
	,, Rajkumar ...	13	Chittagong Municipal School.
	,, Saratkumar ...	15	South Suburban School
	,, Srischandra ...	14	Kalia H. E. School.
	,, Swaprakaschandra ...	17	Albert Collegiate School
	,, Trilochan ...	12-7	Moyurbhanj H. E. School
	Dasghosh, Amulyadhan ...	16-6	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
	Dasgupta Brajendranath	16-6	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Dineschandra	16-6	Dinajpur Zila School.
350	,, Jatindramohan	16	L. M. S. Institution.
	,, Lalitchandra ...	17	Dacca Jubilee School.
	,, Mahendralal ...	17	Century Collegiate School
	,, Nisikanta ...	16	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Datta, Ambikacharan ...	17	Maulavi Bazar H. School Sylhet.
	,, Amulyanath ...	15 4	Hare School.
	,, Anandachandra ...	16	Chandpur Hasanali School
	,, Bankimchandra ...	18-11	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	,, Baradakanta ...	18	Kaliganj H. E. School.
	,, Basantakumar ...	15-10	Howrah Zila School.
360	,, Bhupatinath ...	18	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	,, Binaykrishna ...	15-2	L. M. S. Institution.
	,, Dwijendranath ...	15	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	,, Garupada ...	14	Gaya-Sahibganj School.
	,, Haricharan ...	18	Palamau Zila School.
	,, Harimohan ...	17	Brahmanbaria H. E. School.
	,, Harimohan ...	16	Munshiganj H. E. School
	,, Jatindramohan ...	15-6	Purulia Zila School.
	,, Kiranchandra ...	16-6	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Kumudnath ...	15	Pabna Institution.
370	,, Manmathanath ...	15-4	Hooghly Collegiate School
	,, Nagendranath ...	17	Metropolitan Institution
	,, Nalinbihari ...	16-10	Hare School.
	,, Nalinikumar ...	17-5	Brajamohan Institution Barisal.
	,, Nandalal ...	15-1	Chinsura F. C. Institution
	,, Nanigopal ...	14-1	Jaynagar Institution.
	,, Nirmalchandra ...	15-1	St. Xavier's College.
	,, Prasannachandra ...	20	Sylhet National Institution
	,, Radhikaprasad ...	16	Century Collegiate School
	,, Rajendrachandra ...	15	Dacca Jubilee School.
380	,, Rasbihari ...	17-9	Aryya Mission Institution
	,, Rebatiraman ...	18	Maulavi Bazar H. E. School, Sylhet.
	,, Saradagobinda ...	18	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	,, Satischandra ...	16-2	Comilla Zila School.
	,, Tulsicharan ...	19	Metropolitan Institution
	Daud Ekka*	16	Ranchi Zila School.
	David, D.	15-6	St. Paul's High School Rangoon.
	D. A. Wickrama Singha...	20	Buddhist High School Kandy.
	D'Costa, G.	17-10	St. Joseph's High School
	D. D. Ranasinha ...	17-10	Buddhist High School Kandy.
390	De, Gobindacharan ...	20	Dacca Collegiate School
	,, Jagatchandra ...	15	Dacca Jubilee School.
	,, Jnanendranath ...	19	Bishtupur H. E. School.
	,, Jogindranath ...	17	Chandrakona-Jirat H. E. School.
	,, Lalmohan ...	16-5	Dibrugarh High School.
	,, Manindrachandra ...	14	City Collegiate School, M. Branch,
	,, Ramsaran ...	17	Karimganj High School
	,, Surendrakumar ...	15	Metropolitan Institution
	,, Susilchandra ...	16-6	Chakdighi S. P. Institution.
	,, Thakakrishna ...	17-5	Birbhum Zila School.
400	Deb, Upendrachandra ...	18	Kaliganj H. E. School.
	Debi Prasad ...	21	Tikari H. C. E. School.
	De Silva, A. W. A. ...	16-3	Jaffna Central College.

* Passed in Drawing.

	De Silva, S.	18-2	St. Thomas' College Colombo.
	Dhar, Satischandra	16-6	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	Dhupi, Benimadhab	16-6	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Dikshit Durgaprasad	21	Canadian Mission College, Indore.
	Dedh Malla Nandi	18-9	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipore.
	Deonandan Singh	19	Saran Academy.
	D. S. Velupillai	16	Jaffna College.
10	Enda, Sasimohan	19-8	Shillong Government High School.
	E. Sandasham	24-5	Teacher. (Roll Ran. T. 6)
	Fakirchand Ram	17-10	Samastipur H. E. School.
	Fazlul Karim	16	Calcutta Boys' School.
	Gadadhar Prasad	15-6	Gaya-Sahibganj School.
	Ganesh Kasinath Kelker	19-8	Canadian Mission College, Indore.
	Ganesh Mahadeo Modak	18	Indore English High School.
	Gangadhar Annaji Tendulkar.	16	Raja R. & B. High School, Nagpur.
	Gangopadhyay, Abinaschandra.	14	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Amritalal	16-6	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.
	" Annadacharan.	19	Khararia High School.
	" Bansagopal	16	Matibari Zila School.
	" Bibhutibhusan.	16	Khararia High School.
	" Charuchandra.	14-5	L. M. S. Institution.
	" Jaminikanta	15	Hashara K. K. School.
	" Haribhusan.	15	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Haripada	15-8	Bally Rivers Thompson School i
	" Nakuleswar	16	Naral Vctoria Collegiate School.
	" Pasupati	15	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Satkari	15	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
0	" Saradeb	16	South Suburban School.
	Ganpat Hanmant Rao Powar.*	18	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Gauri Shankar	16	Purnia Zila School.
	Gaya Prasad	13-6	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Ghatak, Bhabaninath	15	Purulia Zila School.
	" Panchanan	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Abhaschandra	13	Oriental Seminary.
	" Akshaykumar	19	Raj Chandra Collegiate School, Barisal.*
	" Amarabati	...* ...	Free Church Normal School.
	" Ardhendunath	16	Dacca Jubilee School.
0	" Asutosh	17	Kidderpore Institution.
	" Banamali	17-9	Aryya Mission Institution.
	" Biharilal	16	New Indian School.
	" Bijaybhusan	17	Kalighat High School.
	" Bijaylal	16	Madaripur H. E. School.
	" Bibhutibhushan	17	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Bipinbihari	15	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	" Bipinbihari	17	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.
	" Biseswar	16-5	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	" Brajanath	16	Rajagram A. S. School.
0	" Harakumar	15	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	" Haripada	15	Nimta H. E. School.
	" Hemchandra	16-5	Sylhet Government High School.
	" Hemendralal	18-5	Bhagyakulo H. E. School.
	" Jatindranath	15	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Jatindranath	15	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Jatindranath	18	Ilsoba-Mondlye School.
	" Jibankrishna	15-11	Hare School.
	" Jnanendumohan	15	Manikganj H. C. E. School.
	" Jnanendranath	17-8	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
0	" Jnanendranath	13	New Indian School.
	" Jnanendranath	15	Shillong Government High School.
	" Jnanendranath	18-1	Balasore Zila School.
	Ghosh, Jugalkisor	15-8	Bagati H. E. School.
	" Kalipada	17	Harinavi A. S. School.
	" Kaliprasanna	15	Pabna Institution.
	" Kaminikumar	18	Chittagong Municipal School
	" Kedarnath	16	Dumka Zila School.
	" Kesabchandra	14	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
	" Kiranchandra	14	Dacca Jubilee School.
470	" Kiranchandra	15-6	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Kshirodchandra	17	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.
	" Lalitkumar	16	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Lalmohan	16	Brahmanbaria A. H. E. School.
	" Manilal	15	Magura H. E. School.
	" Manimohan	16-6	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
	" Mohanchandra	16	Madaripur H. E. School.
	" Mohinimohan	15	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Narendrakrishna	15-4	South Suburban School.
	" Narendranath	20	Bagbazar Model School.
480	" Nayanranjan	14-11	Hare School.
	" Nirmalchandra	13	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Panchanan	16-1	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Parasnath	17	Hindu School.
	" Prabhaskanta	17	Nator Municipal H. School.
	" Prabodhchandra	15	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Purnachandra	18	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Radhikaprasad	15	New Indian School.
	" Radhikaraman	15	Manikganj H. C. E. School.
	" Rajanikanta	14	Jara H. E. School.
490	" Rajendrakisor	14	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Ramnath	17	Garbeta H. E School.
	" Saradaprasad	18	Rayna Entrance School.
	" Saratchandra	15	Satkhira P. N. H. E. School.
	" Sarojnath	15-5	Howrah Zila School.
	" Satindramohan	17	Kesab Academy
	" Srischandra	18	Manikganj H. C. E School.
	" Subodhchandra	15-5	Bankura Zila School.
	" Sudhansubhushan	14	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	" Surendranath	16	B. M. S Institution.
500	" Surendranath	16	Tezpur High School.
	" Sureschandra	16-7	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	" Suryyanarayan	18	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Syamabinod	16	Rajagram A S School.
	" Syamaprasanna	16	Pirojpur H. E. School.
	" Tarapada	16	Basirhat H. E. School.
	" Taraprasanna	12	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	" Upendra Nath	15	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	Ghosha, Bharatasri	19-6	Hindu School.
	Ghoshal Bipradas	17	Katwa H. E. School.
510	" Hrishikes	15-6	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
	" Jibanchandra	18	Sudhakarpur H. E. School.
	" Pasupati	16	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Gohain Padmakanta	20	Sibsagar Government High School.
	Golwalker Sitaram Narayen.	18-10	Indore English High School.
	Goswami, Jitendranath	14-6	Chatra H. E. School.
	" Krishnachandra	18	Dhalla High School.
	" Govind Chintaman Joglekar.	20	Neill City School, Nagpur.
	Greene, A. H.	15-7	St. Xavier's College.
	Guha, Bimalchandra	17-1	Dacca Collegiate School.
520	" Debendranath	17	Raja S. K. Institution.
	" Hemantakumar	14	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	" Hemchandra	15	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Jatindramohan	17	Raja S. K. Institution.
	" Jogeschandra	16	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	" Manomohan	15-8	Noakhali R. K. Jubilee School.
	" Umeschandra	16	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	Gui, Surendrachandra	14	New Indian School.
	Gunwant Lal Dass	20	Private student (Pat P. 10).

* Passed in Drawing.

	Gupta, Amulyachandra ...	17	Narayanganj H. E. School.
530	„ Ashutosh ...	14-6	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Atulkrishna ...	15-10	Halisahar H. C. E. School.
	„ Bhabatosh ...	17	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad
	„ Jatindranath ...	15	Kidderpore Institution.
	„ Jnanchandra ...	15-9	Dumka Zila School.
	„ Kalipada ...	17	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Manindramohan ...	16	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Nripendranath ...	14-6	Bihar H. E. School.
	„ Phanindrakrishna ...	15	New Indian School.
	„ Rasikchandra ...	17-5	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal
540	„ Siddheswar ...	16	City Collegiate School.
	Guru Prasad	17	Arrah Zila School.
	Hadyatar Rahman Khan ...	16	Chittagong H E. School
	Hajra, Kalipada ...	16	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	„ Nagendranath ...	16	Chakdighi S P. Institution.
	Haldar, Ramkrishna ...	16	South Suburban School.
	„ Saurindranath ...	15	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	Hariharprasada ...	14-5	Arrah K J. Academy.
	Harbans Sahay ...	14-2	Ditto.
	Hari Kesheo Raole* ...	17	Neil City Hi h School, Nagpur.
550	Haril Prasad	18	Saran Academy.
	Hardingham, H. ...	15-7	Doveton College.
	Hotz, H.	16	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Highcasony, S. C. ...	18-8	Armenian Collegiate School.
	Hpo Myo*	17-8	Maulmein Government High and Normal School.
	Imamuddin Hyder ...	15-11	Patna City School.
	Indra, Ganeschandra ...	16	Goalunda High School.
	Jagadiswar Prasad ...	19	South Suburban School.
	Jagannath Parshad ...	14-4	Chapra Institution.
	J. A. Gnanapragasam ...	18-7	St. John's College, Jaffna.
560	Jaikrishna Wasudeo Kardale.	16	Neill City High School, Nagpur.
	Jai Prithvi Bahadur ...	18-3	Darbar School, Nepal.
	Jampa Bolokam ...	16-8	St. Patrick's Institution, Maulmein.
	J. A. Muthuwaloe ...	18-8	St. John's College, Jaffna.
	Jaynarayan Babu ...	17-2	Purulia Zila School.
	Jha, Gadadharprasad ...	20	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Harinandan ...	20-9	Mukerjee's Seminary, Muzaffarpur.
	Jnanendra Prasad ...	14-10	Arrah Zilla School.
	J. R. Vathanayagam ...	17-8	St. John's College, Jaffna.
	J. S. Seenicutty ...	17-5	Ditto.
570	Kadiritamby Supramaniam	17-3	Jaffna Hindu College.
	Kadramer, J. A. ...	17	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Kalicharan Lal ...	15-5	Gaya Zila School.
	Kamaruddin Ahmed ...	17	City Collegiate School.
	Kandh Bihary ...	15	Gaya Zila School.
	Kanti, Duryyodhan ...	17-3	Shella High School.
	Kar, Lalitkumar ...	17	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Purnachandra ...	17	Harinavi A. S School.
	Kashinath Kesheo Deshpande.	20	Neill City High School, Nagpur.
	Kawleswari Prasad ...	14-3	Gaya Zila School.
580	Kazi Golam Arabi ...	15-6	Raj Chandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	K. B. Disanayaka ...	16-10	Buddhist High School, Kandy.
	K. B. Panabokke ...	18-7	Ditto ditto.
	Kesheo Narayan Gore ...	19-4	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Keshonath	13	Gaya Zila School.
	Khan Amarnath ...	14	Metropolitan Institution.
	Khwaja Fazla Haque ...	15	Bogra Zila School.
	Krishnaji Gopal Sanche ...	20	Indore English High School.
	Krishnaji Sahay ...	15	Arrah Town School.
	Kulabhi, Satyacharan ...	14	Jahanabad H. E. School.
590	Kuldeep Sahai Sinha ...	17	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Kumar, Parameswar ...	17	Chaibassa Zila School.
	„ Pramathanath ..	14	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Surendranath ..	16-4	Shambazar H. C. E. School.
	Kundu, Jogindrachandra...	18	Katwa H. E. School.
	„ Nagendranath ...	15	St. Mary's Institution.
	Kundu, Radhaballabh ...	15-9	Meherpur H. E. School.
	„ Tulsidas ...	15	St. Mary's Institution.
	Kyaw Za Aung ...	16-3	Rangoon College School.
	Laha, Dhrubanarayan ...	13-4	Kotalpur H. E. School.
600	Lachhmi Prasad ...	21	Darbhanga Northbrook School.
	Lahiri, Chunilal ...	16	Serajganj Banwari School.
	„ Jadabchandra ...	15	Pabna Institution.
	„ Jyotishchandra ...	16	Ditto.
	„ Narendramohan ...	13	Kusthea H. E. School.
	„ Srischandra ...	15-6	Noakhali Zila School.
	Lakshmi Narayan ...	18	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Lakshmipati ...	15	Dinapur Aided School.
	Lalji Sahay ...	20	Saran Academy.
	Laskar, Jajneswar ...	19	Agartala High School.
610	Laxaman Divaker Watak...	14	Neill City High School, Nagpur.
	Laxman Govind Aole ...	15	Ditto, ditto.
	Le'Geois, Nellie W. ...	...	Maulmein E G. H. School
	Loknath Sahay ...	17	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	Lucy	...	Bassein Sgawkaren High School.
	Mahabir Pershad, III ...	15-9	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Mahabir Prasad ...	16	Gaya Town School.
	Mahabir Prasad ...	19	Bankipur H. S. School.
	Mahabir Prasad Sukul ...	19	Mukerjee's Seminary, Muzaffarpur.
	Mahadeo Raghunath Pattack.	17	Neill City High School Nagpur.
620	Mahadeo Sheoram ...	16	Free Church Institution Nagpur.
	Mahamed Taleb Ali ...	16	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Maheswari Prasad ...	14-4	Gaya Zila School.
	Mahinta, Kumudinikanta	16	Maldaha Zila School.
	Mahomed Abdul Ghany	15	T. K. Ghosh's Academy Bankipur.
	Maiti, Debendranath ...	18-3	City Collegiate School.
	Maitra Hemchandra ...	16-1	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	„ Kshitischandra ...	18	Faridpur Ishan Institution.
	„ Sureswar ...	16	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Majid Bakhsh ...	18-6	Calcutta Madrasa.
630	Maju, Umeshchandra ...	15-2	Shella High School.
	Majumdar, Amarendranath	13-9	Jamalpur H. C. E. School
	„ Bhupendranath	15-2	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipore.
	„ Haralal ...	17	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Janakinath ...	14	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Jogindra Mohan.	17	Pabna Institution.
	„ Nabinchandra	16	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Ramchandra ...	18-5	Dhalla High School.
	„ Satischandra ...	16-4	Nawabganj H. M. Institution.
	„ Syamaranjan ...	20	Rangpur Zila School.
640	„ Timirharan ...	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	Malcolm, Hilda ...	...	Rangoon Convent High School.
	Mallik, Abhayacharan ...	15	Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Bhujendranath ...	16-8	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	„ Bibhutinath ...	17	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
	„ Charandas ...	14-8	Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Debendranath ...	13-8	South Suburban School.
	„ Gopendrakrishna ...	18-8	Central Collegiate School.
	„ Nagendranath ...	15	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
	„ Nepallal ...	15	Albert Collegiate School.
650	„ Praphullakumar ...	15	Muragacha H. E. School.
	„ Susilchandra ...	20	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Mandal, Kanailal ...	18	Shambazar H. C. E. School.
	„ Nagendranath ...	15-6	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nityananda ...	14	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Sureschandra ...	16-6	Ghatal Municipal H. E. School.
	Manna, Nagendranath ...	20 5	Mahestala H. E. School.
	Manzoor Ahmad ...	17	Muzaffarpur Society School.
	Marotee Madhaorao Vakeel*	16	Free Church Institution, Nagpur

*Passed in Drawing.

	Mathura Prasad	16-9	Dumka Zila School.
660	Mathura Prasad	16-5	Matihari Zila School.
	Maung Mya	16-9	St. John's College, S.P.G., Rangoon.
	Maung Po Hman	17-5	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Po Min*	19-6	Maulmein Govt. High and Normal School.
	Maung Po Myit	18-6	Ditto.
	Maung Pyu*	20-4	Ditto.
	May, Blanche	...	Private Student (Calcutta F. P. 3).
	Mazharuddin	17	Darbhanga Raj School.
	Mendes, R.	17-4	St. Joseph's High School.
	Mehta, D R.	16-6	St. Xavier's College.
670	Misra, Chandramohan	20	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Devanarain	16	Barari H. M. T. Free School.
	" Madanmohan	15	Sambalpur High School.
	" Saratenandra	17-9	Aryya Mission Institution.
	Mitra, Amritalal	16	Bagbazar Model School.
	" Asutosh	15	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	" Biharilal	16-3	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Bijaykrishna	15	Ditto Ditto.
	" Brajalal	16	Ditto Ditto.
	" Charuchandra	16 10	Hare School.
680	" Charuchandra	15-8	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	" Dhirendranath	14-1	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
	" Harilal	16	Naldanga Bhushan School.
	" Jadunath	17	Puri Zila School.
	" Jatindrakumar	14-5	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jitendranath	15	Midnapur Town School.
	" Jitendranath	16-7	Oriental Seminary.
	" Kalidas	17-2	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Kalipada	16-5	Purulia Zila School.
	" Kshitischandra	15	Agartala High School.
690	" Manmathanath	17	Atheneum Institution.
	" Nalinikanta	16	New Indian School.
	" Sailescharan	16	Hughli Branch School.
	" Satischandra	16-5	Purnea Zila School.
	" Satischandra	16	Sil's Free College.
	" Satischandra	14-2	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	" Satischandra	19-4	Central Collegiate School.
	" Siddheswar	16-3	Hindu School.
	" Surendranath	16	Sarisa H. E. School.
	" Trailokyanath	13	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
700	Mitramustaphi, Surendra-bihari.	15-4	Kandi School.
	Modassur Hossain	14 8	Jangipur H. E. School.
	Mofizuddin	18	Comilla Zila School.
	Mohamad Abdul Sayeed	17	Jamui H. C. E. School.
	Mohamad Anamal Haque	14	Calcutta Boys' School.
	Mohamad Nazirulhuq	15	Muzaffarpur Society's School.
	Mohan Kumar	20	C. M. S. Boys' High School.
	Mostafa Ali	16	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Moolchandra Lal	17-10	Dinapur Aided School.
	Moosa	19-4	Prome Municipal High School.
710	M. Ponnasawmy Pillay	17-3	Private Student (Roll Jaf. P. 15).
	Muhammad	16-5	Chapra Institution.
	Muhammad Abdul Hai	17	Islam High School.
	Muhammad Ali	17-3	Debrugarh High School.
	Muhammad Aminuddin	16-2	Monghyr K. P. Institution.
	Muhammad Hashim	14-5	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Muhammad Irshad Ali	20	Ditto.
	Muhammad Ismail Khan	22	Chapra Zila School.
	" Kasim Ali	18-1	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Khan	16	Calcutta Madrasa.
720	" Waheed	16-6	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	" Waliul Huq	14	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abinash-chandra.	13	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	" Amarnath	14	Jangipur H. E. School.
	" Asutosh	17-6	Kuchkuchia W. M. H. School.
	" Asutosh	16-8	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Baghambar.	17-2	Hetampur H. E. School.
	" Bankim-chandra.	15-4	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Bhudhar-nath.	17	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Binay-bhushan.	15	Ripon Collegiate School.
730	" Charu-chandra.	18	Metropolitan Institution
	" Chitta-ranjan.	15	Barisal Zila School.
	" Dasarathi	15	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	" Dharani-dhar.	17-9	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Girindra-nath.	13-8	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Gopal-chandra.	14	Midnapur Town School.
	" Haripada	15	Pabna Zila School.
	" Hem-chandra.	14-11	Bandgora H. E. School.
	" Hriday-nath.	17	Bahirdia High School.
	" Jagadis-chandra.	15	Pabna Institution.
740	" Kedar-nath.	16	Hindu School.
	" Kanti-bhushan.	20	Rampur Hát H. E. Sch
	" Lalgopal	16-9	Krishnagar Collegi School.
	" Manmatha-nath.	18	Baharu H. E. School.
	" Man-mohan.	20	Idilpur H. E. School.
	" Matilal	17-8	L. M. S. Institution.
	" Narayan-chandra.	16	T. K. Ghose's Acade Bankipur.
	" Narendra-nath.	17	Baidyabati H. E. Schoo
	" Nibaran-chandra.	19-2	L. M. S. School, Khag
	" Nilratan	14	Dacca Pogose School.
750	" Nirmal-chandra.	17	Burdwan Raj Colleg School.
	" Panchanan	18-6	Dinajpur Zila School.
	" Phanindra-nath	15	Krishnagar A. V. Scho
	" Phatik-chandra.	17	Gustia K. N. H. E. Sch
	" Prakas Chandra.	16	Rayna Entrance Schoo
	" Pran-krishna.	14	Hindu School.
	" Ramgopal	16-5	Saduhati H. E. School
	" Ramlal	18-8	Jalpaiguri Zila School
	" Ram-prasanna.	16-10	Bankura Zilla School.
	" Ramratan	16-8	Madaripur H E. Sch
760	" Rasbihari	14	Sarisa H. E. School.
	" Rasiklal	15-4	Sil's Free College.
	" Sachindra-nath.	16-9	Bangabasi Colle School.
	" Sanat-kumar.	15-10	Daihat H. E. School
	" Saranhari	15	Behala H. E. School.
	" Satishchan-dra.	14	Bajrajogini H. E. Sch
	" Satyabilas	16-2	Muragacha H E. Sch
	" Satyapada	15-2	Kalighat High School
	" Satyendra-narayan.	15	New Indian School.
	" Shashthi-das.	15	Syambazar Vidya School.
770	" Srigopal	17	Sammilani Instit Jessore.
	" Sudhanath	14-5	Uttarpara Collegi School.
	" Suranath	16	Tamluk Hamilton Sc
	" Surendra-nath.	16	Burdwan Munici School.
	" Surendra-nath.	16	T. N. Jubilee Coll School.
	" Surendra-nath.	14	Narit H. E. School.
	" Syamapada	15-6	Purulia Zila School.
	" Tarapada	18	Albert Collegiate Sch
	" Udaysasi	16-2	Tezpur High School.
	Mukhoti, Harishchandra	18-4	Dacca Collegiate Sch
780	Munsi, Sureschandra	14	Metropolitan Institu

* Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Murhari Ambadas Deshpanday.	18-4	Raja B. & B. High School, Nagpur.
	Nag, Abinaschandra*	16	Raj Chandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	„ Annadaprasad	15-3	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad.
	„ Kailaschandra	17-11	Sylhet National Institution.
	„ Pulinbihari	16	Hughly Branch School.
	„ Saratchandra	15-6	Ghatal Muncipal H. E. School.
	Namdar Sheikh	16	Kandi School.
	Nan, Amritalal	17	New Indian School.
	Nandakishor Prasad	13	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
790	Nandi, Asutosh	14	Raj's S. K.'s Institution.
	„ Atulchandra	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Ramanimohan	14	Ditto
	„ Sailendranath	15	Ditto.
	„ Sasibhushan	13	Basirhat H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath	15-6	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	Nandkishore	16-1	Gaya, Zila School.
	Narayan Balvant Salvekar	18	Neill City High School, Nagpur.
	Narayan Bapuji Gaiki	15	Ditto, ditto.
	Narayan Keshoo Bakre	16	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
800	Narayan Laxman Dharmadhikary	16	Neill City High School, Nagpur.
	Nasrathuddin Abdul Qabir.	14	St. Xavier's College.
	Nath, Anandachandra	18	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Basantakumar	19	Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Indumukhi	...	Eden Female School, Dacca.
	„ Ra[illegible]madhab	16-2	Chandpur Hasanali Jubliee School.
	Nawab Chand	18	Sasseram H. E. School.
	Nasiruddin Ahmad	17	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Niyogi Haranchandra	15-6	St. Mary's Institution.
	„ Kuladachandra	16-10	Dighapatia P. N. H. School.
810	„ Ramratan	16	Parjana M. N. H. School.
	Owens, T.	17-2	St. Joseph's High School.
	Pain, Girijabhushan	18	Chatra H. E. School.
	Pal, Arunchandra	15	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Harachandra	18	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Hemchandra	14	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	„ Krishnajiban	16	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
	„ Kumedacharan	17-8	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	„ Prarabes	20-6	Ditto.
	„ Pyarisantosh*	14-7	Hooghly Collegiate School.
820	„ Sachindrabhusan	15-6	Hindu School.
	„ Surendranath	17	Andul H. C. E. School.
	„ Surendranath	15-6	C. M. S. Garden Reach School.
	„ Tarabhushan	14-6	General Assembly's Institution.
	Pal chaudhuri, Tarakeswar	15	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	Palit, Nripendranath	19	Hindu School.
	Pandurang Anna Ghatay	18	Neill City High School, Nagpur.
	Pandurang Yadeorao Senad	21	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Paranjpe, L. V.	18	Neill City High School, Nagpur.
	P. A. Seshadriachari	16-5	Private student (Roll Jaf P. 11).
830	Patnaik, Basudev*	15	Sambalpur H. School.
	Pattanayak, Bhikharicharan.	13	Mayurbhanj H. E. School.
	Paxton, R. E.	18-9	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	P. B. Andarawewa	19-6	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Patra, J.	14	Katak Mission H. E. School.
	Picachy, L. G.	18-2	St. Joseph's High School.
	Popen, D. A.	14-6	Maulmein Institution
	Po Aung	20-6	Baptist College, Rangoon.
	Po Sein	17	Sgaw Karen High School
	Pramanik, Umeschandra	18-3	Midnapore Collegiate School.
840	Purdhan Harishanker Purshad.	15-9	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Raghunandan Prasad, I	18	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's School.
	Rahmat Hussain	22	Chapra Zila School.
	Rajeswar Prasada	18-1	Arrah Zila School.
	Rajkisor Narayan	12-1	Gaya Zila School.
	Rakshit, Apurbacharan	17	Midnapore Town School.
	Ramchandra Pandurang Deshpande.	17	Neill City High School, Nagpur.
	Ramchandra Tatyajee Konjray.	17	Ditto.
	Ramcharan Lall	15-8	Behar National College School.
	Ramcharan Mohanlall	15	Neill City High School, Nagpur.
850	Rammadhavaprasad	18-1	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Ramprasad	14	Monghyr K. P. Institution.
	Ram Pratap Lal	17	Arrah Zila School.
	Ramrao Abaji Vias	18	Neill City High School, Nagpur.
	Ramudar Pande	21 4	Darbhanga Raj School.
	Rath, Loknath	18	Puri Zila School.
	Ray, Abanischandra	15-6	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Abhimanyukumar	16	L. M. S. School, Khagra
	„ Arunchandra	16	Nilphamari H. E. School
	„ Asutosh	17-8	Kotalpur H. E. School.
860	„ Atulchandra	13	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Baidyanath	15	Halisahar H. C. E. School
	„ Bankubihari	15-3	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Bhudebchandra	13-6	South Suburban School
	„ Bhupendrachandra	16	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Binaykrishna	15-10	Jamalpur H. C. E. School
	„ Birendranath	16	Hindu School.
	„ Chandrakumar	18-4	Sylhet National Institution
	„ Chapalacharan	18	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Girijanath	16-2	Dinajpur Zila School.
870	„ Dakshinaranjan	16	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	„ Jaharlal	16	Hooghly Branch School
	„ Hemchandra	15-11	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Jagadananda	20	Serajganj Banwari School.
	„ Kaminikumar	19*	Comilla Victoria School
	„ Kedarnath	17	Tamluk Hamilton School
	„ Kiranendranath	13	Satkhira P.N.H.E. School
	„ Kumudranjan	17	Gauhati Govt. H. School
	„ Nagendranath	17	Metropolitan Institution
	„ Nanindramohan	16	Hooghly Branch School
880	„ Narayanchandra	15	Cotton Institution.
	„ Narendrachandra	16-8	Dacca Collegiate School
	„ Pramodeschandra	15	Banwaribad H. E. School
	„ Pratapchandra	14	Kurigram H. E. School.
	„ Pulinbihari	16	Hindu School.
	„ Rajendrakisor	15	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	„ Ramchandra	16	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	„ Ramdas	22	Private student (Pat P…
	„ Rebatikanta	16-6	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Rebatiranjan	19	Nawab Abdul Gany's F… School.
890	„ Saratchandra	14	Khararia High School.
	„ Sarbananda	17	Pandra H. E. School.
	„ Srikanta	16-4	Hare School.
	„ Srischandra	17	Nilphamari H. E. School
	„ Sureschandra	18	Goalanda High School.
	„ Umeschandra	17	Bhadrak H. E. School.
	„ Rayazat Ali Khan	17	Dacca Pogose School.
	Rayazuddin	19	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Raychaudhuri, Debendranath.	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kaliprasanna	18	Comilla Zila School.
900	„ Nakuleswar	17	Agartala High School.
	„ Niranjan	15	Bongaon H. E. School.
	„ Saratkumar	18	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Sunitchandra	20	Taki Government School
	„ Surendranath	15	Kalighat High School.
	„ Umeschandra	16	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Upendranath	13-6	Kushtea H. E. School.
	Robello, W.	15 4	St. Joseph's High School
	Ricketts,* C. H.	15-10	La Martinière College, Calcutta.
	R. P. Boopathy Moodaliar	18	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
910	R. T. Vettivalu	21	Jaffna Central College.
	Rudra, Mohinibhushan	15	Dacca Jubilee School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Name	Age	School
	Rushton, C. M. ...	15-1*	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Saadut Hussain ...	17	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Sadasheo Hari Denskar ..	16 6	Neill City High School, Nagpur.
	Sadasheo Pandurang Warey.	18	Ditto ditto.
	Sadhu, Debendranath ...	15-3	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Safaruddin, Sarkar ...	15	Kurigram H. E. School.
	Saha, Bankabihari ...	17	Sherpur H. E. School.
	" Brajagopal ...	17	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.
0	" Haranchandra ...	17	Barisal Zila School.
	" Jogindranath ...	17	Serajganj Banwarilal School.
	" Kalikrishna ...	16	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Nabinchandra ...	17	Barisal Zila School.
	" Rajendranath ...	16-1	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	Sakharam Purshotam Vaishampayen.	20-5	Canadian Mission College, Indore.
	Santlal Singh ...	18	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Sanyal, Jnanendranath ...	17-2	L. M. S School, Khagra.
	" Kisorimohan ...	19-4	Dighapatia P. N. H. School.
	" Manamohan ...	15	Arrah Zila School.
930	" Mohinigopal... ...	15-6	Nator Municipal High School.
	Sarkar, Akshaykumar* ...	17	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Basantakumar ..	15-6	Pabna Zilla School.
	" Bhujendrabhushan	14-6	Century Collegiate School.
	" Biharilal ...	17	Harinari A. S School.
	" Dwarakanath ...	18	Rungpur Zila School.
	" Haragobinda ...	15	Nator Municipal High School.
	" Haripada ...	16	Taki Government School.
	" Hemchandra ...	14	Puthea High English School
	" Kshetramohan ...	17	Contra High English School.
940	" Mahendranath* ...	17	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	" Manmathanath ..	13-6	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Mrigendranath ...	16	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Narendranath ..	16-11	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Panchanan ...	18 3	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Pyaricharan ...	15	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Rajeshwar ...	18	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Rameschandra ...	16	Jangipur H. E. School.
	" Sanatkumar ...	16	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Surendranath ...	15	Bantra H. C. E. School.
950	" Upendralal ...	15	Barisal Zila School.
	S. Bajray ...	23	Hazaribagh D. U. M. H. School.
	Schaffter, A. J. ...	17-1	Wesley College, Colombo.
	Sebastian, J. A. ..	18-6	St. Francis de Sale's School, Nagpur.
	Sen, Annadaprasad ...	19	L. M S. Institution.
	" Asutosh ...	16	Kyekala H. E. School.
	" Asutosh ...	18	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Baradakumar ...	16	Chittagong H. E. School.
	" Bibhaschandra ...	15	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Bijaykamar ...	14	Senhati High School.
960	" Bipinbihari ...	15	Oriental Seminary.
	" Chintaharan ...	17	Satkhira P. N. H. E. School.
	" Debendranath ..	17 8	Madaripur H. E School.
	" Hemchandra ..	15-4	Chandpur Hasanali Jubilee School.
	" Jatindramohan ...	16 5	Dacca Collegiate School
	" Jatindranath ...	12-2	Hindu School.
	" Jitendranath* ...	13-10	Bogra Zila School.
	" Jogindrachandra ...	15	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School
	" Jyotishchandra ...	17	Pandra H. E. School.
	" Kasichandra ...	16	Comilla Victoria School.
970	" Lakshmanchandra* ...	15-6	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	" Manmathanath ...	17	Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Sen, Nagendrachandra ..	16	Faridpur Ishan Institution.
	" Nalinimohan ...	12-8	Bhola H. E. School.
	" Pramodacharan ...	18	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	" Premadananda ...	18	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Purnachandra ...	18-5	Chittagong H. E. School.
	" Rajendranath ...	15-4	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Rohiniranjan ...	18	Chittagong National Institution.
	" Saratchandra ...	16	Barisal Zila School.
980	" Sirischandra ...	15-8	Magura H. E. School.
	" Surendranath ...	18	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Sureschandra ...	20 11	Bogra Zila School.
	" Taraninath ...	17	Comilla Victoria School.
	Sengupta, Bijaychandra ...	19-6	Brajamohan Institution Barisal.
	" Chandrakumar	18	Ditto ditto.
	" Jnanendramohan	18-1	Barasat Govt. School.
	" Jogeschandra	14-6	Brahmanbaria A. H. E. School.
	" Jyotishchandra	18	Senhati High School.
	" Nagendranath	14-6	Noakhali Zila School.
990	" Priyasankar ...	15	Sarail Annada H. E. School.
	" Pulinbihari ...	16	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	" Rajendrakumar	17	Gaila H. E. School.
	" Satischandra ...	15	Ditto.
	Shafi Ahmed ...	16	Patna Collegiate School.
	Shaik Muhammad Bukhsh	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	Shamsuddin ...	15	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Shankar Govind Bhuskute	15-3	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Shankar Govindrao Godbole.	18	Neill City High School.
	Sharfuddin Ahmad ...	18	Chapra Zila School.
1000	Sheikh Bahar Jan ...	19-9	Rampur Hat H. E. School.
	Sheo Shanker Prasad ...	14-5	Darbhanga Northbrook School.
	Shivagobind Sahay Vermen	14-6	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Shivaprasad Thakur ...	15-6	Matihari Zila School.
	Shurfuddin Ahmad ...	16	Purnea Zila School.
	Shwe Hman ...	15-11	Maulmein Government High and Normal School
	Sibanarayan Varma ...	18	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Sikdar, Ambikacharan ...	17	Magura H. E. School.
	Sil, Prananath ...	15-8	Badla H. E. School.
	" Rajaniranjan ...	17	Chittagong National Institution.
1010	" Satischandra ...	15-2	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Sinha, Bholanath ...	17	Behar National Collegiate School.
	" Bhubanbihari ...	18	Jorhat Bejbarnya High School.
	" Durgadas ...	15	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	" Gobardhanprasad ...	19-4	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	" Gobindachandra ...	16-6	Maju R. N. Basu's School
	" Harimohan ...	15 6	Jhikra H. E. School.
	" Mukundalal ...	18	Midnapur Town School.
	" Nandavira ...	18	Matihari Zila School.
	" Radhagopal ...	17	Jangipur H. E. School.
1020	" Ramkrishna ...	17	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	" Satyagopal ...	18	Dinhata H. E. School.
	Sinhasani Prasad	18-10	Chapra Zila School.
	Sinharay, Suryyakanta ...	15	Burdwan Municipal School.
	Sinha Thakur, Saratchandra.	16-11	Kuchkuchia W. M. H School.
	Sinniah Canagarettinam ..	16-8	Private student (Roll Jaffna P. 22).
	S. J. Rasasingham ...	16-8	Jaffna College.
	S. Manickam ...	18	Ditto.
	S. N. T. Pillai ...	18-3	Jaffna Central College.
	Som, Kshirodchandra ...	14-3	Taki Government School.
1030	" Surendranath ...	17	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Stickney, C.	18-1	Jaffna College.
	Subraman yan, R. ...	18-6	St. Gabriel's School, Rangoon.
	Sukhari Dube ...	23	Private student (Ree P. 1)
	Sukul, Premram ...	19	Sambalpur H. School.
	Sur, Bipinbihari ...	14	Albert Collegiate School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	S. Vaitilingam	19-3	Jaffna College.
	Syam, Kshetramohan	20	Sylhet National Institution.
	Syed Abdul Bari	18	Dacca Madrasa.
	„ Abdul Baqui	17	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipore.
1040	„ Abdul Shakoor	15-6	Gaya Sahebganj School.
	„ Ali Hossain	18	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Mazherul Huq	14-5	Gaya Zila School.
	„ Muhammad Sheriff	13-5	Calcutta Boys' School.
	„ Muhammad Wajih-uddin.	23-10	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Hossain Askari	18-4	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	Talukdar, Kisorimohan	18-5	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Tampoe, G. N. H.	16 5	St. Thomas' College.
	Taradatta Joshi	16	General Assembly's Institution.
	Tarunram Bhukan	15	Gauhati Government High School.
1050	Titu Shah	19	Birbhum Zila School.
	Tiwari, Akshay Bihary	18	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	„ Kaliprasad	13	B. N. Institution Calcutta.
	T. Ratnasamy	16	Jaffna College.
	Trimbak Jageshwar Panday	18	Neill City High School Nagpur.
	Tsan Yee	16	St. Patrick's Institution. Maulmein.
	Ukil, Jaminikanta	15	Kushtia H. E. School.
	„ Jogindranath.	16-2	Cotton Institution.
	Valopillai Arounagam	17-8	Jaffna Hindu College.
	Venasitamby Chinnatamby	17-7	Ditto.
1060	V. H Ranathunga*	17-3	Trinity College. Kandy.
	Vinayak Vyankatish Indurker.	14-10	Free Church Institution Nagpur.
	Vishnudeva Narain	20	Muzaffarpur Mukerji Seminary.
	Vithal Kesheo Umadekar	14	Neill City High School.
	Vithvasuromony	16-6	St. John's College, S. P. Rangoon.
	V. Supramaniam	19-2	Jaffna College.
	Wahed Ali	15*	Shillong Government H. School.
	Watson, Jessie	...	St. Joseph's Convent, Maulmein.
	West, C. B.*	17-6	Doveton College.
	Wilby, K. J.	19-4	Katak Mission H. School.
1070	Williams, A.*	19	St. Frances deSale's School, Nagpur.
	Yackjee, L. R.	17-1	St. Patrick's High School, Assansol.
	Yogi Lal	19	Chapra Zila School.
	Zaffur Hassan	15	Chapra Zila School.
1074	Zahiruddin Ahmed	16	Hooghly Collegiate School.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 13th April 1896.

A. PEDLER,
Officiating Registrar.

* Passed in Drawing.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have obtained Honours in the B. A. Examination, 1896:—

(These lists are arranged in order of merit.)

(E) indicates 1st division in English.
(L) " " " " Latin.
(C) " " " " Chemistry and Physics.
(M) " " " " Mathematics.
(P) " " " " Philosophy.
(e) " 2nd " " English.
(l) " " " " Latin.
(c) " " " " Chemistry and Physics.
(m) " " " " Mathematics.
(p) " " " " Philosophy.
(s) " " " " Sanskrit.
(h) " " " " History.
(pn) " " " " Persian.

ENGLISH.

First Division.

1	Bandyopadhyay, Amulyadhan (P).	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
2	Mukhopadhyay, Jatindranath (P).	Presidency College.
3	" Aswinikumar (p).	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
4	De, Harinath (L)	Presidency College.
5	Mitra, Mohinimohan	Ditto.
6	Basu, Hemchandra (h)	Ditto.

Second Division.

Mukhopadhyay, Rasbihari (p).	Metropolitan Institution.
" Adityanath (p).	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
Sarbadhikari, Saratprasad	Presidency College.
Ray, Amulyanath	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Raha, Saratkumar (p)	Presidency College.
Sen, Surendrakumar	Ripon College.
Ghosh, Indubhushan (p)	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
Sinha, Nareschandra (h)	Presidency College.
Mitra, Ramanimohan	Ditto.
Chakladar, Haranchandra (c).	General Assemby's Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath.	St. Xavier's College.
De, Sitanath	Dacca College.
Jones, E. P.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Datta, Birendrakumar	Dacca College.
Nasiruddin Ahmad	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra.	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
Burton, B. H. (p)	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath	Ripon College.
Bajpai, Nilmani (p)	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
Mukhopadhyay, Baranasibasi (p).	Hughli College.
Biswas, Debendrachandra	General Assembly's Institution.
Guha, Upendrachandra	Dacca College.
Datta, Panchanan	Presidency College.
Seth, C. G. (l)	Bishop's College.
Abdul Karim	General Assembly's Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath.	F. C. Institution and Duff College.

PHILOSOPHY.

First Division.

1	Mukhopadhyay, Jatindranath (E).	Presidency College.
2	Bandyopadhyay, Amulyadhan (E).	F. C. Institution and Duff College.

Second Division.

1	Raha, Saratkumar (e)	Presidency College.
2	Mukhopadhyay, Rasbihari (e)	Metropolitan Institution.
3	Sanyal, Saratchandra	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
4	Mukhopadhyay, Adityanath (e).	Ditto.
5	Mukhopadhyay, Assinikumar (E)	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
6	Burton, B. H. (e)	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
7	Chakrabarti, Banamali (s)	Presidency College.
8	Mukhopadhyay, Baranasibasi (e).	Hughli College.
9	Bajpai, Nilmani (e)	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
10	Ghosh, Indubhushan (e)	Ditto ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

First Division.

1	Sengupta, Kalimohan	Presidency College.
2	Deb, Manmathakrishna (C)	Ditto.
3	Biswas, Raicharan	City College.
4	Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath (c).	Ditto.
5	Das, Saradaprasanna (C)	Presidency College.
6	Bandyopadhyay, Abhayacharan (c).	Ditto.

Second Division.

1	Chattopadhyay, Satkari	General Assembly's Institution.
2	Bandyopadhyay, Harijiban (c).	Presidency College.
2	Chattopadhyay, Satischandra (c).	Ditto.
4	Majumdar, Jadunath (c)	Ditto.
5	Datta, Atulchandra	Ditto.
5	Viswanathar Sangarapillai	General Assembly's Institution.
7	Hariganpatrao Gharpurey	Morris College, Nagpur.
8	Chakrabarti, Narendranath	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
9	Dattagupta, Saratkumar	Dacca College.
10	Mitra, Munindrakumar	Presidency College.
11	Sadhukhan, Nilmani	Hughli College.
12	Zahhadur Rahim	City College.
13	Ghosh, Kunjalal (c)	Presidency College.
14	Chattopadhyay, Hemantakumar (c).	General Assembly's Institution.
15	Das, Narendrakumar	City College.
15	Datta, Ramgopal	Teacher.
17	Ghosh, Ramendranath (c)	Presidency College.
18	Mukhopadhyay, Phanindranath.	General Assembly's Institution.
19	Laha, Girischandra	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
20	Bandyopadhyay, Rajnarayan.	Teacher.
21	Ghosh, Mohitchandra	Presidency College.
22	Mallik, Bipinchandra	Ripon College.
23	" Susilmadhab (c)	Presidency College.
24	Siddhiswar Nath	Patna College.
25	Mukhopadhyay, Debatacharan.	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Second Division.

1	Gangopadhyay, Haricharan	Presidency College.
2	Chakrabarti, Banamali (p)	Ditto.
3	Dattachaudhuri, Kshetramohan.	Metropolitan Institution.
4	Chattopadhyay, Bipinchandra.	Ditto.
5	Acharyya, Nandalal	Dacca College.

LATIN.

First Division.

De, Harinath (E)	Presidency College.

Second Division.

Seth, C. G. (e)	Bishop's College.

PERSIAN.

Second Division.

Abdul Bari	Presidency College.

HISTORY.

Second Division.

1	Sinha, Nareschandra (e)	Presidency College.
2	Basu, Hemchandra (E)	Ditto

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

First Division.

1	Das, Saradaprasanna (M)	Presidency College.
2	Deb, Manmathakrishna (M)	Ditto.
3	Sengupta, Jitendranath	City College.

Second Division.

1	Bandyopadhyay, Harijiban (m).	Presidency College.
2	Sengupta, Jogeschandra	Ripon College.

3	Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath (M).	City College.
4	Ramprasad Balmukund Dube.	Private Student.
5	Abu Nasr Muhammad Ali	Presidency College.
6	Chattopadhyay, Satischandra (m).	Ditto.
7	Mukhopadhyay, Nanigopal	Ditto.
8	Majumdar, Jadunath (m)	Ditto.
9	Ghosh, Ra endranath (m)	Ditto.
10	Bandyopadhyay, Abhayacharan (M).	Ditto.
11	Bhattacharyya, Nagendranath.	Ripon College.
12	Kundu, Purnachandra	City College.
13	Ray, Ramaprasad	Presidency College.
14	Chaudhuri, Saratchandra	Ditto
15	Mallik, Susilmadhab (m)	Ditto
16	Chattopadhyay, Hemantakumar (m).	General Assembly's Institution
17	Ghosh, Kunjalal (m).	Presidency College.
18	Sen, Akshaychandra	City College.
19	Chakladar, Haranchandra (e)	General Assembly's Institution

The undermentioned candidates have passedthe B. A. Examination, 1896:—

This list is arranged in Alphebetical order.

	Abraham, A.	Teacher.
	Abdul Aziz Khan	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Abdul Azeez Khan A. Majid Khan.	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Abdul Ghuffar	Patna College.
	Abdur Razak	Ditto.
	Adhikari, Saratchandra	St. Xavier's College.
	Aich, Asutosh	Teacher.
	Aikath, Chandicharan	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ali Akbar	Dacca College.
10	Aparajit Narayan Baliram	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Bagchi, Bibhutisekhar	Ripon College.
	„ Dinanath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Baidyanath Sahay Sinha	Patna College.
	Baladeva Mahtha	Ditto.
	Baldeo Sahay	Ditto.
	Balmakunda Upadhaya	Teacher.
	Bandyopadhyay, Amulyachandra.	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Hemnath	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Kshetrachandra.	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Latitmohan	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Nibaranchandra.	City College.
	„ Purnachandra.	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Pyarimohan	Presidency College.
	„ Rajanikanta	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	„ Satischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satiskumar	City College.
	„ Surendranath.	General Assembly's Institution.
	Bardolai, Nabinchandra	Presidency College.
	Basak, Jadabananda	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
30	„ Sambhulal	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Atulkrishna	Presidency College.
	„ Gaurkrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Gopalchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Jyotindranath	Ripon College.
	„ Kesabchandra	Ditto.
	„ Lalbihari	Ditto.
	„ Sonalal	St. Xavier's College.
	Bhaduri, Dwijadas	General Assembly's Institution.
	Bharath Prasad	Patna College.
	Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Bamacharan	Ripon College.
	„ Jagadis	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Jogindranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jyotishchandra.	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Saratchandra.	Dacca College.
	„ Srischandra.	City College.
	„ Surendranath.	Ripon College.
	„ Taraninath	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Upendranath.	St. Xavier's College.
	Bindheswari Prasad, II	Patna College.
	Bishnu, Bansadhar	General Assembly's Institution.
	Biswas, Binodbihari	Ripon College.
	„ Kaliprasanna	City College.
	Biswas, Prannath	Bishop's College.
	Carey, J.	Rangoon College.
	Chaki, B. G.	General Assembly's Institution
	Chakrabarti, Abinaschandra.	Presidency College.
	„ Hemchandra	Ditto.
	„ Iswarchandra	Ripon College.
60	„ Kamadacharan	Presidency College.
	„ Surendranath	Ripon College.
	Chanda, Ramaprasad	F. C. Institution and D College.
	Chandra, Rajendranath	City College.
	Chattopadhyay, Abanimohan	F. C. Institution and D College.
	„ Akshaykumar.	F. C. Institution and D College.
	„ Bhubanmohan.	Presidency College.
	„ Girijananda	Doveton College.
	„ Harihar	City College.
	„ Hemantakumar.	Ditto.
70	„ Lalitmohan	Presidency College.
	„ Panchanan	Teacher.
	Chaudhuri, Basantakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nandagopal	Ripon College.
	„ Prabodhchandra	Presidency College.
	Chelliah, S.	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Courtenay, J.	Rangoon College.
	Damodar Bapurao Patvardhan.	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Darlington, Rose	Rangoon College.
	Das, Dayanidhi	Ravenshaw College.
80	„ Krishnachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Lalbihari	Ditto.
	„ Mahendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sureschandra	Presidency College.
	„ Tarinicharan	Hughli College.
	Dasgupta, Bimalanada	City College.
	„ Nirmalchandra	Dacca College.
	Dasmajumdar, Tariniprasanna.	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhaglapur
	Datta, Baidyanath	City College.
	„ Bhairabchandra	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
90	„ Dharaninath	City College.
	„ Jogindrachandra	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Jogindranath	Ripon College.
	„ Mrigendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Nikunjabihari	City College.
	„ Pratapchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Ramanimohan	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	Presidency College.
	De, Charuchandra	Ditto.
	„ Girischandra	City College.
100	„ Gopalchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saurindranath	City College.
	Dhar, Hariram	Dacca College.
	„ Kirannath	Hughli College.
	Dund Bahadur Lal	Patna College.
	Gangopadhyay, Annadaprasad.	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Rohinikanta	F. C. Institution and Duff College
	Ghanashyam Lakshman Deooskar.	Teacher.

Ghosh, Bhubanmohan	General Assembly's Institution.
" Debendranath	Ripon College.
" Haradhan	Ravenshaw College.
" Kshirodchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
" Kshitischandra	Presidency College.
" Upendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghoshal, Karindranath	City College.
Gopal Narhar Lalit	Holkar College.
Goswami, Jogeschandra	Ripon College.
" Radhakrishna	City College.
Govind Chimnaji Bhagwat	Hislop College, Nagpur.
Govind Dadoba Bhojraj	Teacher.
Guha, Hemchandra	General Assembly' Institution.
" Jaygobinda	Victoria College, Cocn Behar.
" Nisikanta	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
" Raicharan	Presidency College.
Gupta, Abinaschandra	Dacca College.
" Jnanendrasasi	General Assembly's Institution.
" Jyotindramohan	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
" Priyanath	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
" Rameschandra	General Assembly Institution.
Haldar, Bhupeswar	Ditto.
" Jyotishchandra	St. Xavier's College.
" Umeschandra	Ditto.
Jadu Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.
Jagaddip Sahay	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagulpur.
Jairam Kesheo	Hislop College, Nagpur.
Janardan Narayan Bapat	Holkar College, Indore.
Kamala Prasada	Patna College.
Khaja M. Ismail	Ditto.
Krishna Gangadhar Karandikar.	Hislop College, Nagpur.
Kukday Ramchandra Vishnu	Ditto.
Lahiri, Saratchandra	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
Laxman Rajaram Aradhay	Hislop College, Nagpur.
Linga Rajeshwar	Ditto.
Maitra, Gopalchandra	Ripon College.
" Radharaman	General Assembly's Institution.
Majumdar, Jogindranath	City College.
" Rameschandra	Teacher.
" Saratchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
" Surendranath	Ditto.
Mallik, Jnanupendra	Berhampur College.
" Manoranjan	St. Xavier's College.
Manna, Rajanikanta	Metropolitan Institution.
Maung Gyi	Rangoon College.
Misra, Hi dranarayan	Ravenshaw College.
" Nalinchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
Mitra, Anukulchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
" Jatindranath	Ditto.
" Lalbihari (No. II)	Ripon College.
" Nibaranchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
" Nripendranath	Presidency College.
" Saratkumar	Ditto ditto.
" Sudhirchandra	St. Xavier's College.
" Surendranath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
Mohamad Muslahuddin	Patna College.
Mohamad Saiduddin	Ditto.
Muhammad Abdul Momin	Presidency College.
Muhammad-al-Mamoon	Dacca College.
Muhammad Mustafa Khan	Hislop College, Nagpur.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra.	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
" Bijaynath	General Assembly's Institution.
" Haripada	Ripon College.
" Jatindranath	Hughli College.
" Jitendranath	Ditto.
" Jyotishchandra	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
" Manmathanath	Hughli College.
" Matilal	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
" Mrigankalal	Ripon College.
" Nandalal	Metropolitan Institution.
" Punchugopal.	Presidency College.
" Phanimadhab.	Presidency College.
" Sailendranath.	General Assembly's Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Santoshnath.	Metropolitan Institution.
" Satischandra, II.	Hughli College.
" Srischandra.	Presidency College.
Mundle, S. P.	General Assembly's Institution.
Nag, Mahendranath	Teacher.
Nandi, Radhagobinda	Metropolitan Institution.
" Sasibhushan	City College.
Pal, Basantakumar	General Assembly's Institution.
" Bhagabaticharan	Ditto.
190 " Haridas	Teacher.
" Jagabandhu	Hughli College.
Panja, Saradaprasad	City College.
Poojari, Baikunthanath	Hislop College, Nagpur.
Po Than	Rangoon College.
Rajkhowa, Benudhar	Ripon College.
Ramchandra Amrit Kuthe	Hislop College, Nagpur.
Ramrao Madhav Wattodker	Morris College, Nagpur.
Ray, Adyanath	Presidency College.
" Binodbihari	Ditto.
200 " Chandrasekhar	Ditto.
" Jogeschandra	Hughli College.
" Rakhalraj	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
" Rangalal	City College.
" Satischandra	Berhampur College.
" Surendranath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
Saha, Dinabandhu	Presidency College.
" Rajanikanta	Ripon College.
Santa Prasad	Patna College.
Sanyal, Hiralal	Presidency College.
210 " Taraknath	City College.
Sarbadhikari, Chandranath	General Assembly's Institution.
Sarkar, D. N.	Ditto.
" Jaygobinda	City College.
" Jnanendranath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
" Kedarnath	Hughli College.
" Lalitmadhab	Metropolitan Institution.
Sen, Biharilal	Dacca College.
" Brajendrakumar	Teacher.
" Chandicharan	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
220 " Debendranath	City College.
" Haranchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
" Harendranath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
" Jagatchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
" Kaminikumar	Presidency College.
" Kedareswar	General Assembly's Institution.
" Premkusum	Bethune College.
Sengupta, Abanimohan	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
" Basantakumar	Ripon College.
" Bipinbihari	City College.
230 Shamnandan Prasad	Patna College.
Shivanandan Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.
Shyambihari Sahay	Ditto.
Sil, Praphullakumar	Presidency College.
" Sibcharan	Hughli College.
Sinha, Amarnath	City College.
" Jatindramohan	Ripon College.
" Phanindranath	Patna College.
Srimani, Bhringeswar	City College.
Sunder Lall	Patna College.
240 Syamsundar Prasad	B. N. College Bankipur.
Tasadduq Husain	Patna College.
Waezul Haq	Ditto
Wasudeo Tukaram Vyavaray	Morris College, Nagpur.
Vishwanath Vishnoo Shastri Digraskar	Hislop College, Nagpur.
V. Coomaraswamy	General Assembly's Institution.
246 Zakiuddin Ahmed	Ditto

A. PEDLAR,
Officiating Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
the 16th April, 1896.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th April, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	85,42,880	6	5	2,36,62,654	4	5
Public Deposits at Branches .	1,51,19,773	14	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,14,11,756	10	4
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .				5,92,659	2	3
Sundries				25,59,342	4	11
RUPEES				10,50,76,412	5	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				54,54,270	0	0
Other authorized Investments . .				44,03,894	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . . .				1,84,40,217	12	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .				1,31,98,694	10	3
Bills discounted and purchased .				3,51,07,877	5	3
Balances with other Banks . .				7,47,095	1	1
Bullion				3,171	12	11
Dead Stock				13,17,529	14	8
Stamps				10,555	10	0
Sundries				13,97,342	13	10
				8,01,07,749	0	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	74,36,381	0	2	2,49,68,663	5	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,75,32,282	5	6			
RUPEES				10,50,76,412	5	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 16th April, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 31·8.

EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, MILITARY WORKS.

Account of Government Promissory Notes deposited as security for the faithful performance of contracts by persons having dealings with the Military Works Department, as per register kept by the Examiners of Accounts, Military Works, and posted up to 31st March, 1896.

Item.	No. of cases.	NAME, OCCUPATION, ETC., OF DEPOSITORS.	Division in which attached.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT. 3½ per cent. of 1854-55	3½ per cent. of 1879	3½ per cent. of 1865.	Various 3½ per cents.	Name of officer to whom interest is sent.	REMARKS.
		Held in safe custody by the Comptroller General, Calcutta.							
1	129	Mohindra Nath Gangooly, Store-keeper.	Fort William	..	...	..	1,000	Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, Simla.	
2	476	Gopal Chander Mookherji, Cashier	Ditto . .	...	.	800	200		
3	557	Shunker Lall, Store keeper	Ditto . .	..	...	100	...		
4	223	Jhundoo Mull, Cashier .	Umballa . .	...	...	..	2,000		
5	497	Rakhal Dass Shome, Store-keeper.	Lucknow . .	...	...	..	100		
6	512	Jogal Keshore Cashier .	Ditto . .	...	..	..	1,000		
7	548	Mohindro Nath Battacharji, S.-O.	Allahabad . .	..	...	200	.		
8	675	Kedar Nath, Cashier .	Ditto . .	.	...	...	1,000		
9	601	L. Nursimloo Naidoo, Cashier.	Secunderabad .	...	...	2,000	...		
10	653	Beni Pershad, Cashier .	Jhansi . .	..	...	1,000	...		
11	684	Narayan Damoder Gokhale, Cashier.	Poona . .	...	...	1,000	...		
12	710	Damodar Waman, Mulher-khor.	Mhow . .	..	...	500	...		
13	736	Abhoy Charan Ghose, Cashier.	Barrackpore .	...	...	2,000	..		
14	743	Krisnarao Vasudeo Ajunka, Cashier.	Bombay . .	...	...	...	1,000		
15	764	Bahadur Sing, Store-keeper	Bareilly . .	...	...	500	...		
				...	...	8,100	6,300		
				14,400					

Account of Government Promissory Notes deposited as security for the faithful performance of contracts by persons having dealings with the Military Works Department, as per register kept by the Examiners of Accounts, Military Works, and posted up to 31st March, 1896—continued.

Item.	No. of cases.	NAME, OCCUPATION, ETC., OF DEPOSITORS.	Division in which attached.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT. 3½ per cent. of 1854-55	3½ per cent. of 1879.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	Various 3½ per cents.	Name of officer to whom interest is sent.	REMARKS.
		Held in safe custody by the Treasury Officer, Simla.							
1	671	Mata Deen, Contractor	Lucknow	...	.	1,000	...	No interest to be drawn through the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Simla, which deposited for temporary purposes.	
2	713	Messrs. Martin & Co., Contractors.	Ditto	1,000	...	...	5,000		
3	755	Ram Lall and Sons, Contractors.	Ditto	1,000	...	...	..		
4	679	Mr. Adamally Sultanally	Aden	...	...	..	1,000		
5	687	Mr. Burjorji Bamonji, Contractor	Poona	...	...	...	500		
6	735	Gunga Dhar Vinayak Mehindali	Do.	...	.	...	1,000		
7	746	Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas.	Do.	...	.	3,000	...		
8	751	Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas.	Do.	5 000	...	2,500	...		
9	759	Messrs Richardson and Cruddas.	Do.	...	.	500	...		
10	761	Messrs Richardson and Cruddas.	Do	...	...	...	500		
11	704	Jadunath Nath, Contractor	Fort William	..	...	...	500		Note being returned.
12	721	Grish Chunder Banerji	Ditto	...	.	100	...		
13	744	Grish Chunder Banerji	Ditto		...	...	100		
14	753	Woomesh Chunder Ghose	Ditto		...	500	...		
15	758	Roma Nath Dass, Contractor.	Ditto	..	...	100	..		
16	709	P. T. Kristna Swamy, Chetty Contractor.	Madras	1,000	...	...	...		
17	741	M. Govinda Swamy Naikar, Contractor.	Do.	...	..	1,200	...		
18	742	V. Coorathalvar Chetty, Contractor.	Do.	...	1,500	.	...		
19	747	John Fagan, Contractor	Do.	2,000	..	...	...		
20	748	John Eagan, Contractor	Do.	500	...	...	...		
21	716	Kissory Lall Mookerji, Contractor.	Barrackpore	.	...		3,500		
22	717	A. C. Dass and Brothers, Contractors.	Ditto	...	..	...	200		
23	727	A C. Dass and Brothes, Contractors.	Ditto	...	...	..	100		
24	731	Nobin Chander Bhattacharjee and Sreenath Sircar	Ditto	...	..	...	100		
25	732	Nobin Chander Bhattacharjee and Sreenath Sirkar	Ditto	...	..	..	100		
26	745	Abhoy Charan Mulik	Ditto	...	...	..	1,000		
27	749	Sreenath Sirkar and Nobin Chunder Bhattacharjee	Ditto	..		...	100		
28	750	Sreenath Sirkar and Nobin Chander Bhattacharjee.	Ditto	..	...		100		
29	754	Muddoo Soodan Chowdry and Sreemonto Haldar.	Ditto		...	...	200		
30	757	Muddoo Soodan Chowdry and Sreemonto Haldar.	Ditto	.	.		200		
31	765	Sreemanto Haldar	Ditto	...	..		500		
32	767	Sreemanto Haldar	Ditto	...	.	..	100		
33	768	Sreemanto Haldar	Ditto			.	100		
34	769	Sreemanto Haldar	Ditto		..	100			
35	718	Mr. J. Godwin	Secunderabad		...	2,000	6,000		
36	733	Bengal Iron and Steel Iron Company.	Ditto	..	...	10,400	.		
37	734	Kareem Haji Sajanlalji	Ditto	..	...	1,000	...		
38	737	Kareem Haji Sajanlalji	Ditto	...	.	...	500		
39	752	Anna Swamy Moodaliar	Ditto	...	500	..	...		
40	720	Jewra Khan, Contractor	Cawnpore	..	..	...	500		
41	740	Kaylas Chunder Laha, Contractor.	Ditto	.		1,000	...		
42	728	Dhunji Bhoy, Contractor	Murree	..	...	1,000	...		
43	756	Durga Pershad, Contractor	Ferozepore	500	...	500	...		
44	760	Ram Lall, Contractor	Ditto	...	...	400	...		
45	762	V. Cundaswamy Chetty, Contractor.	Bangalore	.	800	...	.		
46	763	Gopaul Chunder Mookerjee, Contractor.	Jubbulpore	...	...	1,200	1,200		
47	766	Gopaul Chunder Mookerjee, Contractor.	Ditto	...	...		200		
		TOTAL SECURITY WITH TREASUARY OFFICER, SIMLA.	......	11,000	2 800	26,500	23,300		
				63,600					
		TOTAL SECURITY WITH COMPTROLLER GENERAL.	......	...	...	8,100	6,300		
		GRAND TOTAL	......	11,000	2,800	34,600	29,600		
				78,000					

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
J. Smith	Ajmere	9th March, 1896	The Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, on 21st March, 1896.	The deceased was a Boiler-maker in the Loco. Shops of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere, and died intestate. No one had applied for Letters of Administration.
W. McGowan	Civil Hospital, Allahabad.	2nd January, 1896	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 4th April, 1896.	The deceased died intestate and no one had applied for Letters of Administration.
John Kennedy	Garha Serai, Allahabad.	14th February, 1896	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 14th April 1896.	The deceased died intestate, and no one had applied for Letters of Administration.
William McIver	Not stated	26th January, 1896	The Judge of Assam Valley District, Gauhati, on 30th March, 1896.	The deceased was Manager of the Rowta Tea Estate in the District of Darrang and died intestate. No application for Letters of Administration. It is stated that Captain Pottinger, R.A., Shillong, brother-in law of the deceased, intends to apply.
W. Grindall	Dalhousie	25th March, 1896	The District Judge, Gurdaspur, on 7th April, 1896.	The deceased was Assistant Secretary to the Municipality, Dalhousie, and died intestate, and no one had applied for Letters of Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 17th April, 1896.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th April, 1896.

No. 12.—The services of first class Military Assistant Surgeon P. Victor are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 13.—The services of second class Military Assistant Surgeon F. J. Daley are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 14.—The services of second class Military Assistant Surgeon P. Fitzpatrick are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 15.—The services of first class Military Assistant Surgeon John Gibb are placed at the disposal of the Resident in Hyderabad.

No. 16.—The services of first class Military Assistant Surgeon W. Mason are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.*,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th April, 1896.

No. 131.—Mr. A. E. Spring, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having, on return from furlough, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 20th March, 1896, the following reversion is made, with effect from the same date:—

Lieutenant C. H. D. Ryder, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 132.—Lieutenant-Colonel St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 27th March, 1896, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted him in Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 724—37-2, dated 13th March, 1896, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 28th March, 1896:—

Captain G. B. Hodgson, I.S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain R. T. Crichton, I.S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant C. H. D. Ryder, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th April, 1896.

No. 1.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is ordered, with effect from the 3rd March, 1896, and until further orders :—

NAME.	From	To
W. S. Sharpe.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.

No. 2.—The following permanent promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the dates specified against each :—

NAMES.	From	To	Dates.
H. A. Armstrong	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	23rd January, 1896.
S. Babington .	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	28th March, 1896.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 10th April, 1896.

No. 2657.—Major F. H. R Drummond, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 26th April, 1896, or the subsequent date of departure.

By Order,

A. B. DRUMMOND,
Assistant Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 6th April, 1896.

No. 2758.—In supersession of this Office Notification No. 1599, dated the 3rd March, 1896, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that in consequence of the deputation on Foreign Service of Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner at Sibi, Kazi Muzaffar Khan, a Tahsildar of the 3rd grade, and at present officiating as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, shall be appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 27th February, 1896.

2. Kazi Muzaffar Khan will continue to carry on the duties of Extra Assistant Commissioner in Lower Zhob.

No. 2759.—Lala Jamiat Rai, head clerk in the Office of the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin District, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner at Sibi, with effect from the 27th February, 1896.

No. 2765.—A substantive vacancy having arisen in the Graded List of Extra Assistant Commissioners through the death of Kazi Imamuddin, Lala Udho Dass *wald* Dhanpat Rai, a Tahsildar of the 2nd grade, at present on deputation in Foreign Service, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 21st March, 1896.

Lala Udho Dass will continue on deputation in Foreign Service.

No. 2766.—On return from the extraordinary leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 4087, dated the 21st June, 1895, Maulvi Abdul Rahim, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Khojak Pass, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner, substantive *pro tempore*, *vice* Lala Udho Dass, *wald* Dhanpat Rai, on deputation in Foreign Service, and is posted to Pishin, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st March, 1896.

The 8th April, 1896.

No. 2872.—With reference to this Office Notifications No 56-A., dated 3rd January, 1896, and No. 1044, dated 8th February, 1896, Munshi Anwar-ud-din, Tahsildar of the 4th grade, was relieved of the post of Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner in Pishin by Munshi Syed Rasul on the forenoon of the 26th February, 1896, and assumed charge of the Office of Tahsildar of Quetta on the forenoon of 2nd March, 1896.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 7th April, 1896.

No. 2774.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No 498-G., dated the 25th March, 1896, Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Fraser, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan, availed himself of the one year's leave therein granted to him, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th March, 1896.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 28th March, 1896.

No. 190—*III*-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation (I of 1877), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to appoint Mir Sayyid Hussain, while holding charge of the current duties of the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class in the District of Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 190—*III*-3—Under section 11 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, 1877, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to invest Mir Sayyid Hussain with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, to be exercised, while he holds the appointment of Subordinate Judge of the 1st class and within the limits defined below:—

The Ajmere Division of the Ajmere-Merwara District, with the exception of the Kekri parganah, the Goela Thana, the Deoli Cantonment, the jurisdiction as specified in the Notification of June 1877 of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, and the jurisdictions of the Honorary Magistrates of Bhinae, Masuda, Deolia, Bandanwara, Kherwa and Pisangan.

The 4th April, 1896.

No. 363—675-*II*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Diwan's Estate Regulation (III of 1887) the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to appoint Captain R. B. Berkeley, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, to be the Agent to administer, on behalf of the Government, the property vested in Her Majesty under the said Regulation.

The 8th April, 1896.

No. 389—328-*VIII*.—Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is invested, under section 12 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the Ajmere District.

The 13th April, 1896.

No. 411—390.—Babu Rash Behari Maitra, Assistant Surgeon, Beawar, returned from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 27—390, dated the 9th January, 1896, and resumed charge of his duties from first class Hospital Assistant Mohamed Abdul Wahid, on the forenoon of the 28th ultimo.

No. 415—190-*III*.—Mr. Fateh Chand Khabya, Barrister-at-Law, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Ajmere, availed himself on the forenoon of the 30th ultimo of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 251—190-III, dated the 19th March, 1896.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 7th April, 1896.

No. 1236.—With the approval of the Government of India, the Resident in Mysore sanctions the grant of privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 17th April, 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to Mr. H. F. Wilkieson, Officiating District Superintendent of Police in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Mr. F. E. C. Carr, whose services have been placed at the Resident's disposal by the Madras Government, is appointed, with the approval of the Government of India, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. F. Wilkieson, or until further orders.

The 9th April, 1896.

No. 1285.—Mr. H. F. Wilkieson, Superintendent of Railway Police in the Mysore State, assumed charge of his duties on the 11th March, 1896.

By order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Resident.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 8th April, 1896.

No. 942-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify the re-appointment of the following gentlemen as Members of the Kekri Municipal Committee, with effect from 1st April, 1896:—

(1) Jodha Lambardar.
(2) Mehta Chagan Lal.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara in the P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENL. FOR RAJPUTANA AND CHIEF-COMMR., AJMERE-MERWARA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 11th April, 1896.

No. 975-S.—Mr. Charu Chander Ray, Assitant Engineer, 3rd grade, of the Ajmere Provincial Division, passed the professional Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the afternoon of 26th March, 1896.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara in the P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENL. FOR CENTRAL INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 11th April, 1896.

No. 362-S.—C.I.—Under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to sanction seven months' furlough to Mr. P. T. S. Large, Engineer-in-Chief, Guna-Bina Railway, with effect from 11th April, 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the P. W. D., Rajputana and Central India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 9th April, 1896.

No. 4.—Mr. W. English, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

A. R. BECHER,
Offg. Accountant General.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENTS.

Agra, the 8th April, 1896.

No. 5.—With effect from the 1st April, 1896, on retirement of Lala Nanak Chand Rai Bahadur, Superintendent, Mr. E. D. Beatson, Inspector, Makrach Beat, Punjab Mines Division, at present holding charge of the Kalabagh Beat in the same Division, is appointed a probationary Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, and is posted to the Sambhar Division, but will continue in charge at Kalabagh until further orders.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 7th April, 1896.

No. 8.—Mr. C. S. Rennick, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for seven months, with effect from 16th May, 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
R. E., & Col.,
Officiating Manager, North-Western Railway.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT—BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th April, 1896.

No. 40.—ADDENDUM.—In page 382, Part II, of the *Gazette of India* of 11th April, 1896, under Notification No. 38 of 1st idem, where two blank spaces occur, insert 1st April.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 7th April, 1896.

No. 1.—Mr. J. W. Hartley, District Traffic Superintendent, class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, is granted, under Articles 369 and 377 of the Civil Service Regulations, leave on medical certificate for five months and twenty-nine days, with effect from the 19th April, 1896, to 17th October, 1896.

G. F. WILSON, *Major, R.E.,*

Offg. Manager, O. and R. Railway.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been entirely destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W-373 of 1895-96.	V-74—79198	50	Babu Kali Kissore Sen, Kobiraj, Uyiari, Dacca.
	V-74—79497	50	
W-232 of 18·4.	O 97—92915	100	Babu Ram Golam Singh, Puri Dharharwa, *viâ* Runi Sayadpur, District Mozafferpore.

A. H. ANTHONY,

Assistant Comptroller General,

In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,

The 13th April, 1896.

REPORT OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Bellary, this 10th day of April, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2953, Private James Bennett.
Age,—25 years 5 months.
Height,—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.
Trade,—Sailor.
Date of Enlistment,—7th June, 1890.
Place of Enlistment,—Chester.

Parish and County in which born,—Pontypridd.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—4th April, 1896.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Ramandroog.
Marks,—Large scar on sacrum.
Under 6 years' service.

F. W. BROMFIELD, *Major,*

Comdg. 1st Cheshire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Bellary, this 13th day of April, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2405, Private William Griffin.
Age,—29 years 2 months.
Height,—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, dark; Hair, brown; Eyes, brown.
Trade,—Tailor.
Date of Enlistment,—16th September, 1886.
Place of Enlistment,—Knutsford.

Parish and County in which born,—St. Johns, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—10th April, 1896.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Bellary.
Marks,—Dot and anchor on left forearm; vaccination marks, eight on left arm; scar, nape of neck; large brown stain, back of left thigh.
Under 10 years' service.

F. W. BROMFIELD, *Major,*

Comdg. 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regt.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 14th April, 1896.

Abe'l, S. O.
Agent, W. Duke &, Sons.
Bickegie, A. & Co. (Jewellers).
Counsell, P. M.
Ganthier, G., & Co.
Hemmingway, Miss.
Ireland & Co.
Lacowmuna, F. de.
Lisson, Mrs. A. R.
Luke, J. Hume.
McDearmid, Greenshields & Co.
Morley & Co., A. R.
Ramba, Joan.
Waltz & Co.
Yost, R.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, Mrs.
Adams, Mrs. J.
Alfone, Surgn.-Capt.
Allison, Mrs. W. M.
Alston, Mrs. C.
Appel Caum, H.
Arinowicz, B.
Arthur, Miss R.
Baggaridge, J. R., Mrs.
Bailey, W.
Baker, C. A.
Bean, P. H.
Benny, Joseph.
Beves, P. S.
Biddulph, Lionel.
Billon, H.
Blackett, W. S.
Blumenthal, Natan.
Bompass, H.
Borthwick, Mrs.
Bovis, Mr.
Brooke, Miss G.
Brown, James.
Brown, Mrs. G. J.
Browning, H. E.
Bulfin, Capt. E. S.
Burkitt, J. R.
Byrne, St. Quinton, Mr. and Mrs.
Callie, R.
Calperson, Joseph.
Cameron, A. M.
Campenett, A.
Carrier, Miss Amelia A.
Carruthers, R. J.
Carvalho, R. H.
Celine, J.
Chambers, C.
Chapman, E. H.
Chat, W.
Coast, A.
Cohen, E. M. D.
Coleman, G. D.
Constant, M.
Conway, Frank J.
Crawford, J. R., Mrs.
Crosteh, Miss.
Cunny, J. V.
David, Isaiah.
DeGeneve, A. M.
Delwood, Mr.
DeSouza, John.
Dressner, Capt. C.
Duncan, Mrs. H.
Dutton, T.
Edwards, J. T.
Eliot, John.
Entwisle, E.
Esechiel, J. A.
Falkenflick, S.
Farquhar, W.
Fiedler, Monsieur le General.
Fitzgerald, Hugh.
FitzPatrick, H. Lindsay.
Foster, H. F.
Fouthson, Mabel.
Gallaghur, J. W.
Gallosly, Mrs.
Gallwey, Clarence.
Gast, R.
George, R. D.
Gill, J. B.
Goldner, C.
Gomes, A.
Gomis, E.
Gould, A.
Griffiths, Capt. A. P. H.
Grimbers, H. M.
Grove, F.
Guilland, Anna.
Gunn, Miss A.
Haly, J. J.
Hamilton, Mrs.
Hanbury, Miss.
Harris, H. W.
Hay, James.
Hay, John.
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Heastey, C. R.
Heath, G. F.
Hedworth, Mrs. A.
Henry, A.
Heywood, J. G., Mrs.
Holland, Mrs. A. V.
Honeyman, R. R.
Hugot, Wilfreid.
Jackson, S.
James, Joseph.
Johns, W.
Johns, W. A.
Jordon, H. S., Mrs.
Klasmer, M.
Lam, Aron.
Lane, J. N.
Lazerous, Mr., care of Egerton, C. F.
Lee, Miss E.
Lewis, Mrs.
Lovett, T. H.
Luckman, A. G., Rev.
Lyall, J.
Maccoffie, Mr.
Macfarquhar, Miss A.
Mack, F.
Mansfield, R. W.
Mathusen, L.
McCrea, S.
McVicker, Mr.
Mertin, Mr. (Junior).
Miller, Geo.
Naylor, E. D.
Nichols, Mrs. W.
Norman, W.
Nussbeyn, G.
O'Brien, E. C.
Oldham, H.
Orleans, Prince Henri d'.
Parnell, Mas. J.
Peacock, Col. H. P.
Perrel, Mrs. R. du.
Perry, A. N.
Phillips, B.
Pietro, Sig. S.
Pinto, C. (care of L. S. Montague).
Pitman, J. D.
Plunkett, W. S.
Querepel, Lt.-Col.
Quin, A. E.
Rae, Mrs. L.
Rankin, J. R. L.
Redlich, Albert.
Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Renard, M. H.
Richards, Mrs. A.
Klamehl, A.
Roberts, Miss D. B.
Robertson, Mrs. J. B.
Robinson, E. S.
Roinard, E. M.
Rowlands, Mrs. K.
Rowley, Miss.
Schrader, R. C.
Scott, Alex.
Scott, A. C.
Scott, Mrs.
Shawe, S. D.
Skorzewski, W.
Smith, A. Mervyn.
Smyth, R. S.
Stanley, James.
Stein, F. M.
Stoddard, Mrs.
Stokes, Miss.
Talbot, A.
Tarleton, Mrs.
Tavner, G. O.
Thimble, Mrs. F.
Thomas, E., Miss.
Thorne & Co.
Toshtein, K.
Townsend, R. A.
Tripe, J. T.
Turner Palhill, Mrs.
Uphill, Mrs. T.
Vansittart, C. J.
Vincent, G. W.
Warden, P. G.
Weiss, Madame J.
Weynton, Oswin.
White, Miss.
Wickershaw, W. C.
Wilcox, H.
Wilcox, Mrs. Mary.
Wilkinson, Stephen.
Williams, A. S.
Williams, E. J.
Williams, G.
Willison, Bert.
Wilson, J. H. J.
Wilson, R. H.
Wood, J.

Registered Letters.

de Vine, C. Leslie, Dr.
Johns, W.
McCrea, Mr.
Pigott, A. E.
Richard, Miss O.
Robson, Miss.
Schvartz, Julius.
Skellhorn, J. W.
Skorzewski, W. Comte.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allapa.
Allagappacharey.
Auger, Joh. Herr.
Adams, Malen.
Albert, A.
Abdoola Alikhan.
Alaikumarai.
Allen, C. A.
Ackerman, E. H., Mrs.
Atkins, E., Mis.
Bamanjee Hormasjee Lam.
Barrett, W. J.
Bukdh Manlu, Dr.
Benneng, B. B.
Barchard, Mrs.
Bennett, W.
Bittles, Mrs.
Blake, Miss.
Bronover, Sonza.
Blake, S. T.
Blackett, W. S.
Barlow, L., Miss.
Benton, Mrs.
Bercovitch, R.
Bhumenthal, Lize.
Benedit, Sandor.
Cox, Mrs.
Cartain, Revd. Father.
Clemenson, Miss.
Clementson, Mr.
Chasel, Gasta.
Caddel, K., Miss.
Cockaday, Sergt. W.
Cracker, G.
Campbell, S., Miss.
Chandler, W. Madame.
Conray, J. T. C., Dr.
Clift, H. W.
Cama, F. B., Messrs.
Canning, Norman.
Cookes, Miss Dora.
Denne, A., Capt.
Dance, G. W.
Denkar S. Diwakar.
Duk, Mr.
D'ollighi, J. B.
Elliot, J., Mrs.
Erane.
Faulkner, A.
Foyer, Chas. S.
Froan, H. Otto.
Fitz G., John. R. A.
Gost, M. Robert.
Gibbons, Stanley.
Gibson, Miss.
Grandes, G. Mrs.
Greenfelt, P. St. Leger.
Ghose, K. P.
Gunpat Pandrang Wagri.
Hine, C. W.
Harman, L., Mrs.
Hehir, P., Surgn.-Capt.
Howes, F.
Headon, W.
Henderson, H. H.
Harmon, A.
Hutchins, Mrs.
Iswari Persad.
Jennings, W. H.
Jones, Jos.
Jones, H. N., Major.
Kartar Singh, S.
Kentzug, John.
Koch, H.
Kaufman, N.
Kensbruner, M. M.
Labbert, H. L.
Leslie, C. D.
Lidstone, C. A.
Lemmi, G.
Lyons.
Lange, T. B., Major.
Musjid, Mr.
Murray, A., Miss.
Macdonalt, R. H.
May, George, Mrs.
Martin, T.
Murray, G. H.
Mercik, Mrs.
Morrell, W.
Martin, H.
Noshigawa, Mr. and Mrs.
Nevill.
Oshen, C. E.
Purvis, J. E.
Platt, T., C.
Percival, L.
Philps, E. L.
Piccivilli, O.
Pedroza, S., Lt.-Col.
Rennell, E. J.
Robertson, F. J.
Ram Bux.
Rankin, J. R. L.
Rittener, T.
Radif, Jos.
Robinson.
Ramchandary, T.
Rogers, M.
Robertson, F. W.
Remord, l'abble Indus.
Rowson, F.
Robertson, W. A.
Shorenski, V. Comte.
Sylvester, C. F.
Szaloy, E.
Stanley, P.
Sandman, E. W.
Stenway, Geo. A.
Stephanski, S.
Smith, S. C.
Stortin, G. B.
Short, F. J., Vety. Capt.
Swayne, A. H.
Sheaver, A., Miss.
Salkeld, Wm.
Turner, H. G.
Thornett, A. J.
Throp, E., Miss.
Thomas, Mrs.
Vas, J. G.
Vaughan, R. E., Lt.
Vas, P. M.
Walnessley, J.
Watkentien, Wm.
William, S. E. S.
Wandt, R.
Weallens, W. S.
Weitmann, H.
Weskefski Boris.
Ward, J.
Ward, Miss.
Weckershave, W. C.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 13th April, 1896.

Nil.

The 18th April, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta 1896	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Seychelles, Madagascar, etc., and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	22nd April	Per P. & O. Str from Bombay.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	25th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.
*Australasian Colonies . .	18th ,,	Ditto.*
Ditto ditto . .	25th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	18th ,,	Per French Str. *Eridan.*
Madras and Colombo . .	27th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Sumatra.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	20th ,,	Per Steamer *Kutsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	24th ,,	Per Steamer *Palamcotta.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore	21st ,,	Per Steamer *M. Manatchy.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	22nd ,,	Per Steamer *Katoria.*
Port Blair	21st ,,	*Viâ* Rangoon.
South African Ports . . .	22nd ,,	Per Steamer *Pongola.*
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	24th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS.

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR 4TH GRADE OF ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd June, 1896, at 10-30 A.M. :—

SUBJECTS.

Subjects	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity) . . .	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc.) . . .	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole) .	240	160
Mensuration (*a*) the whole .	60	30
Book-keeping, (*b*) mercantile	100	50
TOTAL .	600	400

Mimimum required in all papers collectively.

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
(*b*) " Book-keeping " by Ball and Hamilton.
" Book-keeping " by double and single entry by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in June. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam and Burma only. The examination will be *ipso facto* vitiated, if it be not held (begun and completed) on the dates fixed, but the officer who will conduct the examination may make his own arrangements in regard to the *place* and *hour* of examination with the candidates.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

A candidate already in permanent Government employ* may be allowed to compete in the examination even if he is more than 25 years of age, and may be appointed to an accountantship if he passes it ; but if he is

* This term includes employment under Local Boards and foreign bodies if such is pensionable by the British Government.

not already in pensionable service, he will be eligible only for appointment to the non-pensionable establishment on State Railways.

2. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must bear the address of the candidate, must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates, and must be forwarded by him, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned :—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior or by the instructor under whom he has been educated or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)

(2) Certificate of age (baptismal or of birth not required if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's handwriting.

It will rest with the Examiner of Accounts, to whom the candidate submits his application, on a consideration of these certificates, to decide whether the candidate should be registered for the examination or whether his application should be rejected. He will only forward the names of accepted candidates to the Principal, together with their applications in their own handwriting, statement of their ages, and fees. These should be transmitted altogether under one covering letter on the last day allowed by the rule.

3. Examination papers that are issued for examination need not be returned.

4. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish fresh fee and certificates.

5. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

6. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

7. The Civil Engineering College acts solely as an examining body in reference to admission to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department.

N.B.—The attention of candidates is drawn to the alteration in rule 2 (3). In future no candidate is to apply direct to the Principal for permission to attend the examination, but must send his application through an Examiner of Public Works Accounts, who will decide whether the candidate is to be admitted.

The Principal will attend to no application received direct.

J. S. SLATER,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR ;
The 31st March, 1896.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8 ;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5 ;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the undernoted rates : per four-ounce tin, *R3 ;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6 ;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعنی تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فیوج کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہرایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چھہ پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمي حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا ہی— یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیہ *

عام آدمیوں کو یہہ دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتي ہی - یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھہ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ *

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دواخانوں میں بھي بکتي ہی - ماسواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ ؛ ,, ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or, post free,	R18-12.
½	,,	R 9,	,,	R9-8.
¼	,,	R4-8,	,,	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন .	১৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৷৹
½ আধ „ „	৯৲	„	৯৷৹
¼ শিকি „ „	৪৷৷৹৲	„	৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

Advertisement of Books and Publications which are less than two years old, for insertion weekly in Part II of the Gazette of India.

Catalogue of Books printed at Thomason College Press and procurable from Thomason College Book Depot.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the College Book Depôt, at R64 per box. Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the Roorkee Workshops, and applications should be made to the Superintendent.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

First two Volumes are published in separate Sections, as below, but can be bound up in Volumes if required :—

VOLUME I.*

Section I. Building Materials (1895), R2-8.

VOLUME II.*

Section VII. Bridges (in the Press), say

* Date of Edition on sale.

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods (in the Press).

„ II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

XV. Examples of Estimating. Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition in Press).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces (in the Press), say

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width. R1-8.

†Thomason College Calendar for 1895. R4-12.

Ditto ditto for 1894. R2.

FERROTYPE PRINTING.

Chemical and Lithographic Paper for this process can be purchased from Thomason College Book Depôt. Application to be made to the Curator.

CIRCULARS.

Circulars containing the Rules of Admission to the different Classes of the College will be forwarded to applicants.

† These include Question Papers for Engineer and Upper Subordinate classes and Superior Accounts Branch, P. W. D.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues, as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1876 :—

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance.

For the complete Series, *including postage* . . . R22-8

	Without postage.			With postage.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
For the Calcutta Series	10	0	0	12	8	0
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series	6	0	0	7	0	0
„ a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...			2	0	0
„ a part of each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...			1	0	0

The following is the rate at which deductions will be made for parts out of print and at which duplicate copies will be supplied to subscribers when required in place of copies lost in transit:—

	For town.	For mofussil.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series; per copy	0 8 9	0 10 3
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series; per copy	0 5 3	0 5 9
„ the Calcutta Series. For the year	7 2 6	8 6 3
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series. For the year	4 4 6	4 11 3

Persons desiring to subscribe for, or purchase, the Report should apply to—

Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
The Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

Orders and subscriptions for 1894 should be at once registered and remitted by money-order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrapper of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates payable in advance:—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue	R 20	R 14	R 9
„ three issues	„ 55	„ 36	„ 24
„ six „	„ 100	„ 68	„ 45
„ nine „	„ 145	„ 96	„ 64
„ twelve „	„ 180	„ 120	„ 80

Several volumes of the BENGAL LAW REPORTS, from August 1868 to December 1875, and FULL BENCH RULINGS, Parts I and II, are available at the following rates:—

	Without postage.	With postage.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal Law Reports, for one year	20 0 0	22 8 0
Single copies, R2 per copy.		
Full Bench Rulings, Parts I and II	20 0 0	22 8 0

Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
Remittances to be forwarded to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

All the wanting parts of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS (complete series) having now been reprinted, the complete Reports from 1876 to 1893 may be purchased for all the years, or for any particular year, on application to the Officer in charge of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

The subscription, R22-8 per annum, should be remitted in advance to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscription to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

In para 19 of the Circular, Engineer and Telegraph Classes, dated 1st January, 1896, it is stated that the Civil Engineering Course extends over two years. The Government having determined that this Course shall be extended to three years when the administrative arrangements for such extension are completed, notice is hereby given to intending Candidates, that the Government retains discretion to extend the Course to three years without further notice.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lt.-Col., I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS :

CALCUTTA . . Thacker, Spink & Co.
MADRAS . . Higginbotham & Co.
BOMBAY . . { Thacker & Co., Ld. / Radhabai, Atmaram Sagoon.
RANGOON . . Myles, Standish & Co.

NOTICE.—Books required for private use only can be purchased. Application should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[These publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

[The volumes of General Acts for 1877—84, the Bombay Code (Ed. 1880), the Burma Code (Ed. 1889), the Baluchistan Code (Ed. 1890), the Central Provinces Code (Ed. 1891), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code (Ed. 1892), the Collection of Statutes relating to India, and the Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States, Rajputana, are out of print.]

A.—General Acts.

The General Acts from 1834 to 1866, revised edition, 1887. R5 (12*a.*)

The General Acts from 1867 to 1876, revised edition, 1887 R5 (12*a.*)

The General Acts from 1885 to 1888, edition 1889, with full Chronological Tables, showing all Acts of the Governor General in Council from 1834 to 1888, with their repealing and amending enactments. R5 (6*a.*)

B.—Local Codes.

The Madras Code, revised edition, 1888. R5 (10*a.*)

The Punjab Code, revised edition, 1888. R4 (8*a.*)

The Bengal Code, revised edition, 1889-90, Vol. I, containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council, and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bengal, with Chronological Tables, and an Appendix showing the enactments locally notified under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874. R5 (10*a.*)

The Bengal Code, revised edition, 1889-90, Vol. II, containing the unrepealed Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, with a Chronological Table, and an Appendix showing places in Bengal in which certain of the Acts have been brought into force. R5 (R1).

The Coorg Code, revised edition, 1893. R2 (6*a.*)

The Ajmere Code, revised edition, 1893. R3 (7*a.*)

The Bombay Code, revised edition, 1894, Vol. I, containing the unrepealed Bombay Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council in force in Bombay, the Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bombay, and Lists of the enactments which have been notified for Scheduled Districts in Bombay under the Scheduled Districts Acts, 1874; with full Chronological Tables, and an Index. R4 (8*a.*)

Chronological Tables of Enactments of British Indian Legislatures, with repeals and amendments noted up to 1st November, 1895. Part I, comprising enactments passed by the Governor General in Council or by the Governor General alone. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

In the Press

The Bombay Code, revised edition, Vols. II and III, containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council, with a Chronological Table, and an Index.

The Assam Code.

Chronological Tables of Enactments of British Indian Legislatures, with repeals and amendments noted up to the 1st November, 1895. Part II, comprising enactments passed by Local Legislatures.

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850 (Registration of Ships), as modified up to 1st December, 1893. 7*a.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1857 (Tobacco, Bombay town), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. 3*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XLV of 1860 (Indian Penal Code), as modified up to 1st August, 1890. R2 (4*a.*)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 6*a.* 0*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 3*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XVII of 1864 (Official Trustees), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1865 (Succession), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. R1-8 (2*a.*)

Act XXV of 1867 (Printing-presses and Books), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. R1-2 (2*a.*)

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☛ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, stolen, destroyed or mislaid.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 043092, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, for Rupees five hundred, originally standing in the name of Kedar Nath Sing and last endorsed to Sreemutty Brojo Bala Debi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

SREEMUTTY BROJO BALA DEBI,
No. 1, City Road, Allahabad.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 35532, of the 4 per cent. loan, dated 30th June, 1854, for R500, originally standing in the name of Mr. D. C. McAllum, and last endorsed to M. Ragavacharry, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

ALAMELU AMMAL,
Sunnaday Street, Madurantakavi.

MADURANTAKAVI;
The 27th March, 1896.

Lost.

The following Government Promissory Notes :—

Number.	Loan.	Number.	Loan.	Amount.	Standing after conversion in the name of
B 012611	4% 1865	Nov B 878	3½%, 1865	500	Bank of Bombay.
„ 007756	„	„ „ 928	„	500	„ „
57	„	„ „ 929	„	500	„ „
58	„	„ „ 930	„	500	„ „
247345	„	„ „ 9783	„	500	B. X. Furtado, C. P. D'Cunha, and J. X. Fernandes.
294724	„	„ „ 9784	„	100	„ „ „
088039	1854-55	„ „ 2637	1854-55	100	„ „ „
178926	1842-43	„ „ 4601	1842-43	500	
156780	„	„ 2	„	100	C. P. D'Cunha, B. X. Furtado, and J. X. Fernandes.
175919	„	„ 3	„	100	
20	„	„ 4	„	100	B. X. Furtado, C. P. D'Cunha, and J. X. Fernandes.
21	„	„ 5	„	200	„ „ „
22	„	„ 6	„	500	„ „ „
192797	„	„ 7	...	500	„ „ „
226471	„	„ 260	...	100	Bank of Bombay.
2	„	„ 61	...	100	„ „

and stand endorsed to Mr. L. M. Furtado, by whom the notes were never endorsed.

Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

L. M. FURTADO,
New Sonapur, Bombay.

Lost, Stolen, Mislaid or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 1730 80, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of (not ascertainable), and last endorsed to P. R. Cadell, Esq., Administrator, Sachin State, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, has been lost.

Payment of the above Note and the interest thereon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

C. N. SEDDON,

Administrator, Sachin State, Surat.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 17.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 24th April, 1896.

No. 760.—The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, will be kept in India on Wednesday, the 20th May 1896.

PORT BLAIR.

The 24th April, 1896.

No. 336.—Surgeon-Major R. Neill Campbell, Officiating Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, is appointed to be *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent in the Settlement, with effect from 19th March 1896.

No. 338.—Mr. R. L. Heinig, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Settlement for so long as he holds his present office, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th April, 1896.

No. 545.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, Esquire, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, *vice* Jones Quain Pigot, Esquire, retired.

The 24th April, 1896.

No. 577.—Captain F. J. B. Campbell, Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad, is granted an extension of furlough, for five days, without pay, under Article 726 (II), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, with effect from the 28th December 1895.

No. 580.—Under the provisions of section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. H. S. Reid, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. T. Rivaz, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th April, 1896.

No. 122.—The Reverend J. M. Macdonald, Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 27th April 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 22nd April, 1896.

No. 124.—The Reverend F. W. Chamberlain, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 23rd February 1895.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th April, 1896.

No. 662-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Emil Von Hirsch as acting Consul General in British India, for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, during the absence of Mr. N. Schmucker.

The 21st April, 1896.

No. 670-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. V. von Rottanscher as acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. D. McLaren Morrison.

The 24th April, 1896.

No. 685-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class and as Resident in Mewar, with effect from the 16th April, 1896, and during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., or until further orders.

No. 687-*G.*—Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted, on return from boundary settlement duty, as Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan, with effect from the 11th April, 1896.

No. 689-*G.*—Surgeon-Major R. Shore, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the Mewar Bhil Corps, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer, Kotah and Jhalrapatan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major J. Crofts, M.D., or until further orders.

No. 690-*G.*—Surgeon-Captain H. R. Woolbert, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon in Mewar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major H. N. V. Harington, and during such time as Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank may officiate as Civil Surgeon of Ajmere, or until further orders.

No. 691-*G.*—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Residency Surgeon in Nepal, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, with effect from the 2nd April, 1896, and during such time as Surgeon-Captain H. R. Woolbert, M.B., may officiate as Residency Surgeon in Mewar, or until further orders.

No. 697-*G.*—Lieutenant E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class and is posted as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 699-*G.*—Captain P. Z. Cox, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, is appointed to officiate, in addition to his own duties, as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals, with effect from the date of assuming charge and until further orders, *vice* Major M. T. Lyde, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 702-*G.*—Lieutenant A. D'A. G. Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted temporarily as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, with effect from the 15th April 1896.

No. 704-*G.*—The services of Surgeon-Colonel T. J. McGann, Indian Medical Service (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore.

No. 1342-*I.*—Lieutenant S. R. Davidson, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, Bhopal Battalion, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Lieutenant W. C. Scott, or until further orders.

No. 1344-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3478-I., dated the 9th September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following criminal appeal pending before the First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Hyderabad Residency Bazars to the Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

Criminal appeal, No. 19 of 1895. { Mahomed Ali, *versus* Crown.

H. S. BARNES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 24th April, 1896.

No. 1870-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

March 1896. **(Lakhs of Rupees.)**

—	In March.		To end of March.		Whole year.	
[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	Revised, 1895-96.	Actuals, 1894-95.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	6,02	5,86	27,02	26,17	27,05	26,18
Opium	63	48	7,11	7,32	7,06	7,32
Salt	91	87	8,88	8,67	8,79	8,67
Stamps	43	41	4,73	4,63	4,73	4,63
Excise	67	*64	5,73	5,52	5,72	5,53
Provincial Rates	55	53	3,75	3,57	3,70	3,54
Customs	54	53	5,01	3,85	4,89	3,85
Assessed Taxes	13	12	1,69	1,67	1,70	1,67
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	14	10	60	54	58	56
Registration	4	4	43	42	42	42
Tributes from Native States	19	20	77	78	80	78
Other Civil Revenue	34	35	3,48	3,46	3,70	3,78
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	10,59	10,13	69,20	66,60	69,14	66,93
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	− 8	− 17	− 3,72	− 4,31	− 3,74	− 4,56
Opium	− 6	− 2	− 2,09	− 1,61	− 2,08	− 1,61
Other Civil Expenditure	− 3,66	− 3,50	− 25,45	− 24,76	− 25,88	− 25,33
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	− 3,80	− 3,69	− 31,26	− 30,88	− 31,70	− 31,50
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 19	+ 1	+ 48	+ 22	+ 54	+ 42
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 3	+ 8	+ 33	+ 30	+ 34	+ 32
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 40	+ 25	+ 3,86	+ 3,48	+ 3,78	+ 3,46
Ditto Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	− 5	− 6	− 49	− 61	− 50	− 61
Military Receipts	+ 5	+ 16	+ 72	+ 73	+ 77	+ 83
Ditto Issues	− 1,67	− 1,66	− 17,44	− 15,68	− 17,33	− 15,77
Telegraph Receipts	+ 8	+ 7	+ 83	+ 81	} + 10	+ 83
Ditto Issues	− 8	− 7	− 75	− 72		− 74
Public Works Department—						
State Railways—Receipts	+ 1,25	+ 1,13	+ 13,69	+ 13,15		} + 17,93
" " Issues	− 1,18	− 1,18	− 10,10	− 10,08		} − 11,59
East Indian Railway—Receipts	+ 42	+ 43	+ 4,95	+ 4,69	} + 1,73	
" " Issues	− 21	− 26	− 1,85	− 1,81		
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 28	+ 21	+ 2,06	+ 2,13		+ 2,19
" " Issues	− 1,13	− 1,10	− 7,15	− 6,83		− 6,86
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	− 1,62	− 1,99	− 10,36	− 10,22	− 10,57	− 9,59
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	− 14	− 7	− 58	− 1,17	− 59	− 1,17
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	...	− 5	+ 3	...	+ 3
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	− 55	− 1,49	− 12,76	12,81	− 13,23	− 13,21
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	− 2,50	− 1,40	− 19,66	− 14,82	− 19,19	− 14,82
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	− 25	+ 10	− 13	+ 23	+ 11	+ 29
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	− 3,44	− 2,86	− 33,18	− 28,54	− 32,90	− 28,88
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 1,73	+ 1,59	− 6,10	− 3,04	− 6,03	− 3,04
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,70	20,94	22,53	25,57	22,53	25,57
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	16,43	22,53	16,43	22,53	16,50	22,53

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 22nd April, 1896.

No. 1793-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, machinery (and component parts thereof) as defined in the said number which is intended for the manufacture of paint and composition for application to leather, wood and metals.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th April, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 424.—Major H. W. Scott, Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, British Army Schools, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, British Army Schools, *vice* Captain F. R. H. Chapman, whose tenure has expired. Dated 24th March 1896.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 425.—Lieutenant R. M. Bell, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, with effect from the 9th January 1896, *vice* Lieutenant N. F. Parker, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, who has resigned.

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 426.—Brigadier-General E. R. Elles, C.B., commanding the Peshawar district, to officiate in command of a district of the first class, *vice* Major-General Sir G. B. Wolseley, K.C.B., on leave. Dated 24th March 1896.

No. 427.—Brigadier-General J. Gatacre, C.B., commanding the Nagpur district, to officiate in command of a district of the first class, *vice* Major-General J. Duncan, appointed to the officiating Command of the Forces, Bombay. Dated 4th April 1896.

No. 428.—Colonel J. C. R. Glasgow, British Service, Assistant Adjutant General, Head-Quarters, Bengal Command, to officiate in command of a second class district in India with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, while so employed, *vice* Major-General W. L. Dalrymple, C.B., on leave. Dated 2nd April 1896.

No. 429.—Colonel R. Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., Colonel on the Staff, Nusseerabad, to officiate in command of a second class district in India with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General J. Gatacre, officiating in command of a district of the first class. Dated 4th April 1896.

No. 430.—Colonel A. McC. Bruce, General List, Infantry, Bengal, to be a Colonel on the Staff, *vice* Colonel A. G. Handcock, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, whose tenure has expired. Dated 23rd March 1896.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

5th Infantry.

No. 431.—Lieutenant C. A. R. Hutchinson, Royal Irish Regiment, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, with effect from the 7th April 1896.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 432.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that the rank of Surgeon-Colonel is conferred on Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. Sinclair, M.B., Madras Medical Establishment, while holding the appointment of Inspector-General of Jails with civil medical administration in Burma, with effect from the 12th February 1896.

No. 433.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenants, appointed to the Bombay Establishment in G. G. O. No. 317 of 1896, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified:

Chintaman Ramchandra Bakhle } 21st March
Krishnaji Vishnoo Kukday } 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 434.—Lieutenant F. G. Smallwood, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, with effect from the 15th March 1896, *vice* Captain M. Walker, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, appointed Superintendent, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

No. 435.—Lieutenant A. C. Boyd, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 17th April 1896.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 436.—The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:

To be extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant A. D. Greenhill-Gardyne, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders. Dated 10th April 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 437.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Wyndham Madden Pierpoint Wood, Leinster Regiment, wing officer, 19th Bombay Infantry,—21st August 1894.

Second-Lieutenants—

Henry Joseph deBarry Barnett, Northamptonshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 29th Regiment (7th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry,—14th August 1894.

Ernest Newton Heale, Northumberland Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers),—2nd September 1894.

William Cortlandt Anderson, Devonshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 13th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—17th September 1894.

Henry George Lyon Corbett, Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 33rd Regiment (3rd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry, —23rd September 1894.

Second-Lieutenants Barnett, Heale, Anderson and Corbett will rank as Lieutenants in the Indian Staff Corps from the 14th August 1894, and 2nd, 17th, and 23rd September 1894, respectively, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 438.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

Patrick Barclay Sangster, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers,—22nd February 1896.

Mark Synge, officiating wing officer, 8th Bengal Infantry,—21st February 1896.

Arthur Francis Henderson, officiating wing officer, 2,th Regiment of Madras Infantry, —30th March 1896.

John Stirling Rivett-Carnac, attached 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers,—8th March 1896.

Charles Herbert Villiers-Stuart, officiating wing officer, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers),—30th March 1896.

Lionel Forbes Ashburner, officiating wing officer, 16th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, —10th March 1896.

George Dighton Probyn Swinley, attached 37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—4th March 1896.

Oliver St. John Skeen, officiating wing officer, 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—27th March 1896.

Frederick FitzHugh Lance, attached 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers,—7th March 1896.

COMMANDS.

No. 439.—Major-General J. Duncan, British Service, commanding the Poona district, to officiate in Command of the Forces, Bombay, *vice* His Excellency Lieutenant-General C. E. Nairne, C.B., on leave. Dated 4th April 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 440.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 27th March 1896, page 1965.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 27th March, 1896.

* * * * * * * * * * *

BREVET.

* * * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major Alfred Edwin Jones is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army. Dated 31st December 1895.

* * * * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 441.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

19th April 1896.

Charles Frederick Stevens.

Ponsonby Glenn Huggins, D.S.O.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Edward Egerton Barwell,—2nd December 1895.

John Leared Furney,—23rd March 1896.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 442—Colonel Willoughby Wallace Hooper, Madras Cavalry, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 20th April 1896.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Command.

No. 443.—Sub-Conductor Vincent O'Brien to be Conductor, and Sergeant Frank Campbell Gainher to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 1st April 1896, *vice* Conductor (Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) Alfred Sincock, retired.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 444—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Henry Myland to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary James McPherson, Chief Clerk, office of Director-General of Ordnance in India, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded;*

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary John Bartlett, Overseer, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded;*

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Frederick Waller, Overseer, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded;*

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Edgar Bredin, Timber Storekeeper, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded;*

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Otho D. Heathcote to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor Samuel Durrell to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub Conductor George W. Gurr to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant Alexander J. Burgess to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 28th March 1896, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Thomas Smith, who has retired.

No. 445.—Sub-Conductor William Hobbs, Assistant Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, to be Conductor, *seconded;*

Sub-Conductor James Park to be Conductor;

Store Sergeant Arthur Villiers to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 28th March 1896, *vice* Conductor George Edward Chapman, who has retired.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 446.—In Madras G. O. G. No. 402 of 1892 and India G. G. O. No. 1268 of 1895, *for* "J. M. McFarlane" *read* "John McFarlane."

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 447.—*3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Dafadar Jan Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Musahib Beg, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1896.

No. 448.—*11th (The Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Dafadar Muhammad Aslam Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Amir Muhammad Khan, deceased, with effect from the 2nd January 1896.

No. 449.—*No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery*—

Jemadar Dalél Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Nizámuddin to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahtab Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 24th February 1896.

No. 450.—*16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildars Sarup Singh and Harpal Singh to be Jemadars, *vice* Ganesh Singh and Matadin Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1895.

No. 451.—*28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Zarif Khan, from the 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jalal Khan, discharged, with effect from date of transfer.

No. 452.—*36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Lal Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Kishn Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sham Singh, deceased, with effect from the 13th September 1895.

Havildar Bir Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sant Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1896.

No. 453.—*8th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Subadar Narasimmulu to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Sayyid Abdul Wahab to be Subadar, and Havildar urumurti to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Aziz, *Sardar Bahadur,* transferred to the 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry, with effect from the 1st April 1895.

No. 454.—*Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners*—

Subadar Rup Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Ahmed Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Mahadeo Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Kadir, *Bahadur,* transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1896.

No. 455.—*1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers)*—

Jemadar Buldeo Pershad to be Subadar, and Havildar Balaji Mule to be Jemadar, *vice* Suntu Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1896.

No. 456.—*21st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion)*—

Jemadar Maroti Waikar to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Chand Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Kasim, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1896.

Color-Havildar Babaji Jadhu to be Jemadar, *vice* Narayan Moray, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1896.

Color-Havildar Dhondee Ghaday to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Muhammad Husain, transferred to the 14th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, with effect from the 16th January 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No 457.—The undermentioned officers have been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half-pay, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant Archibald Samuel Hamilton, Indian Staff Corps,—1st March 1896.

Lieutenant Henry Andrew Lash, Indian Staff Corps 1st Regiment, Central India Horse,—25th May 1890

REWARDS.

No. 458.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 549 of 1871, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer an annuity of £10 on Sergeant-Instructor (acting Sergeant-Major) George Grossel, Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, with effect from the 31st May 1895, *vice* pensioned Sergeant James Smith, late Garrison Provost Sergeant, Agra, deceased.

GOOD-SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 459.—It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to

confer good-service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:

Bombay.

In place of Colonel G. C. Sartorius, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, succeeded to the colonel's allowance. Dated the 1st October 1895.

COLONEL MONTAGU MAXWELL CARPENDALE, INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	12th June 1858.
Lieutenant	2nd June 1859.
Captain	12th June 1870.
Major	12th June 1878.
Lieutenant-Colonel	12th June 1884.
Colonel in the Army.	1st June 1888.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 1st, 6th, 30th and 28th Bombay Infantry,—April 1858 to March 1863.

Regimental duty, 3rd Sind Horse, as doing duty officer, March to December 1863.

Regimental duty, 1st Sind Horse, as Squadron Commander, January 1864 to July 1865.

Regimental duty, 2nd Sind Horse, as Adjutant, 3rd Squadron Commander, 2nd-in-Command, and Commandant, July 1865 to November 1885

General duty Bombay, Poona and Neemuch, January 1886 to April 1888.

War Services.

Afghanistan, 1880—March from Quetta to the relief of Kandahar.—(Mentioned in despatches: medal).

Madras.

In place of Colonel M Protheroe, C.B, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, succeeded to the colonel's allowance. Dated the 4th January 1896.

COLONEL HENRY STRACHAN ELTON, INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	20th October 1858.
Lieutenant	14th February 1861.
Captain	20th October 1870.
Major	20th October 1878.
Lieutenant-Colonel	20th October 1884.
Brevet-Colonel	1st July 1887.

Appointments.

Regimental duty throughout his service.

War Services.

Burma, 1886-88.—Operations round Myingyan; operations of the 3rd Brigade under Brigadier-Generals W. S. A. Lockhart and H. Collett. (Mentioned in despatches: brevet of Colonel: medal and two clasps).

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 460.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army of the Bengal Command are granted meritorious service medals with annuities, and long service and good conduct medals with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1897, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 109, Kot-Dafadar Niámat Ali Khan, 1st Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Kot-Dafadar Ramdiun Singh, deceased, from 24th September 1894.

No. 511, Dafadar Charles Clarkson, 14th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Kot-Dafadar Nának Singh, pensioned, from 21st October 1895.

No. 19, Havildar Chunni Singh, 13th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Budh Ram, pensioned, from 1st December 1895.

No. 35, Havildar Partáb Khan, 18th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Mustakim Khan, pensioned, from 16th April 1895.

No. 13, 1st Bugle-Major Gobardhan Damai, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, *vice* Havildar Assam Rána, pensioned, from 21st February 1895.

No. 1040, Havildar Gokul Sunwar, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, *vice* Havildar Mehar Singh Damai, pensioned, from 1st November 1895.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 217, Sowar Muhammád Sadik, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

No. 198, Sowar Malakdád Khan, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

No. 324, Sowar Indar Singh, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

No. 361, Trumpeter Sundar Singh 2nd Bengal Lancers.

No. 469, Sowar Yusaf Ali, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

No. 462, Sowar Abdul Ghafur Khan, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

No. 786, Sowar Bindra Ban, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

No 355, Sowar Murád Ali Khan, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 44, Sowar Juma Khan, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 86, Sowar Shiu Charan, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 492, Sowar Ibrahim, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1070, Sowar Chandial Singh, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1562, Sowar Bír Singh, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1572, Sowar Ali Ahmad, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 314, Lance-Dafadar Gaja Singh, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 380, Sowar Jalál Khan, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1387, Lance-Dafadar Indra Singh, 14th Bengal Lancers.

No. 2228, Sapper Ori Lál, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 2254, Sapper Shiu-parshád Singh, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 125, Naick Brija Parshád, 1st Bengal Infantry.

No. 126, Sepoy Kanháiya Singh, 1st Bengal Infantry.

No. 120, Sepoy Sablaik Singh, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 121, Sepoy Bhikha Singh, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 3224, Naick Janke Pánde, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 2866, Naick Thakur Parshád Tíwári, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 95, Sepoy Ramzán Khan, 5th Bengal Infantry.

No. 96, Sepoy Jahangír Khan, 5th Bengal Infantry.

No. 96, Lance-Naick Chopan, 8th Bengal Infantry.

No. 69, Naick Baijnáth Singh, 11th Bengal Infantry.

No. 92, Sepoy Ram-parshád Singh, 11th Bengal Infantry.

No. 68, Naick Shaikh Rahím Bakhsh, 12th Bengal Infantry.

No. 46, Naick Nabi Khan, 12th Bengal Infantry.

No. 231, Naick Jawand Singh, 13th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1082, Sepoy Pahlád Singh, 13th Bengal Infantry.

No. 22, Sepoy Mahádeo Singh, 16th Bengal Infantry.

No. 23, Sepoy Maharáj Singh, 16th Bengal Infantry.

No. 162, Sepoy Jag-Jít Singh, 17th Bengal Infantry.

No. 160, Sepoy Mardán Khan, 17th Bengal Infantry.

No. 25, Sepoy Ibrahim Khan, 18th Bengal Infantry.

No. 31, Sepoy Shaikh Basharat, 18th Bengal Infantry.

No. 423, Naick Biru Rám, 44th Bengal Infantry (Gurkha Rifles).

No 1262, Naick Lálbír Gharti, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1258, Naick Sarab-Jít Ale, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

No 783, Rifleman Dalu Lohár, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No 668, Lance-Dafadar Kabír Muhammad Khan, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

No 351, Sowar Sheikh Farzand Ali, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

No 293, Sowar Niáz Ahmad Khan, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 2326, Naick Lachhman Tíwári, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 697, Rifleman Jítman Gurung, 44th Bengal Infantry (Gurkha Rifles).

No 461.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Hyderabad Contingent are granted medals for meritorious service with annuity, and for long service and good conduct with and without gratuity, for the year ending 31st March 1897, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and Article 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 497, Dafadar Hamid Khan, 4th Lancers, *vice* Kot-Dafadar Ináyat Ali Khan, pensioned,—from 15th December 1895.

No. 488, Drum-Major Yankaya, 5th Infantry, *vice* Color-Havildar Yusaf Khan, pensioned,—from 15th December 1895.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 799, Sowar Sawal Singh, 1st Lancers.

No. 590, Sowar Usman Khan, 1st Lancers.

No. 401, Sowar Wahabuddín, 2nd Lancers.

No. 439, Sowar Muhammad Ghaus, 2nd Lancers.

No. 471, Lance-Dafadar Talib Khan, 3rd Lancers.

No 436, Lance-Dafadar Imam Uddin Beg, 3rd Lancers.

No. 304, Sowar Abas Ali Khan, 4th Lancers.

No. 323, Sowar Shaik Muhammad Murád, 4th Lancers.

No. 398, Sepoy Bhairo Singh, 1st Infantry.

No. 697, Sepoy Subhán Khan, 1st Infantry.

No. 2306, Sepoy Sheik Allah Baksh, 2nd Infantry.

No. 2315, Sepoy Sainath Singh, 2nd Infantry.

No. 1892, Sepoy Gurdín Gola, 3rd Infantry.

No. 1945, Fifer Rudryah, 3rd Infantry.

No. 546, Drummer Chimnaji, 4th Infantry.

No. 763, Sepoy Mahipal Singh, 4th Infantry.

No. 824, Sepoy Gurdín, 5th Infantry.

No. 1049, Sepoy Ramraghunathji, 5th Infantry.

No. 2384, Naick Mukta Singh, 6th Infantry.

No. 2373, Sepoy Prag Singh, 6th Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 303, Sowar Moti Singh, 1st Lancers.

No. 581, Sowar Bagail Singh, 4th Lancers.

No. 917, Sepoy Debi, 1st Infantry.

No. 2267, Sepoy Sheik Ahmad, 2nd Infantry.

No. 437, Sepoy Lachman, 4th Infantry.

No. 1169, Sepoy Nauku, 5th Infantry.

No. 2330, Sepoy Madho Singh, 6th Infantry.

No. 462.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army of the Madras Command are granted meritorious service medals, with annuities, and long service and good conduct medals, with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1897, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and Article 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 1191, Havildar Shaikh Imám, 15th Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Havildar Piccayya, deceased,—29th July 1895.

No. 547, Havildar Shaikh Rasúl, 20th Madras Infantry, *vice* Havildar Muhammad Husain, pensioned,—1st March 1895.

No. 705, Havildar Ganes Singh, 21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers), *vice* pensioned Havildar Sayyid Ali, deceased,—7th May 1895.

No. 637, Havildar Visvayyan, 26th Madras Infantry, *vice* Color-Havildar Narasimhulu, pensioned,—11th July 1895.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 1238, Private Abdul Kadir, 1st Madras Lancers.

No. 171, Private Sayyid Abdul Kadir, 3rd Madras Lancers.

No. 172, Private Shamsher Khan, 3rd Madras Lancers.

No. 2804, Sapper Muttusami, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

No. 358, Sapper Kannayya, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

No. 259, Private Muhammad Salliah, 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 281, Private Sayyid Husain, 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 16, Drummer Andrew D'Cruize, 2nd Madras Infantry.

No. 661, Private Kuppusami, 2nd Madras Infantry.

No. 525, Private Sitanna, 3rd Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 915, Private Francis, 3rd Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 944, Private Shaikh Sulaiman, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1176, Private Shaikh Ahmad, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 106, Private Kotund Ramayya, 5th Madras Infantry.

No. 2926, Private Shaikh Ahmad, 5th Madras Infantry.

No. 2207, Private Laksminarayadu, 6th Madras Infantry.

No. 2151, Private Krisnama, 6th Madras Infantry.

No. 368, Private Muhammad Ishak, 7th Madras Infantry.

No. 450, Private Anthony, 7th Madras Infantry.

No. 472, Private Munisami, 8th Madras Infantry.

No. 618, Private Sulaiman Sharaf, 8th Madras Infantry.

No. 918, Private Durgayya, 9th Madras Infantry.

No. 924, Private Amin Bhag, 9th Madras Infantry.

No. 561, Private Accayya, 11th Madras Infantry.

No. 565, Private Venkatasami, 11th Madras Infantry.

No. 2796, Private Shaikh Kasim, 14th Madras Infantry.

No. 2809, Private Sayyid Kasim, 14th Madras Infantry.

No. 664, Private Muhammad Husain, 15th Madras Infantry.

No. 680, Private Venkatasami, 15th Madras Infantry.

No. 1258, Private Shaikh Ahmad, 16th Madras Infantry.

No. 1263, Private Muhammad Kasim, 16th Madras Infantry.

No. 2619, Private Venkayya, 17th Madras Infantry.

No. 2631, Private Ramalingam, 17th Madras Infantry.

No. 3205, Private Musician Lazarus, 19th Madras Infantry.

No. 3211, Private Shaikh Ahmad, 19th Madras Infantry.

No. 610, Private Tatayya, 20th Madras Infantry.

No. 649, Private Shaikh Sulaiman, 20th Madras Infantry.

No. 683, Private Ganga-din Tiwári, 21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 801, Private Sayyid Mir, 21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 104, Private Venkanna, 22nd Madras Infantry.

No. 612, Naick Bahaud-din, 22nd Madras Infantry.

No. 994, Private Jaggayya, 23rd Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 1074, Private Kasim Beg, 23rd Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 233, Private Gabriel, 24th Madras Infantry.

No. 271, Private Muhammad Ghaus, 24th Madras Infantry.

No. 864, Private Abdul Karim, 25th Madras Infantry.

No. 936, Private Kadir Beg, 25th Madras Infantry.

No. 1224, Private Francis, 26th Madras Infantry.

No. 635, Private Shaikh Daud, 27th Madras Infantry.

No. 645, Private Erakayya, 27th Madras Infantry.

No. 946, Private Murtaza Khan, 28th Madras Infantry.

No. 957, Private Candrayya, 28th Madras Infantry.

No. 141, Private Mangal Singh, 32nd Madras Infantry (4th Burma Battalion).

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 1169, Private Ramasami, 3rd Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 2154, Private Krisnama, 6th Madras Infantry.

No. 772, Private Subbarayadu, 15th Madras Infantry.

No. 1190, Naick Shaikh Ibrahim, 16th Madras Infantry.

No. 3251, Private Gurayya, 17th Madras Infantry.

No. 998, Private Errayya, 21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 204, Private Abdur Rahman, 24th Madras Infantry.

No. 622, Private Surayyan, 25th Madras Infantry.

No. 908, Private Govindasami, 27th Madras Infantry.

No. 463.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army of the Bombay Command are granted medals for meritorious service with annuities, and for long service and good conduct with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1897, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 707, Dafadar Saiyid Latíf, 1st Bombay Lancers, *vice* Kot-Dafadar-Major Dwarika Singh, promoted to Jemadar.

No. 86, Kot-Dafadar Abdul Karim, Aden Troop, *vice* Kot-Dafadar Ghaus Khan, Governor's Body Guard, Bombay, pensioned.

No. 2233, Color-Havildar Shaikh Áli, 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion), *vice* Havildar Shaikh Abdullah, pensioned.

No. 368, Color-Havildar Baijnáth Singh, 23rd Bombay Infantry (Rifles), *vice* Color-Havildar Ittu Parab, pensioned.

No. 2469, Color-Havildar Rám-parshád Pási, 25th Bombay Infantry (Rifles), *vice* Color-Havildar Jánnák Bhiknák, pensioned.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 572, Sowar Shiu-parshád Singh, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

No. 609, Sowar Ali-bakhsh, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

No. 500, Lance-Naick Shaikh Muhammad, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 491, Sowar Saiyid Husain, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 440, Sapper Bál-Gobind (1st), Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 843, Sapper Badri, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 983, Fife-Major Esnák Bhivnák, 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

No. 2583, Naick Sitarám Ghádgé, 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

No. 2376, Private Dhondnák Ratannák, 2nd Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

No. 2377, Private Shallom Abraham, 2nd Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

No. 950, Private Hari Jádhav, 3rd Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 4944, Bugler Tánnák Jainák, 3rd Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 2120, Private Rámnák Sudaknák, 4th Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 2121, Private Rámnák Esnák, 4th Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 2639, Private Báluji Bhowar, 5th Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 2048, Private Lukshman Gawdá, 5th Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 701, Fife-Major Itnák Dharamnák, 7th Bombay Infantry.

No. 714, Private Bábnák Ratannák, 7th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1779, Bugler Gondnák Rághnák, 8th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1803, Private Bhágu Jádhav, 8th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1848, Lance-Naick Itmehtar, 9th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1789, Private Abá Gháté, 9th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1596, Private Kúlnák Bhivnák, 10th Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 1729, Private Náráyan Goré, 10th Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 157, Private Habnák Gondnák, 12th Bombay Infantry.

No. 159, Private Itnák Gondnák, 12th Bombay Infantry.

No. 911, Drummer Sambhá Mehtar, 13th Bombay Infantry.

No. 915, Private Vithu Kámat, 13th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2328, Private Bálnák Gunnák, 14th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2483, Private Bhiwa Kerkar, 14th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1268, Private Itnák Hirnák, 16th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1359, Private Mahadu Bidow, 16th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2290, Private Tánu Tulaskar, 17th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2305, Private Mhádé Parab, 17th Bombay Infantry.

No. 831, Fife-Major Anton Lorence, 19th Bombay Infantry.

No. 946, Private Tukárám Punjári, 19th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1171, Naick Shaikh Muhammad Ismail 20th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1239, Private Ganu Parolkar, 20th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1766, Lance-Naick Niámat Khan, 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion).

No. 1798, Private Harnák Bawajnák, 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion).

No. 813, Private Jánmehtar Bábmehtar, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

No. 852, Private Govind Jámblé, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

No. 271, Lance-Naick Rámji-ráo Palolé, 23rd Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 2166, Naick Ganu Wáni, 25th Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 2473, Private Itu Golatkar, 25th Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 612, Private Ráoji Kánadé, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1139, Private Atmarám Mánjrekar, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 2878, Naick Akbar Shah, 29th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2835, Private Lacki Shah, 29th Bombay Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 646, Naick Ganpat-ráo Sindé, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

No. 602, Sapper Sukh-Lál, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No 991, Private Jija Sálvi, 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

No. 2413, Private Esnák Rámnák, 2nd Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

No. 628, Private Bayáji Moré, 3rd Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 2124, Naick Anthony Raphel Mathies, 4th Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 2055, Naick Bhowáni Lohár, 5th Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 882, Private Balu Yádav, 7th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1829, Private Maruti Humbé, 8th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2045, Private Murári Achrékar, 9th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1754, Private Shaikh Yúsuf (1st), 10th Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 567, Private Mahadu Powár, 12th Bombay Infantry.

No. 910, Private Lukshman Moré, 13th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2694, Private Gauhar Khan, 14th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1340, Private Mhádnák Bábnák, 16th Bombay Infantry.

No. 948, Private Ján Mehtar, 19th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1196, Naick Dhondnák Gannák, 20th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1829, Private Lakhnák Sataonák, 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion).

No. 478, Private Rámdin Bhujwa, 23rd Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 2156, Private Mahádu Hadkar, 25th Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 718, Lance-Naick Prág Singh, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

No 2797, Private Hasan Áli, 29th Bombay Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 464.—*Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Henry FitzGerald Beale, Esquire, to be Major *vice* Whiting, promoted.

No. 465.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Robert Joseph William Oates, Esquire, to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 466.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) James Lackersteen, V.D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Ritchie, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 467.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant George Roslyn Miles to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 9th January 1896, *vice* Kenny, removed from the corps.

No. 468.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Henry Swan is granted the honorary rank of Colonel.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 469.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, &c.	With effect from
Lieutenant Colonel W. Peacocke, C.M.G., R.E.	Attached	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent . .	1st March 1896.
Lieutenant R. G. King, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*.	Attached	Reversion . .	1st March 1896.
Lieutenant R. G. King, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary . .	1st March 1896.
Lieutenant R. G. King, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*.	Attached	Reversion . .	2nd March 1896.
Captain W. F. Tilley, R.E.	Attached	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Temporary . .	4th March 1896.
Lieutenant R. G. King, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary . .	5th March 1896.
Lieutenant A. H. B. Hume, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary . .	5th March 1896.
Lieutenant G. Dick, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary . .	5th March 1896.
Captain J. E. Capper, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent . .	9th March 1896.
Captain W. R. Hilliard, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent . .	12th March 1896.
Captain A. L. Schreiber, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent . .	12th March 1896.
Lieutenant J. H. S. Murray, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent . .	12th March 1896.
Lieutenant R. H. M. Yeates, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent . .	12th March 1896.
Lieutenant C. B. L. Greenstreet, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent . .	12th March 1896.
Lieutenant H. D. Pearson, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary . .	12th March 1896.

No. 470.—The following promotion is made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the date specified:

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion, &c.	With effect from
Major H. W. Duperier, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Temporary . .	2nd April 1896.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 25.—The services of Mr. E. G. Venn, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for appointment as 2nd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor under that Government, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

No. 26.—Mr. D. J. Taylor, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, officiating Foreman of the Factory, Kidderpore Dockyard, is appointed Foreman of the Factory, Kidderpore Dockyard, with effect from the 1st April 1896, *vice* Mr. E. G. Venn, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 27.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Commander B. P. Creagh, Royal Indian Marine, (p.a.) for 10 days.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th April, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 18th and the 24th April 1896:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment.	Lieutenant L. T. Oakley .	27th March 1896	Benares.		
Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bengal).	Assistant Surgeon E. J. Wright.	19th February 1896.	Muttra.		
Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bombay).	Assistant Surgeon S. Simeons	9th March 1896	Poona.		
Miscellaneous Department.	Sub-Conductor A. Cole . .	29th March 1896	Calcutta.		

P. J. MAITLAND, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th April, 1896.

No. 188.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 147 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the Barsi Light Railway Company from the provisions of section 85 of that Act regarding the submission of accident returns.

No. 189.—Rai Sahib Ram Dass Bhuttacharjee, Honorary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is permanently transferred to Bengal.

No. 190.—Mr. I. S. Sherlock-Hubbard on being relieved of his duties as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, is placed on special duty under the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

No. 191.—Mr. M. H. Gaynor, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, in the 4th Class of Examiners (old classification).

No. 192.—The services of Mr. A. E. Adie, in Class II, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, are placed at the disposal of the Howrah-Ampta Tramway Company, Limited.

The 21st April, 1896.

No. 193.—Mr. J. Conquest, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, is placed temporarily in charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Mandalay-Kunlon Railway, with the temporary rank of Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification).

The 22nd April, 1896.

No. 194.—Mr. R. Bradley, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st April 1896, under Article 485, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 195.—Mr. E. J. Neuville, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 7th April 1896, under Article 509, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 196.—Mr. A. R. Kälberer, Accountant, 1st Grade, temporary rank, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class II (new classification), with effect from the 7th April 1896.

No. 197.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 150, dated 14th

March 1896, *for* the words "placed in charge," *substitute* "appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief."

The 23rd April, 1896.

No. 198.—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, is granted furlough for six months, under Article 371 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th May 1896, or such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 199.—Mr. A. Rowland, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, until further orders.

No. 200.—Mr. W. P. Richardson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th May 1896, under Article 712 (*c*), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 201.—Mr. Dinshaw Hormuzshaw Coblaw, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

No. 202.—Mr. B. Parkes, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the 16th April 1896, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R.E., on furlough.

The 24th April, 1896.

No. 203.—The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, are appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department, as Apprentice Engineers, and are posted as follows :

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Lalla Raghubir Prasad Verma.

To Punjab.

Mr. Gilbert White Causley.

To Central Provinces.

Lalla Triloke Nath.

To State Railways.

Mr. Ernest Alexander Scott.

Babu Mohit Kanta Sen.

No. 204.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 203, dated 24th April 1896, the services of Mr. E. A. Scott and Babu Mohit Kanta Sen, Apprentice Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 205.—Mr. A. B. Phelan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th April 1896, *vice* Colonel S. L. Jacob, R.E., on furlough, or until further orders.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1892.

The following papers are published for general information:

No. 3/413-23, dated Simla, the 13th April, 1894.

From—C. J. LYALL, ESQ., C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—All Local Governments and Administrations, and Registrar, High Court, Calcutta.

I am directed to invite the attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council / His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor (and Chief Commissioner) / the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges / your attention to the cases of *Kinu Ram Dass* v. *Mozaffer Hossain Shaha* and *Seth Chitor Mal* v. *Shib Lal*, which were decided by Full Benches of the High Courts at Calcutta and Allahabad and are reported in the Indian Law Reports, 14 Calcutta Series, p. 809, and 14 Allahabad Series, p. 273, respectively, where those Courts considered the nature and extent of the liens, sometimes described as salvage liens, which have been allowed in favour of persons expending money upon the property of others for the preservation of such property.

2. It will be observed that neither of the Full Benches in these cases was unanimous, Mitter and Norris, J.J., dissenting in the Calcutta case, and Mahmood, J., in the Allahabad one. Further, in a later Madras case, *Seshagiri* v. *Pichu*, reported in the Indian Law Reports, 11 Madras Series, p. 452, the Court (Kernan and Mutusami Ayyar, J.J.,) expressed their agreement with the opinion of the minority of the Calcutta Bench, whilst the view of the Bombay High Court, as expressed by Sargent, C. J., and Birdwood, J., in the case of *Achut Ram Chunder Pai* v. *Hari Kamti*, which was reported in the Indian Law Reports, 11 Bombay Series, p. 313, and is, so far as is known, the latest ruling of that Court on this subject, is also distinctly opposed to that adopted by the majority of the Calcutta Full Bench in their ruling which was delivered in the following year.

3. Having carefully considered these cases and the general principles involved, the Governor General in Council thinks it desirable to consider whether it would not be well to incorporate into Indian law, by express statutory enactment, some provisions on this subject, founded on the rule of equity adopted by the English and Irish Courts in the cases referred to by Mr. Justice Mitter in his judgment in the Calcutta case, which will enable persons making payments which have the effect of preserving property from alienation to acquire in certain circumstances a lien or charge on such property in respect of such payments.

4. There has already been some legislation in this direction in India. Thus a statutory lien was conferred as far back as 1819 (see Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, section 13, clause *fourth*) in favour of an under-tenant advancing money to preserve a patni taluk from sale for arrears of the zamindar's rent. These provisions were applied to payments made by any one interested in an under-tenure to stay the sale of such tenure under the Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act, 1869 (Bengal Act VIII of 1869, s. 62); and now a similar lien of mortgage is given by section 171 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, to any person, who, having in a tenure or holding advertized for sale an interest which would be voidable upon the sale, pays the amount requisite to prevent the sale.

5. Like liens have also been conferred under the Bengal and Madras Revenue Laws on incumbrancers paying arrears of revenue due in respect of the mortgaged property (see Bengal Zamindari Revenue Sale Act XI of 1859,

section 9, and the Madras Revenue Recovery Act (Madras Act II of 1864), section 35), and under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, section 72, clause (*b*), mortgagees in possession are entitled to spend such money as is necessary for the preservation of the mortgaged property from destruction, forfeiture or sale, and, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, to add such money to the principal money at the rate of interest payable on the principal, and, where no such rate is fixed, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

6. It may also be noted that by section 69 of the Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872), and by some other enactments, *e. g.*, section 148 (3) of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891), a remedy has been given to persons making payments, under compulsion of law, on behalf of others. That remedy, however, is personal only, and it would seem desirable to extend it to a charge on the property preserved by means of such payments.

7. The Governor General in Council would be glad to be informed whether [after consulting the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court / the learned Judges of the Chief Court,] the Governor in Council / the Lieutenant-Governor / the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner / you / the Hon'ble Judges sees / see any objection to the enactment of some such provisions as are proposed in the enclosed draft.

8. I am to add, with reference to the communication from this Department No. 399/400, dated the 27th March 1885, that the High Court / Government of Bengal has also been consulted on this question. [To Bengal Government and High Court, Calcutta, only.]

Draft Provisions.

After section 69 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the following shall be inserted, namely:

69A. If any such payment as is mentioned in the last preceding section has the effect of preserving any property from alienation, the person making the payment shall be entitled to a charge upon the property so preserved for reimbursement of the sum so paid, with interest at such rate as the Court may direct.

Such charge shall have priority over all charges on, and rights in, such property which would have been defeated if such alienation had taken effect, and shall be subject to all such charges and rights as would have remained unaffected notwithstanding such alienation.

69B. When two or more persons are jointly interested in any property, and one of such persons makes any payment in respect thereof to which they are jointly and severally liable, or to which they ought by law or in equity to contribute either equally or in any definite proportions, the person making such payment shall be entitled to a charge upon the interest or respective interests of the other or others of them for reimbursement to him of the proportion or respective proportions of the sum so paid to the payment of which he or they respectively was or were so liable as aforesaid, together with interest thereon at such rate as the Court may direct.

69C. If any person, at the request of a person having an interest in any property, and in order to preserve such property from alienation, pays any charge or demand affecting such property which such last-mentioned person was bound by law to pay, the person making such payment shall be entitled to a charge on the property so preserved for reimbursement to him of the sum so paid, with interest thereon at such rate as the Court may direct. The person entitled to such charge shall have the same priority in respect thereof as between himself and the other persons interested in such property, as the person whose charge or demand was so paid as aforesaid was entitled to at the time of such payment.

No. 1876, Judicial, dated Ootacamund, the 2nd August, 1894.

From—The HONOURABLE J. F. PRICE, Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

With reference to your letter, dated the 13th April, 1894, No. 3, Judicial—413, I am directed to furnish to you copies of the opinions recorded by the

Honourable the Judges of the High Court and the Advocate-General upon the proposal to incorporate into Indian law some provisions on the subject of salvage liens founded on the rule of equity adopted by the English and Irish Courts in the cases referred to by Mr. Justice Mitter *in re* Kinu Ram Dass *v.* Mozaffer Hossain Shaha. It will be seen that both the High Court and the Advocate-General are in favour of the proposed legislation, and His Excellency the Governor in Council sees no reason to dissent from their views.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Judicial Department, No. 1875 (Judicial), dated 2nd August, 1894.

READ the following papers:

Dated Coonoor, the 4th June, 1894.

From—J. H. SPRING-BRANSON, Esq., Advocate-General, Madras,

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Madras.

I have the honour to enclose my opinion upon the proposed additions to section 69 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, as requested in G. O., dated the 8th May, 1894, No. 1106.

ENCLOSURE.

OPINION.

1. I am strongly in favour of the proposed statutory enactment whereby persons who make payments which have the effect of preserving property from alienation shall acquire in certain circumstances a lien or charge on such property in respect of such payments.

2. It is most desirable that the present conflict of opinions as to whether such a provision does, or does not, form part of the existing rules of equity should be put an end to; and that the proposed equity which is admittedly "attractive"—because it is reasonable and just—be incorporated into Indian law by express statutory enactment.

3. The proposed additions to section 69 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, "give effect to a principle which prevents injustice in many cases, and in no conceivable case operates unjustly."*

* Per Mitter, J., *in Kinu Ram Das v. Mozaffer Hossain Shaha*, I.L.R., 14 Cal., at p. 815.

No. 1945, dated Madras, the 19th July, 1894.

From—H. W. FOSTER, Esq., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Madras,

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Madras.

With reference to G. O., dated 8th May last, No. 1106, Judicial, communicating, for the opinion of the High Court, a letter from the Government of India proposing certain additions to section 69 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, I am directed to state that the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges consider that the proposed provisions are equitable and their enactment desirable.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

The following letter will be despatched to the Government of India:

[Here enter No. 1876, dated 2nd August 1894.]

No. 5827, dated Bombay Castle, the 22nd August, 1894.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. W. LEE-WARNER, C.S.I., Secretary to Government of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{1 \text{ Judicial}}{414}$, dated the 13th of April last, forwarding the draft of certain sections which might be added to the Indian Contract Act, 1872, with a view to enable persons making payments which have the effect of preserving property from alienation to acquire in certain circumstances a lien or charge on such property in respect of such payments, and enquiring whether the Governor in Council, after consulting the Honourable the Judges of the High Court, sees any objection to the enactment of some such provisions as are proposed in the draft.

2. In reply, I am to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a letter from the Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, No. 1658, dated the 2nd August, 1894, and its accompaniment, containing the opinion of the High Court on the draft, and to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs with the Honourable the Judges and approves of the draft provision.

No. 1658, dated Bombay, the 2nd August, 1894.

From—R. D. SETHNA, Esq., Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay,

To—The HONOURABLE MR. W. LEE-WARNER, C.S.I., Secretary to Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3396, dated the 17th May last, forwarding copy of a letter from the Government of India, Home Department, Judicial, and of a draft Bill adding certain sections to the Indian Contract Act, 1872, to enable persons making payments which have the effect of preserving property from alienation, to acquire in certain circumstances a lien or charge on such property in respect of such payments, and requesting that Government may be favoured with the opinion of the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges whether there is any objection to the enactment of some such provisions as are proposed in the draft Bill.

2. In reply, I am directed to forward copy of a minute on the draft Bill recorded by the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine, and to say that the Honourable the Acting Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Fulton concur in it.

Minute by the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine on the draft Bill, adding certain sections to the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

I feel that my opinion on a matter which has divided learned Judges sitting in Full Bench is of no special value. But I think the proposed legislation is based on the same principle of equity as section 69 of the Indian Contract Act, and it appears to me to advance the remedy. The four High Courts having already dealt with the point, and diverse views having been expressed, it seems to me desirable that the Legislature should intervene and pronounce.

31st July, 1894. JOHN JARDINE.

Minute by the Honourable Mr. Justice Fulton.

I concur.

E. M. H. FULTON.

Minute by the Honourable the Acting Chief Justice.

I concur.

L. H. BAYLEY.

No. 3501 J., dated Calcutta, the 18th August, 1894.

From—H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

With reference to your letter No. 3 Judl./415, dated the 13th April, 1894, and its annexure, regarding the proposed amendment of the Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copies of the replies* received from the officers who were consulted by this Government on the subject, and to say that the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the opinions therein expressed, and approves of the enactment of some such provisions as are contained in the draft sections 69A to 69C, which it is proposed to insert in the Act.

*Letter No. 315, dated the 17th May, 1894, from W. H. Page, Esq., District Judge of Tirhut.
Letter No. 837, dated the 22nd May, 1894, from C. A. Wilkins, Esq., District Judge of the 24-Parganas.
Letter No. 303, dated the 29th May, 1884, from J. Tweedie, Esq., District Judge of Patna.
Letter No. 1323, dated the 30th May, 1894, from B. C. Seal, Esq., District Judge of Burdwan.
Letter No. 293, dated the 5th June, 1894, from T. T. Allen, Esq., Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
Letter No. 1131J., dated the 14th June, 1894, from H. Luttman-Johnson, Esq., Commissioner of the Dacca Division.
Letter No. 723G., dated the 26th June, 1894, from A. W. Mackie, Esq., District Judge of Rangpur.

No. 315, dated Muzaffarpur, the 17th May, 1894.

From—W. H. PAGE, Esq., District Judge of Tirhut,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 136J.D. of the 12th instant, on the subject of the proposed addition of certain sections to the Contract Act (IX of 1872).

2. I have carefully perused the judgments alluded to in the letter of the Home Secretary to the Government of India, and it is my opinion that whether the intention of the sections which it is proposed to add be to declare or to amend the existing law, the enactment of these sections is eminently desirable, and that principally for the first reason put forward by Mitter, J., in the Calcutta case (I. L. R., 14, Cal., 809), namely, that in the majority of cases a contrary view of the law would result in injustice; and mere personal decree against a defaulting co-sharer, in an estate, which is only saved from sale by a payment made by another co-sharer would be useless, and that no injustice is likely to be done to any party by the adoption of the principle laid down in Enayet Hossein *versus* Muddunmoonee Shahoon (14, B. L. R., 155).

No. 837, dated Alipore, the 22nd May, 1894.

From—C. A. WILKINS, Esq., District Judge, 24-Parganas,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to Mr. Under-Secretary Levinge's letter No. 132J.D. of the 12th instant, I have the honour to state, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that I see no objection to the enactment of some such provisions as are proposed in the draft sections 69A to 69C, which it is proposed to insert in the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

These sections seem to me to embody the opinion of the majority of the High Court Judges in India who have dealt with the question of "salvage" charge.

No. 303, dated Bankipore, the 29th May, 1894.

From—J. TWEEDIE, Esq., District Judge of Patna,

To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 134 J. D., dated the 12th current, and to say that in my opinion the proposed amendment of the Contract Act is much required, and that the draft sections satisfactorily provide for the matters which they cover.

2. There is one analogous case which I think they do not cover, and which I think might well be provided for now. Such a case is now pending in my court. It is this—

3. A, a Muhammadan, dies, leaving three sons and three thousand rupees; also a debt of Rs. 1,000 due to Z. The sons take their shares, Rs. 1,000 each. It is at present law that Z may sue any son and take his Rs. 1,000 out of him only, leaving that son stripped entirely of all that he got from his father. It is doubtful whether that son can sue his brothers for contribution.

No. 1323, dated Burdwan, the 30th May, 1894.

From—B. C. SEAL, Esq., District Judge of Burdwan (on leave),

To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

With reference to your No. 133 J. D. of the 12th instant, desiring an expression of opinion on the provisions proposed to be inserted after section 69 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, I have the honour to state that the provisions are equitable, and they should be inserted as proposed.

No. 293, dated Calcutta, the 5th June, 1894.

From—T. T. ALLEN, Esq., Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to your No. 130 J. D. of the 12th ultimo, I have the honour to say that I see no reason to question the advantage of making the proposed additions after section 69 of the Contract Act.

No. 1131-J., dated Dacca, the 14th June, 1894.

From—H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, Esq., Commissioner of the Dacca Division,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

In reply to Under-Secretary Mr. Levinge's confidential letter No. 131 J. D., dated 12th May, 1894, asking my opinion in regard to certain additions which it is proposed to make to section 69 of the Contract Act, I have the honour to say that I agree with the views generally expressed by the Judges who tried the various cases referred to in the Government of India's letter No. 3 Judicial, dated 13th April, 1894, that persons who, by their payments, preserve any property from alienation, should have a lien on that property, and that as the common law of India gives them no such lien, it is necessary to give it them by statute.

2. I am inclined to think that the proposed additions to section 69 should be limited to the case of immoveable property.

3. In Eastern Bengal compulsory payments are very frequently made by persons interested in landed property to protect it from alienation by sale in the Civil and Revenue Courts, and I think the proposed additions to the Contract Act are in accordance with what the people of these parts consider to be justice.

4. I am inclined to think that a lien accruing in the manner described in these additions should be registered. Payments made to protect property from sale for arrears of land revenue might be registered as incumbrances under section 41, Act XI, 1859.

No. 723-G., dated Rangpur, the 26th June, 1894.

From—A. W. MACKIE, Esq., District Judge of Rangpur,

To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

In reply to your No. 135 J. D., dated the 12th May, 1894, I have the honour to state that, after consulting some of the senior pleaders, I approve the proposed additions to section 69 of the Contract Act, which will enable persons making payments having the effect of preserving property from alienation to

acquire a lien on such property in respect of such payments. I may add that I do not share the fears of Mr. Justice Wilson as stated at page 832, volume XIV of the Calcutta Series of the Indian Law Reports. Any mortgagee will be entitled to make the payment necessary to save the property, and if he omits to do so, he has only himself to blame.

No. 597, dated Naini Tal, the 21st June, 1894.

From—The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

With reference to your letter No. 2 Jud'l./416, dated 13th April, 1894, with which was forwarded for an expression of opinion a draft of certain sections proposed to be inserted after section 69 of the Indian Contract Act, I am directed to submit the opinions of the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court of Allahabad.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, in his Minute, dated the 17th May, 1894, has gone very fully into the probable effects of the proposed addition to the statute law, and has shown that the draft sections as they stand are likely, if enacted, to cause a general insecurity of title, to facilitate the perpetration of frauds, to result in gross injustice in many cases to innocent investors of money, and to afford new opportunities for doubtful litigation to an over-litigious people. The Hon'ble Messrs. Justices Tyrrell and Knox are of the same opinion. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blair is also opposed to the draft provisions so far as they relate to moveable property; and though he accepts the principle as equitable as regards immoveable property, he states his inability to judge of the practicability of its application as it is at present expressed in the draft sections. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banerji, while approving of the principle of the proposed legislation, considers that it should be limited to immoveable property, and further that in any such legislation sufficient and effective safeguards should be provided against the perpetration of fraud and against any interference with the rights of persons who may acquire an interest in immoveable property over which, unknown to them, a statutory lien may have previously been created This in his opinion will necessitate the establishment of some system of registration of such liens. Regarding the proposed legislation mainly as an alleviative of the occasional consequences of the revenue sale laws, he considers that the charge created by the proposed law on an estate in land should be strictly limited to the particular interest of the defaulter himself in such estate, and that any such charge should not hold good against an auction-purchaser when the estate is sold for an arrear of land revenue.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has given the subject careful consideration, and is constrained to agree with the opinion forcibly set forth in the Minute of the learned the Chief Justice that the proposed legislation is likely to increase fraud and to give rise to doubtful litigation. The chief point with which the executive Government is concerned is the bearing of the proposed legislation on the revenue sale law of the province, and the degree in which it is likely to diminish the security which that law at present gives the State for the full realisation of the land revenue demand. On this point the Lieutenant-Governor considers it imperative that no doubt should be cast on the present statutory power of the State to sell land free of all incumbrances and charges when an arrear of revenue is due upon it. The learned the Chief Justice shows that as the draft sections stand at present they afford opening for argument whether the liens proposed to be created would not survive after auction-sale of land for an arrear of revenue. The law should not leave any doubt on this point.

4. Assuming, however, that the Government of India, before the project of law reaches a final shape, will sufficiently remove all grounds for this apprehension, the Lieutenant-Governor has still grave doubts whether in the general interests of the community the proposed legislation is desirable. As the Chief Justice remarks, it is one thing to codify existing law when a legal principle, having been authoritatively accepted, has been illustrated and limited in its application by a body of decided cases; and it is another thing to introduce into the statute book a principle which has not been worked out in practice and which does not even

enjoy the repute of being settled law. The latter appears to be the position of the liens under reference which, as stated in your letter, are ordinarily described as salvage liens. The decisions cited in paragraphs 2 and 3 of your letter appear to support the view taken by the majority of Judges in the two Full Bench decisions of the Calcutta and Allahabad High Courts that the applicability of the maritime doctrine of salvage to property in land, or to goods and chattels, has now been authoritatively ruled by the highest English Courts for sound and sufficient reasons to have no place in the equity law of England.

5. The fact that the principle has been adopted in a very limited and tentative manner in local Indian enactments concerned with the special systems of land tenure existing in particular provinces is not, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, a sufficient reason for incorporating it, discarded as it apparently is from the settled law of England, in a general and far-reaching form into the Imperial contract law of India. Even if the point at present in discussion were narrowed to the question whether it would be advisable to introduce into the Land Revenue Act of these provinces a provision somewhat similar to those found in the Bengal Sale Act of 1859 or the Madras Revenue Act of 1864, he would hesitate to decide in the affirmative without full enquiry as to how those provisions had worked in practice, and whether they made more for fraud and chicanery than for the protection of honest persons. And if he eventually came to the conclusion that amendment of the local revenue law in this point was desirable, and that protection might reasonably be given to other interests than those of a *bonâ fide* mortgagee, he would further have to consider whether the lambardár or other sharer in a pattidari mahal, who paid the revenue on the separated share of a defaulting pattidar, not in the capacity of a person interested in such share, but in his capacity of a person jointly responsible for the land revenue of the entire mahal, should be included or not in such protection. It is not clear at present, and it would probably not be made clear until considerable litigation had taken place, whether the proposed additions to the Contract Act, as worded in the draft appended to your letter, would create any lien in favour of the payer in such circumstances; yet in the particular form in which estates in land exist in this province the case above supposed would oftenest arise.

6. The question therefore of introducing the principle of salvage liens even into the local revenue law of this province would be one of great nicety and would require to be most carefully handled. How much more difficult it will be to place the principle in a clear and duly limited and properly safeguarded form in one of the general Indian codes, or to foresee the effects it may have as it is expounded by the Courts, the Lieutenant-Governor must leave to the Government of India to determine. To use the words of Mr. Justice Wilson in the Calcutta Full Bench case, he "cannot pretend to foresee what the consequences may be of broadly laying down such a doctrine," but he thinks there are ample reasons for not legislating in the manner proposed.

MINUTE.

1. I have carefully read the draft sections 69A, 69B, and 69C, which it is proposed to insert after section 69 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

2. It is not necessary for me now to consider whether, having regard to the judgments of Bowen, Fry and Cotton, L. L. J., in Falcke *versus* Scottish Imperial Insurance, L. R. 34 Ch. Div. 234, and to the case of Leslie *versus* French, L. R. 23 Ch. Div. 552, any such principle as that embodied in the proposed sections would be considered by high legal authority in England as a sound principle of equity to be applied to such transactions as it is proposed by the suggested sections to apply it. Nor is it necessary for me now to consider whether or not any such principle has by Statute Law in India or in England been applied to transactions similar to those to which the proposed sections will apply it.

Apart from such considerations I approve of the object of the proposed legislation if that object can be secured without causing a general insecurity of

title, without facilitating the perpetration of frauds, without resulting in gross injustice in many cases to innocent investors of money, and without affording new opportunities for doubtful litigation to an over-litigious people.

3. I propose to confine this Minute to an attempt to show by a few illustrations that it is necessary to consider very carefully what may be the results of bringing upon the Statute Book the proposed sections as they stand. I do not propose to express any extra-judicial opinion as to the conclusions which might be arrived at by a Court in any of the cases which I shall put by way of illustration. I shall with one exception take for the purposes of illustration cases to which Act No. XIX of 1873 and Act No. IV of 1882 or one of those Acts may apply.

Under section 166 of Act No. XIX of 1873 a mahal or a patti in the North-Western Provinces is liable to be sold by the Collector with the sanction of the Board of Revenue to satisfy any arrear of land revenue due in respect of the mahal or patti, and on such sale the purchaser obtains a clear title unaffected by any then existing mortgage of the mahal or patti or of any share in the mahal or patti. It is the whole mahal or the whole patti, and not the share of the defaulter in the mahal or patti which may be sold under section 166. That section confers no power on the Collector to sell separately from the mahal or patti any share in it.

It is clear from a consideration of section 166 of Act No. XIX of 1873 that such a sale is to be had recourse to only when the Collector and the Board of Revenue consider that the other processes provided by previous sections of Chapter V of Act No. XIX of 1873 for obtaining satisfaction of an arrear of land revenue will be ineffective.

It is not necessary for present purposes to notice the distinction between zamindari, pattidari and imperfect pattidari tenures. Broadly speaking, the mahals to which Chapter V of Act No. XIX of 1873 applies may be divided according to their tenures into two classes, those of pure zamindari tenure, in which the respective interests of the shareholders are represented by fractional denominations of the whole and those of bigha-dam tenure, in which the respective interests of the shareholders are represented by the areas of the lands in the possession of the shareholders respectively, personally or by tenants. In each case the whole mahal is liable to be sold in satisfaction of any arrear of land revenue due in respect of the mahal, and in each case the shareholders are jointly and severally liable for the payment of the whole of the land revenue payable in respect of the mahal.

In mahals of pure zamindari tenure the legal possession of the whole of the lands of the mahal belongs to each one of the shareholders, and in that respect such shareholders resemble joint tenants and have a joint interest in each and every part of the mahal.

In mahals of bigha-dam tenure the shareholders are not in joint possession of the mahal, that is, there is no unity of possession in the unit mahal. The shareholders in a mahal of bigha-dam tenure have several possession of, and a several title to, their respective shares. They are in fact neither joint tenants nor tenants in common. They are several and separate proprietors, each one the several proprietor of his separated and several share and hold in severalty. The fact that in some mahals of bigha-dam tenure there are common lands does not alter the position. The interest and title of the shareholder in such common lands flows from his title to his separated and several share in the mahal.

It is necessary to bear the facts above referred to in mind in considering the application of the proposed sections, and particularly of section 69B., to transactions arising out of the payment of arrears of land revenue in these Provinces.

5. The charges created by the proposed sections will be statutory charges. As those statutory charges were not in the contemplation of the legislature when section 167 of Act No. XIX of 1873 was enacted, it may be a question whether

the provisions of that section will apply to them. If the provisions of that section will not apply to such statutory charges, it follows that a sale of a mahal under section 166 of Act No. XIX of 1873 will be subject to any such statutory charge or charges as may be upon it or any part of it, and in course of time it may happen that such charges will equal or exceed in amount the value of the mahal, and the Government will be left without the remedy by sale of the mahal for the recovery of an arrear of land revenue. Section 167 of Act No. XIX of 1873 seems to be limited in its application as to "incumbrances" to incumbrances created by contract between parties.

The charge under section 69A. takes "priority over all charges on, and rights in, such property which would have been defeated if such alienation had taken effect."

The charge under section 69B. does not apparently take priority over prior charges upon the property, but it may be intended to be a charge taking priority over all subsequent charges upon the property.

The question as to the priority of the charge under section 69C is apparently determined by that section.

6. There is no provision requiring these statutory charges to be registered, or indicating that they may be registered, or if they may, the manner in which and the procedure according to which they may be registered.

When one of these statutory charges has been created and is existing, will a subsequent *boná fide* purchaser or mortgagee for value and without notice of the charge hold or take subject to the charge? If such charges are not to be registered, how is such a purchaser or mortgagee to have notice of the fact of the charge if he is dealing with an ignorant or a knavish vendor or mortgagor?

Is it proposed to keep up in these Provinces any register in the Collector's office or elsewhere which will show in respect of what shares of interests in a mahal one or more of these statutory charges is subsisting, and is such register to be open to public inspection?

If such statutory charges are to affect a subsequent *boná fide* purchaser or mortgagee for value and without notice of the charge, how is it proposed to protect him from the result of the fraud of his vendor or mortgagor in not disclosing to him or wilfully concealing from him by a false representation the fact that there is one of those statutory charges upon the property? Such an undisclosed charge might make the purchaser's title or the mortgagee's security valueless. Must every intending purchaser and every intending mortgagee of a share in a mahal before paying or advancing his money make enquiry of the Collector of the District as to whether any payment to which section 69A, 69B, or 69C applied of any arrear of land revenue due in respect of the mahal has been made within twelve years? How could the Collector say that no such payment had been made? How could a Collector, or how could his subordinates, know in every case whose money it was with which an arrear of land revenue had been paid? How can the intending purchaser or intending mortgagee be certain of the title if these statutory charges are to affect a *boná fide* purchaser or mortgagee for value and without notice?

If such charges are not to affect a subsequent *boná fide* purchaser or mortgagee without notice, of what practical use will they be as a security to the man who obtains the statutory charge?

If there is to be no compulsory registration of such charges, it is not too much to assume that cases will occur in which the title of a purchaser or of a mortgagee will be defeated by collusion between the shareholders in a mahal. For instance, A pays into the Government Treasury for one, two or more years his quota of the land revenue by the hand of B, or in order to prevent a sale under section 166 of Act No. XIX of 1873 pays by the hand of B, another shareholder in the mahal, the arrear of land revenue which is due and unpaid, such arrear being in respect of A's share in the mahal and in fact paid by A with his own money but by the hand of B, and subsequently mortgages his share in the mahal.

What is there to prevent A and B in each of the cases put fraudulently alleging and proving by evidence, which the mortgagee is not in a position to contradict, that the payments were made under circumstances which created a charge under one or other of the proposed sections in favour of B. Respect for the bania purchaser or the money-lender or for the law relating to perjury might not prevent the occurrence of such frauds.

If such charges are to be registered, what is the document which it is intended shall be registered? Is it to be a receipt, setting out the facts, to be given by the Tahsildar or the Collector? If it is, how is the Tahsildar or the Collector to be certain that the statements made to him are true? It must be kept in mind that the charge under section 69A will take priority over all then subsisting mortgages on the property, and that a shareholder may desire to defeat or delay his mortgagee and may attempt to make evidence for that purpose.

Will not the creation of such statutory charges, whether they are to be registered or not, cause great complications of title in respect of all descriptions of property?

7. How is it to be determined by a Court whether a payment to which section 69 of the Contract Act, 1872, applies of an arrear of land revenue had the effect of preserving a mahal from alienation by a sale by the Collector, unless a proclamation of an intended sale of the mahal had been issued under section 169 of Act No. XIX of 1873 when the payment was made? Should the payment have been made prior to the issue of such a proclamation, I presume in order to make out a case under section 69A it would be necessary to call the Collector and the Members of the Board of Revenue as witnesses, the Collector to prove that in his opinion a sale was the only effective process at his disposal under Act No. XIX of 1873 for the realisation of the arrear, and the Members of the Board of Revenue to prove that under the circumstances spoken to by the Collector the Board of Revenue would have sanctioned a sale of the mahal taking place.

Until a series of judicial decisions shall have settled such questions, it may confidently be assumed that in the majority of cases in which a payment to which section 69 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, applies, of an arrear of land revenue is made, the person making the payment will assert and try to enforce a charge under section 69A, and a large amount of litigation will be the result.

8. How would section 69A apply in the following case? There are five shareholders, A, B, C, D and E in a mahal of bigha-dam tenure. The share of each is under a separate mortgage granted by the owner of the share. A makes default in payment of his quota of the land revenue. B, C, D and E have paid their respective quotas. The Board of Revenue sanctions a sale being had of the mahal to satisfy the arrear due. After such sanction and before sale B pays the quota due by A. Does B get a first charge not only over A's share, but over his own and the respective shares of C, D and E, and does B's charge take priority over the interest of his mortgagee as well as over the interests of the mortgagees of A, C, D and E respectively, who have not had any notice that any arrear was due? It is to be remembered that in the case which I have put all these interests would have been defeated if the mahal had been sold for the arrear of land revenue which B paid. What would in such a case be the position between B and his mortgagee if B had covenanted in his mortgage that all the land revenue of the mahal should be duly paid? For another illustration take the same mahal and the same shareholders A, B, C, D and E and the share of each separately mortgaged. C, D and E have paid their quotas of the land revenue, and A and B have made default in payment of their quotas respectively. On the day before that fixed for the sale C pays the quota of land revenue due by A, and D's mortgagee pays the quota of land revenue due by B. What are the rights of C and of D's mortgagee as between themselves, and as between each of them and the mortgagees of A, B, C and E respectively? Would A, A's mortgagee, B, B's mortgagee, D, D's mortgagee, E and E's mortgagee, be entitled to bring each a separate suit against C to redeem

C's charge, and what would be the result and the decree in each of such suits? Would the man who was first in the legal field get his decree for redemption and would all the other suits consequently fail? Could E maintain a suit against C to redeem C's charge so far only as it affected E's interest, and what would be the decretal amount upon payment of which E would be entitled to have his own share in the mahal discharged from C's charge? Would it be the whole amount of the arrear of land revenue which C had paid, or some and what proportion of it? In answering that question it has to be borne in mind that E had made no default in payment of his quota of the land revenue. If E, in order to free his own share from C's charge, has to pay off the whole charge of C, does E get the charge which C had? Can D then bring a similar suit against E, and having got his decree, can D's mortgagee bring a similar suit against D? Can similar and successive suits be brought by the remaining parties interested until the circle of suits has been completed to the great advantage of legal practitioners and the possible ruin of the parties.

If section 85 of Act No. IV of 1882 applied to any one of such suits, and A, B, C, D, E and their respective mortgagees could be joined in one suit so as to determine the rights of all parties, what would be the decree and how would priorities of redemption, and—on failure to redeem—of foreclosure, be provided for in the decree?

9. I shall now put two questions which relate to the construction exclusively of section 69B. A, B and C are shareholders in a mahal of pure zamindari tenure, but are not co-sharers in each other's share. All three are by reason of section 146 of Act No. XIX of 1873 jointly and severally liable for the payment of the land revenue of the mahal. Are they "jointly interested" in the property, *i.e.*, in the mahal or in any share in the mahal so as to make the payment by one of them of the quota of land revenue due by another of them a payment upon which a charge under section 69B would arise? What would be the answer if the mahal of this illustration were one of bigha-dam tenure?

10. What would be the effect of section 69C in the following case? A, a stranger to the mahal, pays an arrear of land revenue at the request of B, a defaulting shareholder, in order to preserve the mahal from alienation by a sale by the Collector in respect of the arrear due by B. Would section 69C give A a charge on the whole mahal or only on B's share in it?

It must be remembered that the right of sale given by section 166 of Act No. XIX of 1873 is a right to sell the mahal or the patti and not a right to sell a particular share in the mahal or patti. If section 69C applied to such a case, it may be that the charge which A would get would be a charge on B's share only, for that is the property in which B has an interest, and not the 1st charge of the Government on the whole mahal or patti.

If A gets under section 69C a first charge on B's share only or a first charge on the whole mahal, is it clear that such charge could be enforced? The Government could have enforced the charge which it had only under the procedure and by means of the processes of Chapter V of Act No. XIX of 1873. The processes at the disposal of the Government are epitomised in section 150 of Act No. XIX of 1873. How could A avail himself of the processes or procedure of Chapter V of Act No. XIX of 1873? If A could enforce his charge by the procedure and processes of the Civil Courts, the charge would not be the same in any of its incidents as the charge which the Government had. Is such the intention of the framers of section 69C?

11. I shall put only one more case by way of illustration, and for this purpose I shall give an illustration to which Act No. XIX of 1873 has no application. A decree for money is obtained in a Civil Court against A. Under that decree A's carriage and horses are attached and about to be sold. At A's request B pays the judgment debt and costs, and under section 69C gets a statutory charge on the carriage and horses. Will such statutory charge defeat a subsequent *bonâ fide* purchaser of the carriage and horses for value and without notice of the charge? Such a charge in England could be given only by a registered bill of sale, the registration of which would be notice to the world. The Imperial

Legislature has thought it advisable to protect the public in England against unregistered charges upon chattels personal that are capable of transfer by mere delivery, where the possession of the chattel remains with the person giving the charge or making the pledge. I may refer those interested in the present subject to the 17 and 18 Vict. C. 36; 29 and 30 Vict. C. 96; 41 and 42 Vict. C. 31; and 45 and 46 Vict. C. 43; and to the reported cases decided under one or other of those statutes. The two earlier statutes have been repealed. Under the two later statutes a bill of sale (whether it be security for money lent or not) *must be registered within seven days of its execution,* and an affidavit must be registered with it, stating the execution and the true date thereof, the residence and occupation of the grantor, and the residences and occupations of the attesting witnesses; *and the bill of sale must be re-registered every five years.* Notwithstanding the wholesome stringency of the Bills of Sale Acts every one who has practised at the Bar in England must be aware of the daily occurrence of cases in which frauds on creditors, on purchasers, and on mortgagees are attempted, in too many cases successfully, by fictitious charges on chattels personal, against which the registration of the bill of sale is in many cases no protection. The case, which at the commencement of this paragraph I put by way of illustration, is one only of the number which may arise under section 69C in the endless and ever-varying transactions of commercial and daily life. In ordinary course and as the law stands in India the carriage and horses on payment of the judgment debt and costs would be released from attachment and A could sell them with a good title to any one.

If what I have written is not sufficient to suggest some of the dangers and difficulties to be apprehended from the enacting of section 69C as it stands and without any adequate safeguards for the protection of the public being provided, then a cargo of jute, one hundred maunds of wheat, indigo or any article of commerce in the godown of the producer or in a merchant's warehouse in India may be substituted for the carriage and horses of the illustration.

The application of section 69C would not be confined to cases in which a decree for money had been satisfied, as in the illustration. It may be apprehended by those who consider the question that section 69C may apply in many other cases, as, for example, to a case in which a distress upon the article of commerce for rent has been satisfied by a payment made at the tenant's request by a third party.

What will be the effect on trade should one or two judicial decisions inform the public of the bearing of section 69C, and that a charge under that section may attach to articles of commerce, the ownership in which articles not unfrequently passes by successive sales through different hands in the course of a day?

12. As the person who obtains one or other of these statutory charges is not given the right to the possession of the property to which the charge attaches, and as the ownership of the property apparently will not pass by virtue of the charge to the person who obtains the charge, it may be presumed that section 41 of Act No. IV of 1882 will not apply to such a charge in the case of a transfer of immovable property subject to such charge, and that the principle of that section will not apply to such a charge in the case of a transfer of any other kind of property subject to such charge.

13. It is easy to put the questions which I have suggested in this Minute and many more, not affecting Act No. XIX of 1873, which will arise out of the application of the proposed sections to every-day occurrences. I doubt if any lawyer would attempt to forecast the judicial solution of such questions. Will the solution of such questions be provided by statutory enactment, or is it intended that the solution is to be left to litigation.

14. A codification of any branch of existing law is not an easy achievement. In a codification of existing law the codifier has the advantage of seeing how the law has been applied, and to what transactions it has been applied, and to what transactions it has not been applied, and also of seeing the reasons for such application or non-application. The introduction into the Statute Book of novel

principles of law, or the application of well-known principles of law to transactions to which they have not hitherto been applied, is an experiment hazardous in proportion to the variety of the transactions of daily and of commercial life to which, wittingly or unintentionally on the part of the Legislature, the Statute may apply such principles. Such an experiment as that in the present case, so that it may not lead to unforeseen and unintended results, requires a provision and a wider knowledge of such transactions and of the laws prevailing in different parts of India than I possess.

17th May, 1894. JOHN EDGE.

NOTES AND MINUTES OF THE HONOURABLE JUDGES.

By the HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE TYRRELL.—I strongly approve the views and opinions expressed in the Minute of the learned Chief Justice: and I deprecate the proposed alteration in the Indian Contract Act.

21st May, 1894. W. T.

By the HONOURABLE Mr. JUSTICE KNOX.—I have read the Minute of the Chief Justice and fully agree with him that the proposed legislation will only add to litigation, and the sections as they stand will involve landholders in trouble hitherto unknown. In these Provinces I have heard nothing which leads me to believe that legislation in this direction is sought for. So far from helping to keep alive the village communities, the changes will, in my opinion, tend to disintegrate them. The person who will profit is the money-lender who has made good his footing, or a co-sharer more powerful than his brethren. At present, when such a man pays in a bad year for his brethren in distress, his payments on their behalf are adjusted in good years, and no attempt is made to realize the money paid by ejectment. This will be the probable result of section 69A, if it pass into law.

21st May, 1894. GEO. EDW. KNOX.

By the HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE BLAIR.—I am of opinion that no charge or lien can be imposed on portable property without seriously hampering the freedom of commercial dealings, and opening the door to numerous frauds.

I think it impossible for me to judge of the practicability of the application of the proposed legislation to immovable property, till the *modus operandi* is actually before me. The principle, if workable, is of course equitable.

21st May, 1894. H. F. BLAIR.

By the HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE BANERJI.—Having regard to the conflict of opinion which exists among the Judges of the different High Courts on the subject to which the proposed legislation is directed, and the present unsettled state of the law in regard to it, it seems to me to be highly desirable that this unsatisfactory state of things should be remedied by the legislature, and the legislation proposed by the Government should be undertaken.

The principle, on which the proposed sections are founded, is a sound principle of equity, which appears to have been approved by their Lordships of the Privy Council, and to have been acted upon by almost all the High Courts in this country until recently. It has already been recognized and given effect to by the legislature in certain instances, and an extension of it, in the direction proposed, seems to me to be eminently desirable. In an agricultural country like India, where greater value is placed on landed property than on property of any other description, it is equitable that a person, who by compulsion of law,

or at the request of another, advances money in protecting the landed property of another from alienation, where such alienation was threatened or imminent in consequence of the default of a person other than the person making the payment, should acquire a charge on the property of the defaulter, which has been preserved from such alienation. But I think it would be inequitable to give a charge over the property or interests of a person other than the defaulter, and this is apparently what section 69A, as applied to Act No. XIX of 1873, would do. In this respect it seems to me that the proposed measure goes too far. It is also absolutely necessary that any legislation, which may be undertaken on the subject, should provide sufficient and effective safeguards against the perpetration of fraud and an interference with the rights of persons who have innocently dealt with the property of the defaulter. Such safeguards have not been provided in the sections under consideration, and I fully concur with the learned Chief Justice in the observations made by him in his able and exhaustive Minute as to the practical difficulty of working those sections as they now stand. These however seem to me to be matters of detail, which should be carefully considered by the legislature.

I am also of opinion that the measure proposed is a much larger one than what is necessary or desirable. It is proposed to confer a statutory charge on property of every description including movable property. As regards movable property, such a charge will, in the majority of cases, defeat the title of persons who may, after the creation of the charge, deal with such property in good faith without notice. Even if it be provided that the charge shall not prevail against transferees for value without notice, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, for persons dealing with movabe property, to protect themselves by making inquiries. In my opinion movable property should be totally excluded from the scope of the proposed legislation.

I am further of opinion that the provisions of section 41 of Act No. IV of 1882 should be expressly declared to be applicable to the proposed statutory charge, and for the protection of innocent transferees some system for the registration of the charge should be provided.

It also seems to me that much of the objection to the measure may be minimized if it be provided that the charge created by the proposed sections will not take effect against a purchaser at a sale for an arrear of land revenue, to whom section 167 of Act XIX of 1873 applies. I think I may suggest for consideration, whether the proper place for these sections, if they are to be made part of the statute law, is not the Transfer of Property Act.

With these few observations, while fully approving of the principle of the proposed legislation, I concur in the remarks contained in the Minute of the learned Chief Justice.

21st May, 1894. P. C. BANERJI.

By the HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE BURKITT.—I concur with Mr. Justice Knox's Minute and have nothing to add to it.

21st May, 1894. W. R. B.

No. 847, dated the 13th July, 1894.

From—R. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

In reply to Mr. Lyall's letter No. 3—417-Judicial, dated the 13th April, 1894, I am desired to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a letter No. 2924-G., dated the 25th June, 1894, from the Registrar, Chief

Court, Punjab, enclosing notes recorded by the Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab on the proposed amendment of the Indian Contract Act.

2. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick desires me to say that the question is one more for judicial officers than for the Local Government, and, as he has not had time to go into it, he offers no opinion upon it.

No. 2924-G., dated Lahore, the 25th June, 1894.

From—A. E. MARTINEAU, Esq., C.S., Officiating Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab,

To—The Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

With reference to your endorsement No. 525, dated the 20th April, 1894, Home—Judicial, forwarding for opinion of the Judges a draft on the proposed amendment of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, I am desired to forward copies of notes recorded by Messrs. Benton, Rivaz, Channing, Stogdon, and P. C. Chatterjee, Judges.

Memo. with reference to the amendment of the Contract Act, section 69.

It is somewhat difficult to understand how the proposed enactments will work in with the provisions of the Registration and Transfer of Property Acts. Section 1 of the Contract Act and 2 of the Transfer of Property Act render these Acts generally independent of other legislation. I think that the proposed legislation would greatly increase the difficulties of the investigator of title, especially where joint estates were to be dealt with, and that in many cases it would be impossible with any amount of care to determine the extent of the charges with which the property might be encumbered. After a transfer has taken place, negotiated with all possible care, I can foresee an interminable vista of litigation with a view to discover what charges of the nature proposed to be created have arisen out of the joint or other previous management. This, it appears to me, would be an evil of no ordinary dimensions far outweighing in importance any benefit that might be anticipated.

Joint management and joint interests prevail almost universally in this country. Legislation with regard to them is difficult, and it should be undertaken with the utmost caution. Wide sweeping measures introducing novel principles are much to be deprecated. The remedy should be carefully adjusted to meet the evil found to exist. In territories where under-tenures prevail and the holders of them are liable to be injuriously affected by sales for the realization of revenue or other charges which have the effect of wiping out prior created encumbrances and tenures, I understand that the evil which is ever liable to result to the innocent has been, to some extent at least, provided for by legislation. If the remedy be insufficient, it might be extended with all due care to meet the particular cases.

In this part of India we have hardly any under-tenures, and sales for the realization of revenue are almost unknown. Here, as everywhere else, we have abundance of joint management and co-ownership. Almost every transfer of joint property gives rise to one or more suits arising out of disputed titles, or claims to pre-emption. It is exceedingly common for some of the co-sharers to leave their ancestral lands in the hands of other co-sharers, and not to return to reclaim their shares for twenty or forty years. These habits give rise to what are known as abandonment cases, in which the principal issue is whether the plaintiff should be presumed to have abandoned his ownership having regard to the length of absence and other circumstances. The claim is as often as not decreed even after an absence of 20 or 30 years free of any charges, it being considered, even when the claimant may have absconded to escape payment of revenue for the land, that the holder of the land during the period has had abundant opportunities of recouping himself for any initial loss or for charges incurred afterwards. It is obvious that the application of the proposed section 69B to such cases would enable the defendant to pile up a heap of charges for revenue paid and the like which would render the plaintiff's case in all instances utterly hopeless. There is no provision for setting off the benefits secured

against the charges. This is most inequitable. The new proposals would, it appears to me, work most unfairly; they would run counter to the cherished ineradicable habits of the people, and give rise to the bitterest discontent.

We should only interfere with joint management, it appears to me, when the clearest possible case is established. In any interference with it, having regard to the desirableness of promoting good feeling between co-sharers and other persons jointly interested, we should by all means avoid the possibility of creating charges of a lasting character. The proverb " Short accounts make long friends " is exactly in point, and the present state of the law leaves very little to be complained of. If a person interested in the payment of money makes a payment relating to land for another which that other is bound by law to pay, he can have recourse to his personal remedy and recover from him personally or by sale of the land in ordinary circumstances. If the person liable to pay be insolvent, he will fail, but the case is a rare one, and to me it appears that this rare case is the sole evil to be remedied. If anything were done to remedy it on the lines of the principle of land salvage, the operation of the new law should in my opinion be limited by a very strict law of limitation not extending beyond three years, and provision should be made for enabling an investigator of title to discover what possible charges there were with certainty by the enforcement of their registration or otherwise.

I have so far been considering the matter with special reference to agricultural estates, but, without any limitation of the interest which would entitle a person to intervene and create a charge in his favour, it seems impossible to place any limit to the scope of the amendments, nor to predict what disastrous results might be produced by its general application to other property, say for instance trust estates or the property of partnerships. The Privy Council case cited and the case in I. L. R., 11 Bombay, are quite sufficient illustrations of the dangerous consequences which may result. In the latter case the Court accepted the principle of salvage lien as applicable to co-owners, but did not apply it to the case before it, because it was clear that the co-owners had been wrongfully excluded by the plaintiff from the possession and management of their own property.

My opinion therefore is that any new legislation on the subject may perhaps be dispensed with, and that if there should be any amendment of the law, it should not be of a general character, but limited to special cases carefully defined, and that moreover its operation should be confined within certain narrow and easily ascertained limits by the rules of limitation and registration applicable to it.

A. H. BENTON,

Judge.

30th April, 1894.

I see no objection to the proposal.

H. T. RIVAZ,

Judge.

4th May, 1894.

Proposed amendment of Contract Act.

The proposed legislation seems to me advisable, if the objects at which it aims can be secured without unduly complicating titles. I doubt whether the proposed provisions ought to apply at all to movable property, and in the case of immovable property I am inclined to think that the charge should not affect a *bonâ fide* transferee for value, unless prior to the transfer to him there had been registered either an agreement by his predecessor in title acknowledging the existence and amount of the charge or a copy of a decree of a competent Court declaring its existence and amount. I think also that when a public demand due on account of immovable property is paid by a person, who, though not

the owner of such property, is in actual enjoyment of the rents and profits arising therefrom, there should be a rebuttable presumption that the payment was made from the rents and profits, and that no charge arose from such payment.

F. C. CHANNING,
Judge.

1st June, 1894.

Opinion on the proposed amendment of the Indian Contract Act.

The proposed sections seem to me to be sound in principle, and I see no objection to their insertion in the Contract Act. Sections 69A and 68C will be practically inoperative in the Punjab, as such cases as are contemplated by them are of very rare occurrence.

I would enact that the request referred to in section 69C must be in writing, signed by the person having an interest in any property. An oral request is easily alleged, easily supported by false evidence, and with difficulty disproved.

A. W. STOGDON,
Judge.

22nd June, 1894.

Opinion on the proposed amendment of the Indian Contract Act.

In my opinion the proposed legislation is both beneficial and necessary. It is, I think, unobjectionable in principle, and its practical working is not likely to inflict any hardship on owners of property and purchasers in good faith for valuable consideration.

As the question of principle has been discussed by eminent authorities, I refrain from a detailed consideration of its various bearings. The case-law on the subject has been admirably marshalled in the lucid judgment of Mr. Justice Mitter in the Full Bench case of the Calcutta High Court reported in I. L. R., 14 Calcutta, 809, while its juristic aspects have been ably handled by Mr. Justice Mahmúd in I. L. R., 14 Allahabad, 273. The Bombay and Madras Courts have given their adhesion to the views of these learned Judges. To these I might add the forcible observations of the learned author of the Tagore lectures on the Law of Mortgage contained in pp. 316—319 of the second edition of his work. They all seem to me to show that the doctrine of salvage liens, proposed to be embodied in the intended legislation, should be considered on its own intrinsic merits, and applied in India irrespectively of its acceptance or rejection by the Courts of Equity in England.

On abstract logical grounds it is difficult to see any serious objection to a more extended adoption of the principle. The right is conceded to mortgagees, who have only a temporary interest in property, when they pay revenue, or incur expense for its preservation. *A fortiori* it should be allowed to co-parceners whose connection with the property is of an intimate and permanent character and to holders of under-tenures and lessees whose interests are mixed up with those of the owner.

By way of analogy reference may be made to a rule in equity which allows a man who has been instrumental in paying the just debt of another under certain circumstances to take the benefit of the liability he has discharged. A very extended application of this doctrine is exemplified in the case where a creditor, who has advanced money to a member of a partnership who is not, to his knowledge, authorized to incur the loan, is nevertheless entitled to recover to the extent it has been applied to the payment of the just debts, present or future, of the firm (Lindley on Partnership, 5th edition, page 191). By parity of reasoning a payment to liquidate a liability which is in the nature of a charge on property should be allowed to take the latter's place. There is in this instance no increase of the owner's liability or of burden on the property. For

example, the revenue assessed on land is a charge on it and has precedence of all other charges. If the owner has his revenue paid by another, wherein is he put in a worse position if the creditor's money is clothed with the priorities given by law to the revenue demand discharged by it? On the other hand, if the creditor has to fall back on simply the owner's personal liability, he loses the benefit of a security he has helped to save for his debtor who, at the same time, profits by having a secured debt converted into an unsecured one. Moreover, he ranks with the owner's ordinary creditors so far as his right to recover his money from the property is concerned, though the latter could not have held this favourable position had the original liability continued, or the property been sold to discharge it. This cannot be equity, for equity is equality. Where the person making the payment is a co-parcener, or one having an interest in the property who has no option but to pay for the preservation of his own rights, the iniquity becomes a glaring one.

I have taken revenue payments simply as a type of those for which salvage lines should be given, for the same reasons apply with more or less force in favour of others which save property from alienation, *e g.*, sales in execution of decrees and the like, or discharge its just liabilities.

I am further of opinion there is nothing in the principle of the proposed legislation opposed to the ideas and sentiments of the people of this Province. On the contrary, irrespective of its recognition by our Courts of Justice, its equitable character has long been generally admitted and acted upon among our land-owners. The custom of absenteeism which has prevailed from time immemorial in this part of India has, as one of its main incidents, the liability of the absentee owner to re-imburse the holder of land during his absence for the revenue paid and other necessary expenses incurred by the latter. It seems to have been invariably recognized by the conscience of the people that such expenses are a charge on the land, and that the absentee owner is not entitled to recover his property without first paying the amount to the holder. In the earlier settlements claims by absentees were numerous, and were settled either by a cash payment to the holder or by allowing him to hold the whole or part of the land for a fixed period in order to recoup himself. Sometimes the holder got a mortgage on the land for the sum found due to him In the first regular settlements agreements are frequently recorded on the part of the holders that the absentees would be allowed to recover their land on payment of losses in payment of revenue, &c. In the revised settlements there is often an express stipulation that they might take back their land *without* such payment. The wording of both kinds of agreement clearly assumes that such expenses are a legitimate charge on the land, which cannot be reclaimed unless they are either paid or remitted. Most frequently the holders were co-sharers in the holding, and in some cases they were simply proprietors in the village. Land tenure in the Province is mostly co-parcenary, and in such tenures the burden of salvage charges falls oftenest on co-sharers. This burden is doubtless lessened by the absence of a revenue sale law like that of the Lower Provinces, but on the other hand under the revenue system prevailing here the joint responsibilities are far greater.

Coming now to the practical working of the principle, I think all legislation intended to give effect to it should exclude cases in which (1) the payer has wrongfully excluded the person for whom the payment is made from the enjoyment of his interest, as in the case reported in I. L. R., 11 Bombay, p 313, (2) such person, being on the spot, is not allowed reasonable facilities according to the circumstances of the case for paying the demand himself (I. L. R., 2 Calcutta, 58).

These exceptions are, I think, sound, and well supported by the decisions quoted. There can be no objection to attaching stringent conditions against the abuse of the right now to be conferred.

The first proposition is intended to guard against giving a premium to wrong doing and facilities for continuing the wrong. In accounting for *mesne* profits, the wrong doer may be allowed credit for such payments, but he should not have a lien for them since they need not have been made at all but for his

tortious act. The second exception is equally necessary to prevent a powerful or wealthy co-sharer, lessee or under-tenant from forestalling the owner and creating money claims as a pretence for excluding the latter from the enjoyment of his share, and finally for running up a bill for payments and interest beyond his power to pay. Draft sections 69A and 69B should, I think, be amended to embody Exceptions 1 and 2.

Section 69C is, perhaps, the least necessary of all. When such a request, as is mentioned therein, is made, it will be generally in the power of the lender to take a registered deed securing the charge, or at all events an agreement to that effect which can afterwards be specifically enforced. The cases must be rare indeed where this cannot be done. I should not think there is much necessity for enacting this section.

I do not apprehend there will be any serious increase of difficulty in the investigation of titles, if the proposed law is enacted. I think when the law is known, inquiries will be made at the time of transfer, and the facts will be ascertained without much difficulty. At any rate, in my opinion, the objection is not sufficient to outweigh the cogent grounds in favor of the proposed legislation. If it is deemed a serious difficulty, I make a suggestion in this connection which might be taken into consideration. A clause might be introduced requiring the holder of such a lien to state the particulars to any intending purchaser of the property subject to it within a fixed period if notice is given to him, and providing that he should be debarred from setting it up against such purchaser in case he fails to comply. It would be analogous to the provision for issuing notice on intending pre-emptors in section 16 of the Punjab Laws Act, IV of 1872. The agency of the Court or of the Post Office might be utilized for service of the notice. Of course, it will be difficult to issue it on creditors under section 69C, as they would not always be known, but this is perhaps an additional argument for its omission.

The proposed sections will not, in my opinion, clash with the provisions of the Registration Act, as the liens will be conferred by operation of law and not by agreement of parties.

Lastly, I would suggest it for the consideration of the Legislature whether it would not be an advantage to the public at large if the entire law relating to liens is consolidated together, either in a separate chapter of the Indian Contract Act or in a separate Act, instead of being scattered as now in various parts of different enactments.

P. C. CHATTERJEE,
Judge.

13th June, 1894.

No. 4445, dated Nagpur, the 2nd July, 1894.

From—C. E. B. CRITCHLEY, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3 $\frac{\text{Judicial}}{418}$, dated the 13th April last, inviting attention to the cases of Kinu Ram Dass *versus* Mozaffer Hossain Shaha and Seth Chitor Mal *versus* Shib Lal, which were decided by Full Benches of the High Courts at Calcutta and Allahabad, and enquiring whether the Chief Commissioner sees any objection to the enactment of some such provisions as are founded on the rule of equity adopted by the English and Irish Courts and proposed in the draft amendment of section 69 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, forwarded with your letter.

2. In reply I am to say that neither the Chief Commissioner nor the Judicial Commissioner sees any objection to the enactment of the provisions proposed.

No. 907-3-D.—21, dated Rangoon, the 30th June, 1894.

From—F. C. GATES, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

In reply to your letter No. 3-419, dated the 13th April, 1894, I am directed to submit the opinions marginally cited upon the proposed incorporation into the law of British India of provisions for giving liens or charges upon property to persons who make payments which have the effect of preserving such property from alienation. The Chief Commissioner concurs in the opinions of the Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma, the Rangoon Bar Library Association, and the Judge of Moulmein. Sir Alexander Mackenzie considers that the registration of liens should be made compulsory without minimum limit of value, because payments small in themselves may in the course of a few years amount to an appreciable portion of the value of an estate. It seems also worthy of consideration whether the period of limitation for the enforcement of liens should not be shortened.

(1) From C. E. Fox, Esq., Government Advocate, No. 108, dated 3rd May, 1894.
(2) From Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, dated 22nd May, 1894.
(3) From H. Thirkell White, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, No. 921-20—9, dated 23rd May, 1894.
(4) From R. S. T. MacEwen, Esq., Officiating Recorder of Rangoon, No. 207-58 dated 31st May, 1894.
(5) From D. G. Macleod, Esq., Judge of Moulmein, No. 183-2, dated 1st June, 1894.
(6) From the Bar Library Association, Rangoon, dated 5th June, 1894.
(7) From H. F. Aston, Esq., Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma, No. 951-20, dated 16th June, 1894.

2. The proposed section 69A would perhaps be rendered clearer if it contained no reference to the preceding section, but ran somewhat as in the annexed draft; for, although the Government of India intended, if the Chief Commissioner rightly understands the proposals, to give the privilege of lien only to persons interested in the payments omitted to be made by the owner of the estate, yet the Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma, seems to have considered that section 69A applied to mere volunteers also. When the Bill is drafted, some illustrations might, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be introduced with advantage.

No. 108, dated the 3rd May, 1894.

From—C. E. FOX, Esq., Government Advocate,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

In reply to your letter, Judicial Department No. 818-3D.—21, I have the honour to say that in my opinion it is most desirable that the Indian law should expressly provide that persons making payments which have the effect of preserving property from alienation should acquire a lien or charge on such property in respect of payments, and the proposed additions to the Contract Act appear to be suitable for the purpose.

Dated the 22nd May, 1894.

From—A. D. WARREN, Esq., Secretary to the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

I am desired by the Committee of the Chamber to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 821-3-D.—21, dated the 28th ultimo, having reference to a proposed amendment of the law relating to liens.

The subject has been carefully considered by the Chamber, and I am to say that the proposed amendments are fully approved, if provision be made to prevent the giving of fraudulent preferences to creditors.

No. 921-20—9, dated the 23rd May, 1894.

From—H. THIRKELL WHITE, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 815-3-D.—21, dated the 28th April, 1894, concerning a proposal to amend the law relating to liens in certain cases.

2. From the cases cited by the Government of India it appears that there is a conflict of opinion as to the present law on the subject, and that, as the decisions now stand, the law in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces differs from that in Madras and perhaps in Bombay. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces it has been held that, except as provided by legislative enactment, a person who is interested in the payment of money which another is bound by law to pay and who, therefore, pays it and thereby preserves the property from alienation, is not entitled to a charge on the property. This ruling is that of a Full Bench of each of the High Courts concerned. In the Calcutta case the ruling of the Court is that of three Judges against two. In the Allahabad case, the ruling is that of four Judges against one. The Bombay case cited by the Government of India is a comparatively early one; the opinion expressed therein is an *obiter dictum*. It is an opinion expressed by two Judges who had not the advantage of considering the Calcutta and Allahabad cases under reference. In the Madras case, which was also heard by two Judges, the Calcutta case was considered, but not the Allahabad case. So far as the authority of the Courts on the point under discussion is concerned, it appears that in each of the cases in which the existence of the lien as a rule of equity was denied, the matter was fully argued and discussed before a Full Bench, and that seven Judges out of ten concurred in the decision. In the cases before the Bombay and Madras High Courts the rulings are not Full Bench rulings. In neither case were both the Full Bench decisions on the subject considered. So far the weight of authority appears to be against the admission of the principle which it is now proposed by legislation to affirm.

3. It is not clear on what grounds the proposed legislation is justified. Apparently it is assumed that the change in the law will introduce a rule of equity which has been adopted by the English and Irish Courts. But this appears not to be the case. In his judgment in the case of *Kinu Ram Dass* v. *Mozaffer Hossain Shaha*, Mr. Justice Wilson, expressing the opinion of the majority of the Full Bench, said:

"I think it is settled that, according to the rules of equity in force in England, no such lien as that contended for exists."

In his judgment in the case of *Seth Chitor Mal* v. *Shib Lal*, the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court said:

"The doctrine, which apparently had its origin in the Courts in Ireland, that a charge upon land may arise on the principle of Maritime Civil Salvage has, I think, been satisfactorily exploded as a principle of equity by the decisions of the English Courts in the cases of *Leslie* v. *French* and *Faleke* v. *Scottish Imperial Insurance Co.*"

In another passage he said:

"In my opinion, justice, equity and good conscience do not require us in India to go so far afield as the Irish Courts in order there to seek for and thence to import into India novel principles of equity based on unsound analogy, and rejected as unsound by Judges of such authority as Bowen and Fry, L. J. J., and not followed by such an authority as the late Lord Justice Cotton. * *"

This judgment, in which three other Judges concurred, was delivered after consideration of all the Indian cases which have been quoted on the subject. In a judgment by Lord Justice Bowen quoted by Mr. Justice Mahmood in the case now under discussion the principle of English law is thus stated:

"The general principle is, beyond all question, that work and labour done, or money expended by one man to preserve or benefit the property of another, do not, according to English law, create any lien upon the property saved or benefited, nor even, if standing alone, create any obligation to repay the expenditure."

In Shephard and Brown's Commentaries on the Transfer of Property Act (2nd edition), page 283, there is the following passage:

"In an Irish case Lord St. Leonards observes: 'In Ireland it is a very common equity to have as a prior charge to all other incumbrances what is called salvage-money. Where a leasehold estate, or an estate held for lives to which half a dozen people are entitled in succession, many of them being mortgagees

according to certain priorities, the last man of all who is entitled after everybody, being in possession, redeems, I may say, the estate by paying the landlord who otherwise would have recovered the estate, and taken it from everybody; this payment is what is called salvage-money.

'That is an established equity and a very proper equity. He that pays the salvage has a prior incumbrance to every other charge and interest, because, so far as any interest is left to anybody beyond the charge, it is acquired by that payment in the shape of redemption-money.'

"But this doctrine of salvage lien, founded on the analogy of maritime law, is decisively rejected in recent English cases, and Lord St. Leonards' words quoted above are explained by reference to the peculiar practice in the Irish law of conveyancing."

There may be later cases bearing on the subject. But so far as the cases cited are to the point, it does not appear that the proposed enactment is founded on any rule of equity adopted by the English Courts.

4. But although the proposed legislation may not be in accordance with English rules, it may still be considered expedient on general principles and as a sound rule of justice and equity. Experience in this province does not afford much assistance in the formation of opinion on this point. But if the question is to be decided on general principles of equity and expediency, the following remarks of Mr. Justice Wilson in the judgment already quoted seem to deserve consideration:

"If we were at liberty to treat the matter as if it were *res integra,* I should hesitate much before adopting such a rule as that pressed upon us. In the tangle of interests which an estate in this country presents,—zemindari rights, tenures, and under-tenures without limit, every one of them commonly held in co-ownership, and every share of every interest perhaps subject to mortgages,—I cannot pretend to foresee what the consequences may be of broadly laying down such a doctrine as we are asked to do."

The proposal now under discussion is to lay down the rule of which the learned Judge could not foresee the consequences. It is not the adoption of his suggestion that the Legislature should deal with each class of persons as occasion requires, conferring such liens and subject to such restrictions as may be deemed desirable.

5. Again, in the judgment of Mr. Justice Mitter, in the case above quoted, to which much weight has been given, mention is made of the question whether a *bonâ fide* purchaser for value without notice would be affected by the proposed lien. This is a question which seems to require careful consideration. The sections which it is proposed to add to the Contract Act do not seem to deal with this question. If these sections become law, it would seem desirable to include a provision on the subject.

6. On the whole, after considering the matter in the light of the available authorities, I am disposed to think that it would be better not to lay down the broad principles embodied in the proposed new sections, but to deal with the case of various classes of persons likely to be affected in the manner suggested by Mr. Justice Wilson.

7. I enclose a copy of a note by the Civil Judge of Mandalay, who was consulted by my predecessor on the subject under reference.

Remarks by E. RICHARDSON, Esq., Civil Judge of Mandalay, on Home Secretary's letter No. 3-Judicial—419, to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The question as formulated by Mr. Justice Wilson is, "whether the part owner of an estate who pays the whole Government revenue thereby obtains a charge upon the share of his co-owner to the extent of the latter's share of the revenue."

That there is no statutory provision giving such a charge is admitted by each of the Justices before whom the several cases have come for decision, and the Legislature adopt that view by the present circular.

The difference of opinion is whether such a right does or does not exist as a principle of general equity, and in order to set the question at rest it is proposed to have legislative sanction to the lien. The point for opinion is whether such a lien should or should not be created by legislative enactment.

The consensus of opinion is that if the lien does not exist it ought to, and there are several reasons in favour of such a provision of law as will create such a lien. As Mr. Justice Mitter observes: "The foundation for such an equity is that if it be not acted upon it would result in injustice in many cases, *and its adoption does not operate unjustly in any conceivable case*." It is the latter portion of the remark that should be the guiding principle as to whether or not a certain thing should be enacted, and I have tried to conceive the existence of cases in which such a law would operate unjustly. Here in Burma we have no such complex rights in and tenures of land as are to be found in India. Upper Burma has a larger variety of titles to land than Lower Burma, but here the rights of possession, of tenure, and claims to land are simplicity itself. Still there may arise cases in which the creation by enactment of such a lien as is proposed by the draft sections for addition to the Contract Act, where the subsequent owner of land might be injuriously affected, unless there is introduced into the draft provisions exempting a *bonâ fide* purchaser for value without notice. But for this there would always be a cloud on the title and an unnecessary depreciation of value. This is a point which Mr. Justice Mitter expressly notices, and which Mr. Justice Norris as expressly passes round. The former observes: "I may notice, however, that there is another question which calls for decision in these cases, namely, whether a *bonâ fide* purchaser for value without notice would be affected by a charge of this kind if it exists." To which the latter states: "I express no opinion upon the question whether a *bonâ fide* purchaser for value without notice would be affected by a charge of this kind." (Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, XIV, 824 and 825). The question is, however, one that becomes more important if legislative sanction is given to the creation of such a charge.

As between co-owners the right may be well enough, though where there are a number of them difficulties may arise. But where an outsider comes and purchases over the heads of all the co-owners, it is quite possible that the late owners either in good faith or collusively may set up such a large claim against the property for such liens as to raise the amount to be further paid to clear it of such incumbrances so large as to outweigh the value of the property or make it not worth purchase or *retaining*. What is there, for instance, to prevent two late owners, one or both of whom is in an insolvent condition (as is likely to be the case should the property be brought to sale for arrears of revenue), pretending that all the revenue for as many years back as limitation or the evasion of limitation will permit has been paid by one or the other of them and is a charge against the estate. The effect in such a case might even be to cause a resale at the instance of the late defaulter and ruinous loss to the misguided innocent purchaser.

Without some provision for *bonâ fide* purchasers without notice the proposed enactment would be likely to be productive of harm. How best to provide against this would be best left to the professional drafter.

No. 207-58, dated the 31st May, 1894.

From—R. S. T. MacEwen, Esq., Officiating Recorder of Rangoon,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

In reply to your letter, Judicial Department No. 817-3-D.—21, dated the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to state that in my opinion it is desirable that the Contract Act should be amended by the addition of the three proposed sections to Chapter V of the Act. It is only equitable that persons making payments on behalf of others, which have the effect of preserving property from alienation, should have a preferential charge upon such property. This rule of equity is recognized in the English Courts and the conflict of decisions in India shows the necessity for legislative provision on the subject.

No. 183, dated the 1st June, 1894.

From—D. G. MACLEOD, Esq., Judge of Moulmein Town,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

In reply to your letter No. 819-3D.—21 of the Judicial Department, dated the 28th April, 1894, I have the honour to offer the following opinion on the proposal to amend the Indian Contract Act by the enactment of certain provisions for liens in favour of persons expending money upon the property of others for the preservation of such property.

The Judges of the High Courts, who have had the matter under consideration in the cases cited, have been equally divided in their decisions on the rights of persons to claim such liens, and in view of this conflict of opinion I consider that it is desirable that such rights should be secured by express statutory enactment, and that the provisions proposed to be inserted in the Indian Contract Act are sufficient for the purpose.

It appears to me, however, that it would be well that provision should also be made for the registration of such liens, so that persons intending to take mortgages on the property thus made chargeable may have means of notice of incumbrances of this kind.

Dated the 5th June, 1894.

From—B. LENTAIGNE, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Rangoon Bar Library Association,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

As directed by the members of the Rangoon Bar Library Association, I have the honour to inform the Chief Commissioner, in reply to your letter No. 820-3--21, dated the 28th April, 1894, that the members of the Association believe the amendments and additions to section 69 of the Contract Act, as suggested in the letter No. 3-419 (Judl.), from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, are a step in the right direction; but the members of the Association desire to point out that the said amendments are insufficient in so far as they contain no provision for the registration of the charges or liens created thereunder, and that without such a provision the proposed legislation would be open to the serious objection that it would create incumbrances on property without giving subsequent purchasers any means of ascertaining the existence of such incumbrances.

No. 951-20, dated the 16th June, 1894.

From—H. F. ASTON, Esq., Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

In reply to your Judicial Department letter No. 816-3D.—21, dated the 28th April last, inviting an expression of my opinion on the proposal to amend the law relating to liens, I have the honour to state as follows.

2. I am of opinion that the proposed additions to section 69 of the Contract Act, IX of 1872, as worded in the draft appended to these papers, would give rise to much undesirable litigation in a country where joint ownership is so common.

3. I would recommend that purely voluntary payments should be expressly excluded from the proposed new provisions because such voluntary payments, though their effect may be to preserve property from alienation, would, in the majority of cases in such a country as India, be made with a view to defeat other interests.

4. I think that the payment referred to in draft section 69A. should be one made by a person possessing an interest in any property and, on account of default made by some person liable, necessary to preserve that property from alienation in order to come within the provisions of the rest of that draft section. I would also recommend that some rate of interest be named, as, for instance, "6 per cent. unless the Court otherwise direct." So that persons affected

may know their liabilities without coming into Court, and that some rate should be for the same reason mentioned in draft sections 69B and 69C.

5. The first paragraph of draft section 69A. might be as follows:

"If any such payment as is mentioned in the last preceding section is made by a person possessing an interest in any property and is, on account of default made by the person liable, necessary for the purpose of preserving such property from alienation and has the effect of so preserving it, the person obliged to make the payment shall be entitled to a charge upon the property so preserved for reimbursement of the sum so paid, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum or at such rate as the Court may direct."

6. In draft section 69B. I would similarly stipulate default on the part of the rest of the persons jointly interested as to making a payment for which a joint liability exists, as a condition precedent to the person making such payment becoming entitled to a charge upon the interests of the rest.

Draft Section 69A.

When any person who is bound by law to pay any money in respect of any property has made default and another person interested in such payment pays the money and thereby preserves the property from alienation, the person making the payment shall be entitled to a charge upon the property so preserved for reimbursement of the sum so paid, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum or at such other rate as the Court may direct.

No. $\frac{69L.L.}{4131J.}$, dated Shillong, the 3rd July, 1894 (issued, the 7th July, 1894).

From—P. G. MELITUS, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lyall's letter No. 3 Judl.—420, dated the 13th April, 1894, asking for an expression of the Chief Commissioner's opinion on the proposed amendment of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, on the lines of the draft annexed to the letter.

1. No. 501J., dated the 10th May, 1894, from the Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet, and enclosure.
2. No. 765, dated the 12th May, 1894, from the District Judge, Sylhet.
3. No. 1028, dated the 8th June, 1894, from the Judge, Assam Valley Districts, and enclosure.
4. No. 1205, dated the 12th June, 1894, from the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar.

In reply, I am to forward copies of the letters marginally noted, which have been received from the officers consulted, and to say that the Chief Commissioner sees no objection to the proposed amendments.

No. 501J., dated Sylhet, the 10th May, 1894.

From—P. H. O'BRIEN, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Your No. 57L.L.—2513-16J., dated the 26th April, 1894, on the subject of the amendment of the Indian Contract Act.

I have the honour to forward herewith the opinion of the Government pleader, and to say that I see no objection to the enactment of some such provisions as those contained in the draft.

Amendment of the Indian Contract Act.

The proposed legislation will, I think, remedy a great defect in the Indian Jurisprudence. The law in India, as it at present bears upon the points in issue, is very defective, and not calculated to meet the legislative demands of justice. Many of the fraudulent practices which are frequently resorted to by the people in this country are, more or less, the outcome of this defect in the Indian Jurisprudence. Instances of these kinds of fraudulent practices are of every day occurrence in the country, and it will not be out of place to mention some of them here.

I.—An estate paying revenue to Government is owned by two or more co-sharers. One of them allows the estate to fall into arrear for his

share of the revenue. The other co-sharers pay up the arrear and save the estate for sale.

II.—Two or more persons jointly interested in a property mortgage it to a third party. The mortgagee brings a suit for foreclosure or sale. One of the mortgagors defaults in paying his share of the mortgage money, and the other mortgagors pay up the whole amount, and save the property from sale or foreclosure.

III.—A house is owned by two or more persons. It is in a dilapidated condition. One of the co-owners does the necessary repairs, and preserves it from destruction.

In each of these cases, the co-sharer, co-owner, or the co-mortgagor who paid up the money or made the necessary repairs brings a suit for contribution against the party in default, and obtains simply a personal decree under the present law, but before the decree was obtained, he sells his share in the property, and turns out an insolvent, and the decree in fact becomes ineffectual. The decree-holder is thus deprived of the money paid or spent by him for the preservation of the property, and the judgment-debtor profits at the expense of an innocent party.

It is clear, therefore, that the present law in India fails to afford adequate relief in the matter. It causes hardship to the innocent person, and helps the wrong doer to take advantage of his own wrong. The proposed amendment, if adopted, will create a charge on the property in favour of the person paying the money and protect him against the fraud and machination of the other party. It will minimise the chances of fraudulent practices, and produce a healthy effect on the administration of justice in the country. In my opinion there are good reasons to adopt the proposed rules of equity in our own jurisprudence.

It might be said that some of the Judges of the High Court enunciated the theory that the rule of equity which the Legislature propose to adopt is not the rule of equity in force in England. Be it as it may, the question does not, in my opinion, arise in the present case. It is an admitted fact that the circumstances of the two countries (England and India) are not similar in every respect. Hence difference of circumstances must necessarily give rise to different kinds of equities in the two countries. It is, I submit, not a sound theory of legislature that a rule of law peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of this country should not be adopted simply for the reason that a country which we have adopted as the standard of our institutions fails to supply us with any such rule.

DULAL CHANDRA DEB,
Government Pleader.

The 7th May, 1894.

No. 765, dated Sylhet, the 12th May, 1894.

From—R. H. GREAVES, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge of Sylhet,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

With reference to your letter No. 59L.L.—2730J., dated the 8th instant, forwarding a copy of your memorandum No. 57L.L.—2513-16J., dated the 26th April last, with enclosures, asking for an expression of my opinion on the proposed addition to the Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872, I have the honour to report that I do not see any objection to the provisions proposed in the draft Bill, a copy of which has been forwarded with your letter under reply.

No. 1028, dated Gauhati, the 8th June, 1894.

From—G. GODFREY, Esq., I.C.S., Judge of the Assam Valley Districts,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

With reference to your memorandum No. 57L.L.—2513-16J., dated the 26th April, 1894, forwarding, for report, letter No. 3Judl.—420, dated the 13th April, 1894, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, on the subject of certain proposals to amend section 69 of the Indian Contract Act, I have the honour to say that the proposals seem to me to be altogether just and proper.

2. I asked the Deputy Commissioners of Kamrup and Sibsagar (the two districts where there are Government pleaders) for their opinions, but I have not had a reply from Sibsagar. I send, in original, the reply received from the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup. Mr. McCabe, while approving generally of the proposals, points out some practical difficulties in the way of carrying those proposals out, but the same objections are applicable in the cases in which, under the different enactments mentioned in the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, equitable liens similar to that which it is now proposed to confer under the Indian Contract Act already exist in favour of persons making payments to save property from alienation. The difficulties pointed out are more technical than real, and the doctrine of *caveat emptor* would apply in the cases referred to in paragraphs 3 and 5 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter.

3. As to the supposed case of several persons interested all being willing to pay up to save any property from alienation, it seems to me that all are entitled jointly or severally according to the nature and extent of their interest in the property to the same equitable rights as if one person had paid. The case is covered by the general legal interpretation that the singular includes the plural: the word person in the proposed sections 69A. and 69C. would apply to all persons making the payment. I think, however, that section 69B. might be altered to meet the supposed case. After "one" in the second line I would add "or more," as there is no reason why the privilege accorded should be confined to the case of only one person out of several who are jointly interested in making payment; the concluding portion of the section would have to be rewritten.

No. 932, dated Gauhati, the———May, 1894.

From—R. B. McCabe, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup,

To—The Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts.

In reply to your memorandum No. 809, dated the 2nd instant, forwarding copy of letter No. 3Judl.—420, dated the 13th April, 1894, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, regarding certain additions to the Indian Contract Act, I beg to make the following remarks.

2. From an equitable point of view the propriety of the proposed additions cannot be questioned. As far as sales for arrears of revenue are concerned, the proposed legislation will facilitate the realisation of arrear demands, as the title of the person advancing money to save the property from alienation will be more secure, and people will consequently be all the more willing to make such advances. With regard to private debts also, it seems to me only fair that when a man advances money to save foreclosure on a mortgage, he should have the same priority as the person whose claim was satisfied.

3. I would note that the charge proposed to be given to the party making the payment is *de facto* a mortgage, but his title deed will, in most cases, be merely simple receipt for money paid, so that this receipt would override a formally registered document of a subsequent mortgagee.

4. The proposed alterations do not define what procedure is to be adopted when there are several persons having an interest in the payment of the debt and the saving of the property from alienation. In this case, where all are willing to pay, whose offer is to be accepted?

5. As far as I am able to judge, the charge intended to be given is an "equitable mortgage." No formal deed would be taken, and the transaction not having the same publicity which attends the registration of a duly-stamped deed, purchasers subsequent to the creation of the charge may occasionally suffer.

No. 1205, dated Silchar, the 12th June, 1894.

From—John Clark, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Cachar,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

With reference to your No. 57L.L.—2513-16J., dated the 26th April, 1894, forwarding, for expression of opinion, a copy of Government of India's letter No. 3Judl.—420, dated the 13th April, on the subject of an addition proposed to the Indian Contract Act, I have the honour to make the following remarks.

2. In addition to the cases referred to in the letter of the Government of India, the recent ruling of the Privy Council in the case of Dakhina Mohan Roy *versus* Saroda Mohan Roy may be noted (I. L. R., XXI, Cal., 142). Such an addition as that proposed would, however, set the question at rest, and appears moreover desirable in the interests of justice.

No. $\frac{800}{50\text{-}94}$, dated Bangalore, the 10th May, 1894.

From—MAJOR C. W. RAVENSHAW, I.S.C., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{3\text{-Judicial}}{423}$ of the 13th April, 1894, enquiring whether the Chief Commissioner sees any objection to the enactment of some such provisions as are proposed in the draft enclosed therewith.

2. In reply I am to say that in the Chief Commissioner's opinion the provisions of the draft proposed to be added to section 69 of the Indian Contract Act are unobjectionable.

No. 184, dated Hyderabad Residency, the 25th June, 1894.

From—A. L. P. TUCKER, Esq., Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. $\frac{3\text{-Judicial}}{423}$ of the 13th April last, requesting opinion on the proposal to provide for liens of persons expending money upon the property of others for the preservation of such property.

(1) No. 480R., dated 12th June, 1894, from Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
(2) No. 1064, dated 5th June 1894, from Judicial Commissioner to Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
(3) No. 1310, dated 2nd May, 1894, from Deputy Commissioner, Wun, to Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
(4) No. 2185, dated 5th May, 1894, from Deputy Commissioner, Akola, to Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

2. In reply I am to forward copies of the letters, noted in the margin, containing the opinions of the Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner, and the Deputy Commissioners of Wun and Akola, and to state that the Resident concurs in the opinion favourable to the proposed amendment expressed by the Judicial Commissioner.

No. 480R., dated Amraoti, the 12th June, 1894.

From—COLONEL, K. J. L. MACKENZIE, C.I.E., Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

To—The Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad.

*(1) No. 1064, dated 5th June, 1894, from Judicial Commissioner.
(2) No. 1310, dated 2nd May, 1894, from Deputy Commissioner, Wun.
(3) No. 2185, dated 5th May, 1894, from Deputy Commissioner, Akola.

With reference to your No. 1374, dated 23rd April last, I forward copies of the opinions* of officers consulted.

I agree with the Judicial Commissioner that the proposed amendment of the Indian Contract Act is desirable.

No. 1064, dated Amraoti, the 5th June, 1894.

From—F. S. BULLOCK, Esq., C.S., Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

To—The Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

I have the honour to reply to your No. 4054 of 30th April, 1894, and to forward the replies of the Deputy Commissioners which have been received. Mr. Obbard, the Civil and Sessions Judge, being on leave, no reply has been received from him.

2. My opinion on the proposed additions to section 69 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is favourable to the amendment. The particular case of estates under the Jamindari tenure in Bengal no doubt presents some difficulties owing to what Mr. Wilson, J., describes as a "tangle of interests;" but on the

whole, I do not think they are such as ought to stand in the way of the equity proposed.

3. I think Mr. Justice Mitter's arguments in the case of Kinu Ram Dass *vs.* Mozaffer Hossain Shaha, page 809 of Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, Volume XIV, have much force, and that for want of such a provision of law as is proposed much injustice would result.

No. 1310, dated Yeotmahl, the 2nd May, 1894.

From—A. ELLIOTT, Esq, Deputy Commissioner, Wun District,

To—The Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, through the Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4052, dated 30th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. $\frac{3 \text{ Judicial}}{423}$, dated 13th April, 1894, and its enclosure, regarding a proposal to provide for liens of persons expending money upon the property of others for the preservation of such property from alienation.

2. In my opinion the draft clauses 69A. and 69B. are fair and might be passed. I do not consider that 69C. is called for or necessary, and it does not seem to me to be a logical addition to the original section 69. The person seems to be a mere lender of money at the request of the person interested in the property; he does not pay the money because he has an interest in the payment, and his payment will save property in which he is interested.

No. 2185, dated Akola, the 5th May, 1894.

From—R. D. HARE, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Akola District,

To—The Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, through the Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

With reference to your No. 4053, dated 30th April, 1894, I have the honour to state that no objection occurs to me to the enactment set forth in the draft therewith forwarded.

No. 1552, dated Calcutta, the 18th July, 1894.

From—T. W. RICHARDSON, Esq., Officiating Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{3 \text{ Judicial}}{423}$, dated the 13th April last, in which the attention of the Chief Justice and Judges was invited to the various rulings of the different High Courts in India on the subject of the nature and extent of certain liens, sometimes described as salvage liens, which have been allowed in favour of persons expending money on the property of others with a view to its preservation, and an opinion was asked for as to the amendment of the Indian Contract Act IX of 1872 in the manner suggested in the draft forwarded therewith.

2. In reply I am to say that it appears to the Judges that the provisions contained in the additional section 69B., which it is proposed to insert in the Contract Act, are too wide and open to serious objection on the ground that they might have the effect of creating charges on property which ought not to be created, as for example in cases in which payment is made by one of several joint owners for the improvement and not merely for the preservation of such property. The remaining sections suggested in the draft, *viz.*, sections 69A. and 69C., are, however, in the opinion of the Court, sound in principle and may safely be incorporated in the law.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 18th, 1896.

The present week unlike its predecessors has been one of large changes in all the meteorological elements. Considerable changes in the pressure distribution have accompanied large alterations in the circulation of the winds, while the observed temperatures and humidities have been very remarkable. During the first three days of the week a slight barometric depression passed north-eastward from Sind to the North-Western Himalayas, and the ordinary cyclonic winds with duststorms on the plains and thunderstorms on the hills, which are characteristic of these conditions at this season, were experienced. On the 15th, however, the area of lowest pressure appeared over Bengal, and this lasted until the close of the week. At the same time pressure rose briskly to rapidly over North-Western India, so that by Friday, the 17th, there existed a pressure difference of 0·35 inch between the Indus Valley and Bihar. With the establishment of these large pressure differences, strong northerly winds set in and extended over the whole of North-Western and Central India, while the air at the same time became intensely dry. Of the many low humidities reported the most remarkable were 1 per cent. at 8 A.M. on the 17th at Bhuj and 1 per cent. at Deesa. Thunderstorms gave showers to North-Western India in the early part of the week, to Malabar at the close of the week, and to North-Eastern India throughout the week. On the 18th for the first time since the 25th of March the mean temperature of India fell below the normal average.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, April 12th.*—Pressure was increasing slightly over Burma, Assam, and part of the Peninsula; decreasing elsewhere; and a slight depression was shown over the western desert. The winds were cyclonic over North-Western India, westerly down the Gangetic Plain, southerly to easterly in Bengal, and southerly over the Bay. The force was fresh to strong at several stations. The mean temperature was slightly below the normal average in the Assam Valley and South Madras, and above elsewhere, the abnormal excess being greatest over the western desert. A few scattered showers were reported.

Monday, April 13th.—The pressure changes were generally the same as on the 12th. The fall had, however, been brisk to rapid in the Punjab, and the depression over the western desert had moved northward. The winds were practically unaltered, and the force was strong to a gale at several stations. The mean temperature was low in the Assam Valley and in the extreme north of the Punjab, and excessive elsewhere—most so over the western desert. Showers had been received in Kashmir and North-Western India, in North-Eastern India, and in Ceylon.

Tuesday, April 14th.—Pressure had increased slightly to rapidly over the western desert and Baluchistan, and had decreased elsewhere. The depression had continued to move northward, and lay over the North-Western Himalayas,

where the barometric fall had been rapid. Pressure was highest in Tenasserim and lowest in the Dehra Dun, and there existed a pressure difference of nearly 0·50 inch between those two localities. The winds were westerly and north-westerly over the greater part of the country, but were southerly over the Bay and between south and east over Bengal. The mean temperature was excessive, except over the north of the Punjab, the extreme south of Madras, and Assam. The greatest excess was over Rajputana. Showers had been received in North-Western and North-Eastern India and in Baluchistan.

Wednesday, April 15th.—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly over a large part of North-Western India and over part of the Central Provinces. Elsewhere it had decreased, and the lowest pressures were reported from Central Bengal. The winds were little changed. The mean temperature was in defect over the Punjab and Assam, and in excess elsewhere—most so over Bihar and the east of the North-Western Provinces. Showers had fallen over North-Eastern India.

Thursday, April 16th.—The barometer had fallen over part of the Punjab and of Rajputana, and had risen in other parts of India. The rise had been rapid over Bengal, and the depression had largely filled up. Readings were low over the Northern Punjab and over Bihar, while they remained highest in Tenasserim. Southerly and south-westerly winds prevailed over the Bay area, and more or less variable winds elsewhere. The mean temperature was low over Assam, Upper Burma, and the Punjab, and high in all other places. Local showers were reported from a few places in North-Eastern and Southern India.

Friday, April 17th.—Pressure was falling over North-Eastern India and rising in other places. The increase was very rapid in the west of the Punjab. Readings were highest over the Indus Valley and lowest in Bihar, and the pressure difference was considerable. Northerly and north-north-westerly winds prevailed over North-Western and part of Central India, while in other places the directions were little changed. The mean temperature was in slight to very large defect over the Punjab, Rajputana, and Sind. Elsewhere the heat remained excessive—most so in Central India. Thundershowers had been received over the south-west of the Peninsula.

Saturday, April 18th.—Pressure had decreased over the Indus Valley, the south of the Peninsula, and Lower Burma, and increased elsewhere. Readings remained low over Bengal and high over the Indus Valley, and the pressure difference remained considerable. Easterly and north-easterly winds prevailed at some central stations, but in general the winds were not much changed. The low temperature area had extended and covered the greater part of North-Western and Central India. In other places the heat continued excessive. The abnormal deficiency was greatest (15°) at Sirsa and Bickaneer, and the abnormal excess greatest (8°) at Chaibassa. Showers had again fallen over North-Eastern and Southern India.

Temperature.—The principle feature about the temperature has been the appearance of an area of low temperature in the extreme north-west, and its gradual extension over a large part of the country. The first appearance of abnormally low temperatures was at Peshawar on the 13th. This depression of temperature extended, and by the morning of the 15th embraced the whole

of the Punjab. The chart of the 16th showed a check in the development of this area, but during the 17th and 18th it intensified and extended, and by the latter date covered a large part of the country. At Sirsa and Bickaneer on the 18th the abnormal depression of temperature amounted to 15°. During the same time in Bengal there occurred no diminution of the abnormal heat, so that the temperature contrasts over Northern India were very great. Thus, while at Sirsa the mean temperature on the 18th was 70·9°, that at Chaibassa was 99·8°, showing a temperature difference of 29° in place of the ordinary difference of about 5°.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India:

Province.	April 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·2	+1·8	+ 1·4	+1·4	+1·5	+3·0	+ 3·1	+2·2
Bengal and Assam	+4·4	+3·4	+ 2·9	+2·8	+2·3	+4·0	+ 3·7	+3·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+5·5	+6·6	+ 9·8	+4·6	+1·0	+3·4	− 4·2	+3·8
Punjab	+4·7	+5·0	+ 5·0	−3·1	−0·4	−4·9	−10·7	−0·6
Bombay	+2·7	+2·7	+ 2·1	+2·3	+3·2	+2·4	+ 2·0	+2·5
Central Provinces and Berar	+3·1	+4·3	+ 5·7	+6·0	+5·3	+6·1	+ 1·1	+4·5
Central India and Gujarat	+4·6	+6·8	+ 8·4	+6·5	+5·1	+4·8	− 5·5	+4·4
Sind and Rajputana	+7·7	+8·9	+10·6	+1·5	+1·9	−4·1	−10·7	+2·3
Madras	+2·9	+2·5	+ 3·0	+4·0	+3·7	+3·7	+ 4·1	+3·4
Mean for whole of India	+4·2	+4·7	+5·4	+2·9	+2·6	+2·0	−1·9	+2·8

The gradual increase of temperature relatively to the mean which was in progress last week continued until the 14th, when the table shows there was an abnormal excess for the whole country of 5·4°. After that date, however, the heat fell off, and on the 18th there was a general defect of 1·9°. The variation for the whole country for the week amounted to + 2·8°. The provincial variations disclose large changes of temperature during the week. Thus, in the North-Western Provinces there was an excess of 9·8° on the 14th, and a deficiency of 4·2° on the 18th; in the Punjab an excess of 5° on the 14th, and a deficiency of 10·7° on the 18th; in Sind and Rajputana an excess of 10·6° on the 14th, and a deficiency of 10·7° on the 18th.

The following were the maximum temperatures throughout India reported on each day:

April 12th	111·4°	at	Chanda.
" 13th	112·9°	"	"
" 14th	113·9°	"	"
" 15th	114·2°	"	Chaibassa.
" 16th	112·4°	"	Chanda.
" 17th	113·9°	"	"
" 18th	113·1°	"	Chaibassa.

Rain.—The rainfall of India has again been generally similar in distribution to that reported during the past few weeks. The principal rainfall has occurred over North-Eastern India, while light or moderate showers have been received in North-Western India and in part of the Peninsula. Rain fell in North-Eastern India on most days of the week, while in the north-west the fall occurred mainly during the first three days, and in the Peninsula during the last two days of the week. In all parts of the country rain accompanied dust and thunder storms. Except in Assam, North Bengal, and the south-west of the Peninsula the rainfall was very light, the average actual fall not exceeding one quarter of an inch. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. The first column shows that during the week more or less rain fell in twenty-four of the rainfall divisions as compared with only eighteen in the previous week. Of these twenty-four divisions fourteen received effective rain. These divisions were—Tenasserim, Upper Burma, the three Assam divisions, Eastern, Deltaic, and North Bengal, the North-Western Provinces (Hill district), the Punjab Hills, the Northern Punjab, the Malabar Coast, Coorg, and Mysore. In the remaining ten divisions the amount was unimportant, *i.e.*, the average actual fall was less than 0·10 inch, while in all the other divisions there was actually no rain. The heaviest rainfall was as mentioned above over North-Eastern India, the Surma division of Assam reporting an average actual fall of 8·13 inches, the Hill division of 5·57 inches, the Brahmaputra division of 3·53 inches, and the northern division of Bengal of 1·18 inches. The region with absolutely no rain included roughly West Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, North-Western India (excluding the north of the Punjab), the whole of the central parts of India, and the greater part of the centre of the Peninsula. The second column of the table gives the normal average fall for each division for the week under review, and shews that, except in part of Burma, of Assam, of Bengal, and of the south-west of the Peninsula, the anticipated rainfall is small. The third column gives the difference between the actual and normal, and shows that, except in Assam, North Bengal, and Coorg, even this small anticipated fall has not been equalled. In Assam (Surma), however, there was an excess of 5·62 inches, in Assam (Hills) an excess of 3·80 inches, in Assam (Brahmaputra) an excess of 2·02 inches, in Bengal (North) an excess of 0·56 inch, and in Coorg a trifling excess of 0·04 inch. The largest deficiency is reported from Tenasserim and Arakan, where in ordinary years south-westerly winds give a fair amount of rain. During the present week the wind in that quarter has been mainly from north-west, and the weather has consequently been abnormally dry.

The three concluding columns of the table exhibit the state of the seasonal rainfall. Between March 1st and April 18th the total rainfall has been excessive over Assam and Western Rajputana, has been about normal (*i.e.*, has varied by less than 20 per cent. from the average) in Baluchistan, and has been more or less deficient in all other parts of India. In Burma and Central and North-Western India the rainfall for the whole period has been in most cases actually or practically *nil*.

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week under review:—Karimganj (Sylhet) 7·98 inches, Nemotha (Cachar) 23·54 inches, Cherrapunji (Khasia Hills) 22·16 inches, Gauhati 5·59 inches, Sibsagar 7·23 inches, Alipur (Jalpaiguri) 3·67 inches, Murree 1·27 inches, Tellicherry (Malabar) 2·31 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 18TH, 1896.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 1ST TO APRIL 18TH, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to April 18th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0·23	1·08	— 0·85	0·27	2·53	— 89
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0·36	— 0·36	0	1·28	— 100
	3. Central Burma	0	0·28	— 0·28	0	0·79	— 100
	4. Upper Burma	0·13	?	?	0·16	?	?
	5. Arakan	0	0·54	— 0·54	0	1·07	— 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0·25	0·87	— 0·62	1·23	4·55	— 73
	7. Assam (Surma)	8·13	2·51	+ 5·62	22·32	18·59	+ 20
	8. Do. (Hill tracts)	5·57	1·77	+ 3·80	14·72	9·65	+ 53
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·53	1·51	+ 2·02	9·90	7·94	+ 25
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·21	0·54	— 0·33	0·72	2·83	— 75
	11. Central Bengal	0·07	0·27	— 0·20	0·11	1·65	— 93
	12. North Bengal	1·18	0·62	+ 0·56	1·39	2·82	— 51
	13. Bengal (Hills)	0	0·89	— 0·89	0·61	4·39	— 86
	14. Orissa	0	0·34	— 0·34	0·64	1·76	— 64
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·01	1·26	— 99
	16. Bihar (South)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·49	— 100
	17. Do. (North)	0·02	0·11	— 0·09	0·02	0·72	— 97
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. North-Western Provinces (East.)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·33	— 100
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·40	— 100
	20. Do. (North)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·54	— 100
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·01	0·35	— 97
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·03	0·53	— 94
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·44	— 100
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	0·02	0·02	0	0·11	1·11	— 90
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	0·15	0·17	— 0·02	0·38	3·06	— 88
PUNJAB	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·10	0·66	— 85
	27. Do. (South)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·13	0·79	— 84
	28. Do. (Central)	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·74	1·61	— 54
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0·05	0·12	— 0·07	0·41	1·51	— 73
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·13	0·32	— 0·19	0·98	3·50	— 72
	31. Do. (North)	0·23	0·28	— 0·05	1·62	3·36	— 52
	32. Do. (West)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·59	0·79	— 25
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar (Coast)	0·59	0·77	— 0·18	1·32	2·65	— 50
	34. Madras (South-Central)	0·04	0·51	— 0·47	0·21	1·93	— 89
	35. Coorg	0·57	0·53	+ 0·04	0·58	2·46	— 76
	36. Mysore	0·34	0·36	— 0·02	0·39	1·00	— 61
	37. Konkan	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·14	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·02	0·13	— 0·11	0·35	0·56	— 38
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·06	0·11	— 45
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·01	0·29	— 97
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·04	0·43	— 91
	43. Ditto (Central)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·03	0·70	— 96
	44. Ditto (East)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·01	0·99	— 99
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·23	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·22	0·28	— 21
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0	0·23	— 0·23	2·33	2·67	— 13
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·02	0·17	— 88
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·02	0·19	— 100
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·48	0·21	+ 129
MADRAS	52. East Coast (North)	0·04	0·22	— 0·18	0·55	0·87	— 37
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0·46	— 0·46	0	1·64	— 100
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·05	1·08	— 95
	54. Madras (Central)	0·02	0·16	— 0·14	0·03	0·40	— 93
	55. East Coast (Central)	0·01	0·09	— 0·08	0·07	0·44	— 83
	56. Ditto (South)	0·01	0·13	— 0·12	0·25	0·65	— 62
	57. Madras (South)	0	0·42	— 0·42	1·43	1·94	— 26

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *23rd April 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 18th April.*—Moderate rain on the West Coast and in the Nilgiris; scattered showers in a few other districts. Preparations for next season are commencing. The standing crops are confined to small areas and are generally fair. The harvest continues with moderate yield. Pasture is scarce, but fodder is generally available, and cattle are in good condition. Prices are practically stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Slight rain in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar. The standing crops have been damaged by blight or insects in parts of Karachi, but are otherwise good. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Dharwar, and harvesting of the late crops generally in eight districts. Preparations for next season are progressing in fifteen districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in parts of four districts. Prices are normal, except in Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 20th April.*—Rain over Northern Bengal and parts of Eastern Bengal during the week has done good to the standing crops and has expedited the sowing of early rice and jute. Generally rain is still badly wanted, and there is little change in agricultural prospects. The spring harvest is now over, and the outturn is estimated at about twelve annas for the whole province. The harvesting of spring rice is progressing in Orissa. There is scarcity of water in places in Burdwan, Midnapore, the 24-Parganas, Khulna, Pabna and Dacca. The price of common rice is still steady.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—The weather continues seasonable. Rain is much needed in the hill districts to assist the germination of the autumn crop sowings. Threshing and winnowing are in progress and approaching completion. Injury to the mango crop is reported in three districts. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 18th April, were—Banda 80,833, Hamirpur 39,320, Jhansi 20,151, Jalaun 25,592, Allahabad 3,066, Pilibhit 2,859, Garhwal 1,710—total 1,73,531; of this number 25,351 dependants were gratuitously relieved on the works and 4,466 persons received gratuitous relief under other provisions of the Famine Code. The reduction in the number of relief workers in Jalaun is attributed partly to the opening of village relief works which will have the effect of reducing the numbers employed on road work controlled by the Public Works Department. The numbers employed on village relief works have apparently not been fully reported. Supplies are ample. Fodder is getting scarce in places and deficiency of water is reported in Banda and Lucknow. Prices are generally stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Rain has fallen in the Jullundur, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Gujranwala districts. The canal crops are being harvested in Hissar. The spring crops are being cut throughout the province. The extra spring sowings are in progress in Jullundur and Amritsar, and

the autumn sowings in Amritsar, Sialkot and Mooltan. Sowings of cotton and other crops in Lahore, sugarcane, indigo and cotton in Rohtak, and cane and cotton in Gujranwala, are in progress. The sugarcane fields are being weeded in Gurgaon. The melon and sugarcane crops stand in need of rain in Umballa. The condition of the extra spring crop is good in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition and prospects of the spring crops are generally reported average in irrigated and below average in unirrigated tracts. The stock of food-grain is said to be insufficient in Ferozepore, Sialkot, Gujranwala and parts of Shahpur. The standing crops have suffered from high winds in Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Cattle are in poor condition in Hissar, Shahpur, Rohtak and Gurgaon and they are dying of starvation in Hissar. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Jullundur, Ferozepore, Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan. Prices are normal in Ferozepore, but are high elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—The days are hot, but the nights and mornings are cool. Threshing of the winter crops is completed. Fodder and water are becoming scarce in parts. Prices of rice, gram and wheat are rising in Damoh, Hoshangabad and Raipur respectively; elsewhere prices are generally stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 18th April.*—In Upper Burma cultivation of dry-weather paddy is nearly completed, and reaping is progressing in several districts. Some slight damage has been caused by a hailstorm to dry-weather paddy in Minbu, but the standing crops generally are in good condition. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Pegu and Amherst and slightly in Thayetmyo and Pakokku, while it has fallen slightly in Rangoon and Myaungmya; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 21st April.*—The weather is warm. Some damage has been done to low-land paddy in parts of the Sylhet district by the early rising of the rivers. Sowing of early rice is progressing. Plucking of tea has commenced. The condition of cattle is fair. Fodder and water are insufficient in places.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—MYSORE: Slight rain in parts. The crops are withering in parts of the Kolar and Chitaldroog districts. Prices have slightly risen in Chitaldroog and Shimoga, but have fallen in Kadur.

COORG.—Showers have fallen in the district, and coffee has commenced to blossom in some places. Fodder is scarce. Prices of food-grains are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—BERAR: The weather is very hot and occasionally cloudy. Breaking up of land for the monsoon sowings is in progress. The fodder and water-supply are scanty in most parts of the province. Prices are steady.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall slight. Harvesting of the spring crops has been completed. The water-supply is diminishing. Fodder is getting scarce. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—No rain during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in the Bundelkhand, Malwa and Goona

Agencies and in two districts of Gwalior, but have been completed in all other Agencies. The probable outturn will be below average in four Agencies and in many districts in Gwalior owing to want of rain. Pasturage is good and sufficient in all parts, except in Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Malwa, Goona and in five districts of Gwalior, but are normal elsewhere. The opium crop is fairly good in Gwalior and Malwa. The number of persons employed during the week on relief works in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Goona was 2,500, 2,272 and 980 respectively.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, except in Merwara and Jaisalmere where prospects are poor. The crops are very poor in Jaisalmere. The unirrigated crops are suffering in Ajmere-Merwara, and the crops have been damaged in Dholepore for want of rain. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition, but are suffering in Ulwar and parts of Jaisalmere for want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in Shahpura, Ajmere-Merwara, Ulwar, Tonk, Jaisalmere and in parts of Meywar. Fodder is failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in seven States, fluctuating in two and falling in one; elsewhere prices are steady. In Marwar 4,815 persons are on relief works, and 203 on gratuitous relief, in Shahpura 400 are on relief works, and 30 on gratuitous relief, in Merwara 2,405 are on relief works, in Bikanir 2,083 are on relief works, and 256 on gratuitous relief, in Jaisalmere 22 are on relief works, and 43 on gratuitous relief.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 21st April.*—KASHMIR VALLEY.—Rain has fallen during the week. The weather is now fine. Water is ample for irrigation. The spring crops are excellent. The autumn crops are being sown. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—No rain. Reaping of the spring crops is in progress. Cattle are in fair condition. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th April.*—A good shower of rain has fallen, and Indian-corn and rice are being sown. Some damage has been caused to the wheat and barley crops by hail.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1797-S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd April, 1896.

Read—

Customs Circular No V of 1896

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ORDERED that the Circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. V of 1896.

From—The Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1181-S R., dated the 16th March 1896.

To—The Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and to the Chief Commissioner of Burma

I am directed to state for the information / your of ellency the Governor in Council / His Honour the Lieutenant Governor / information that the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that instruments, apparatus, and appliances (Article 64 of the Tariff Schedule) when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage, and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, may be treated as personal effects on which import duty will not be levied.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 13TH APRIL 1895, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 11TH APRIL 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1895.	First 13 days of April 1895. Mean mileage worked.	First 13 days of April 1895. Earnings. Total.	First 13 days of April 1895. Earnings. Per mile open.	First 11 days of April 1896. Mean mileage worked.	First 11 days of April 1896. Earnings. Total.	First 11 days of April 1896. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 13th April 1895.	Earnings from 1st January to 11th April 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	644	1,687	21,29,261	1,262	1,733	17,64,000	1,018	1,64,98,396	1,65,76,000	77,604	...
Bengal-Nágpur	199	862	3,23,468	375	862	2,32,000	269	28,01,169	23,20,000	...	4,81,169
Indian Midland (*a*)	137	752	1,73,726	231	752	1,69,000	225	16,05,338	15,36,000	...	69,338
Bezwada extension	101	21	6,577	313	21	5,500	262	47,391	61,000	13,609	...
Bezwada-Madras (Washermenpet-Ennur section)	...	...	...	...	9	1,300	144	...	(*b*)8,400	8,400	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	313	1,790	9,77,342	546	1,789	7,61,000	425	81,36,130	68,66,000	...	12,70,130
Pálanpur-Deesa	51	17	2,271	134	17	1,300	76	13,474	12,200	...	1,274
South Indian	164	1,042	3,26,127	313	1,042	2,62,000	254	23,73,127	24,23,000	49,873	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	84	54	11,227	208	54	8,500	157	58,827	61,400	2,573	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	121	1,165	2,95,977	254	1,165	2,29,000	197	19,71,266	20,42,000	70,734	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	166	756	2,33,957	309	756	1,97,000	261	18,51,356	18,27,000	...	24,356
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	85	231	33,377	144	231	31,100	135	3,05,386	2,96,000	...	9,386
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	157	19,000	121	...	2,17,000	2,17,000	
TOTAL	285	8,377	45,13,310	539	8,588	36,80,700	429	3,56,61,86[illegible]	3,42,46,000	...	14,15,860
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	300	2,511	15,12,071	602	2,617	10,43,000	399	1,06,05,235	90,55,000	...	15,50,235
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	293	797	3,99,497	501	797	3,31,000	415	35,83,108	29,35,000	...	6,48,108
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	298	813	4,32,236	532	813	3,67,000	451	39,34,145	36,47,000	...	2,87,145
Bengal Central (*g*)	133	125	29,210	234	125	24,900	199	2,51,956	2,40,000	...	11,956
East Coast (state)	103	397	66,718	168	488	72,400	148	5,12,665	6,51,000	1,38,335	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	203	746	2,60,550	349	886	2,23,000	252	24,67,232	26,18,000	1,50,768	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	53	28	1,969	70	28	1,100	39	18,234	12,900	...	5,334
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	60	8	943	118	8	900	112	8,903	8,100	...	803
TOTAL	266	5,425	27,03,203	498	5,762	20,63,300	358	2,13,81,478	1,91,67,000	...	22,14,478
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	507	1,490	15,08,394	1,012	1,490	13,90,000	933	1,17,47,986	1,24,77,000	7,29,014	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	903	461	8,74,427	1,897	461	7,11,000	1,542	54,26,649	54,51,000	24,351	...
Madras	262	840	3,67,805	438	840	3,17,000	377	31,72,843	29,68,000	...	2,04,843
TOTAL	499	2,791	27,50,626	986	2,791	24,18,000	866	2,03,47,478	2,08,96,000	5,48,522	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	315	16,593	99,67,139	601	17,141	81,62,000	476	7,73,90,816	7,43,09,000	...	30,81,816
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	186	161	73,216	455	161	47,400	294	4,44,729	3,68,000	...	76,729
Tarkessur	304	22	23,371	1,062	22	16,200	736	1,09,766	1,00,000	...	9,766
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	123	66	20,768	315	66	13,100	198	1,00,097	95,900	...	4,197
Bengal Dooars	102	36	3,977	110	36	4,600	128	40,990	51,700	10,710	...
Dibru Sadiya	149	78	21,855	280	78	23,200	297	1,76,459	1,82,000	5,541	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	283	51	27,808	545	51	24,600	482	1,84,260	1,81,000	...	3,260
TOTAL	180	414	1,70,095	413	414	1,20,100	312	10,56,301	9,78,600	...	77,701
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	8	...	...	...	73	1,600	22	...	17,600	17,600	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	114	3,200	28	...	20,300	20,300	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	203	333	1,41,184	424	333	1,09,000	327	10,37,993	10,08,000	...	29,993
The Gaekwar's Petlad	121	13	4,096	315	13	2,900	223	21,670	22,700	1,030	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	287	108	30,767	285	108	21,100	195	5,37,095	3,03,000	...	2,34,095
Kolar Gold-fields	268	10	3,277	328	10	3,200	320	35,480	39,000	3,520	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	92	362	56,920	157	362	55,100	152	4,73,750	5,11,000	37,250	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	85	93	16,757	180	93	10,700	115	1,16,014	99,500	...	16,514
Kolhápur	86	29	6,388	220	29	4,400	152	35,859	37,000	1,141	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	77	72	19,665	273	72	12,600	175	71,852	92,100	20,248	...
Cooch Behar	49	22	1,709	78	22	1,600	73	19,069	17,000	...	2,069
TOTAL	147	1,042	2,80,763	269	1,229	2,25,400	183	23,48,782	21,67,200	...	1,81,582
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	141	334	92,587	277	334	94,500	283	6,03,547	7,42,000	1,38,453	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	46	8,127	177	46	6,800	148	53,235	60,400	7,165	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	63	364	48,934	134	364	38,400	105	3,50,146	3,97,000	46,854	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	...	...	...	...	61	4,700	77	...	39,400	39,400	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	85	94	11,426	122	94	15,400	164	96,234	1,12,000	15,766	...
TOTAL	98	838	1,61,074	192	899	1,59,800	178	11,03,162	13,50,800	2,47,638	...
GRAND TOTAL	293	18,887	1,05,70,971	560	19,683	86,76,300	441	8,18,00,061	7,88,05,600	...	30,93,461

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Total earnings from 22nd February to 11th April 1896.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. I OF 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

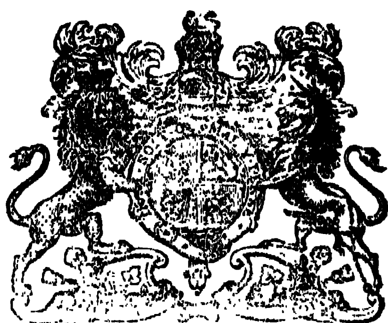
N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1894-95	First 13 days of April 1895.			First 11 days of April 1896.			Earnings from 1st to 13th April 1895.	Earnings from 1st to 11th April 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open	Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Earnings Per mile open				
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Miles	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	599	1,687	21,29,261	1,262	1,733	17,64,000	1,018	21,29,261	17,64,000	..	3,65,261
Bengal-Nágpur	152	862	3,23,468	375	862	2,32,000	269	3,23,468	2,32,000	.	91,468
Indian Midland (*a*)	144	752	1,73,726	231	752	1,69,000	225	1,73,726	1,69,000		4,726
Bezwada Extension	170	21	6,577	313	21	5,500	262	6,577	5,500	...	1,077
Bezwada-Madras (Washermenpet-Ennur section)			.	.	9	1,300	144	.	1,300	1,300	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	279	1,790	9,77,342	546	1,780	7,61,000	425	9,77,342	7,61,000	...	2,16,342
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	2,271	134	17	1,300	76	2,271	1,300	...	971
South Indian	154	1,042	3,26,127	313	1,042	2,62,000	251	3,26,127	2,62,000	...	64,127
Mayavaram-Mutupet	75	54	11,227	208	54	8,500	157	11,227	8,500	.	2,727
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	105	1,165	2,95,077	254	1,165	2,29,000	197	2,95,077	2,29,000		66,077
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	146	756	2,33,957	309	750	1,97,000	261	2,33,957	1,97,000	.	36,957
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	231	33,377	144	231	31,100	135	33,377	31,100	.	2,277
Assam-Bengal	.	..			157	19,000	121		19,000	19,000	..
TOTAL	259	8,377	45,13,310	539	8,588	36,80,700	429	45,13,310	36,80,700	...	8,32,610
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	253	2,511	15,12,071	602	2,617	10,43,000	399	15,12,071	10,43,000	...	4,69,071
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	270	797	3,99,497	501	797	3,31,000	415	3,99,497	3,31,000	.	68,497
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	339	813	4,32,236	532	813	3,67,000	451	4,32,236	3,67,000		65,236
Bengal Central (*f*)	130	125	29,219	234	125	24,900	199	29,219	24,900	..	4,319
East Coast (state)	99	397	60,718	168	488	72,400	148	60,718	72,400	5,682	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	164	746	2,60,550	349	886	2,23,000	252	2,60,550	2,23,000	...	37,550
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	28	1,969	70	28	1,100	39	1,969	1,100	...	869
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	64	8	943	118	8	900	112	943	900		43
TOTAL	243	5,475	27,03,203	498	5,762	20,63,300	358	27,03,203	20,63,300	...	6,39,903
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	442	1,490	15,08,394	1,012	1,490	13,90,000	933	15,08,394	13,90,000	...	1,18,394
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	678	461	8,74,427	1,897	461	7,11,000	1,542	8,74,427	7,11,000	...	1,63,427
Madras	243	840	3,67,805	438	840	3,17,000	377	3,67,805	3,17,000	...	50,805
TOTAL	421	2,791	27,50,626	986	2,791	24,18,000	866	27,50,626	24,18,000	...	3,32,626
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	281	16,593	99,67,139	601	17,141	81,62,000	476	99,67,139	81,62,000	...	18,05,139
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa Kalka	165	161	73,216	455	161	47,400	294	73,216	47,400	..	25,816
Tarkessur	269	22	23,371	1,062	22	16,200	736	23,371	16,200	...	7,171
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	121	66	20,768	315	66	13,100	198	20,768	13,100	...	7,668
Bengal Dooars	161	36	3,977	110	36	4,600	128	3,977	4,600	623	...
Dibru-Sadiya	136	78	21,855	280	78	23,200	297	21,855	23,200	1,345	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	249	51	27,808	545	51	24,600	482	27,808	24,600	...	3,208
TOTAL	164	414	1,70,995	413	414	1,29,100	312	1,70,995	1,29,100	...	41,895
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	..	..	...		73	1,600	22		1,600	1,600	...
Bhopal-Ujjain		.	.		114	3,200	28		3,200	3,200	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	187	333	1,41,184	424	333	1,09,000	327	1,41,184	1,09,000	..	32,184
The Gaekwar's Petlád	105	13	4,096	315	13	2,900	223	4,096	2,900	...	1,196
Rájpura-Bhátinda	271	108	30,767	285	108	21,100	195	30,767	21,100	...	9,667
Kolar Gold-fields	260	10	3,277	328	10	3,200	320	3,277	3,200	...	77
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*h*)	89	362	56,920	157	362	55,100	152	56,920	55,100		1,820
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	74	93	16,757	180	93	10,700	115	16,757	10,700	...	6,057
Kolhápur	81	29	6,388	220	29	4,400	152	6,388	4,400	.	1,988
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	72	19,665	273	72	12,600	175	19,665	12,600	...	7,065
Cooch Behar	45	22	1,709	78	22	1,600	73	1,709	1,600	...	109
TOTAL	136	1,042	2,80,763	269	1,229	2,25,400	183	2,80,763	2,25,400	...	55,363
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	103	334	92,587	277	334	94,500	283	92,587	94,500	1,913	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	68	46	8,127	177	46	6,800	148	8,127	6,800	...	1,327
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	58	364	48,934	134	364	38,400	105	48,934	38,400	...	10,534
Oodeypore-Chitor (*i*)	...	..		..	61	4,700	77		4,700	4,700	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	11,426	122	94	15,400	164	11,426	15,400	3,974	...
TOTAL	78	838	1,61,074	192	899	1,59,800	178	1,61,074	1,59,800	...	1,274
GRAND TOTAL	261	18,887	1,05,79,971	560	19,683	86,76,300	441	1,05,79,971	86,76,300	..	19,03,671

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON.

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No. 16.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th April, 1896.

No. 7.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Barrister-at-Law, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, leave for six months, with effect from the 1st June, 1896, or until further orders.

No. 8.—Mr. E. B. Raikes, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, or until further orders.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 16th April, 1896.

No. 311.—Mr. D. R. Lyall, C.S.I., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

No. 315.—Mr. H. B. Finlay has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st March 1896.

MEDICAL.

The 14th April, 1896.

No. 306.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant C. R. Stevens, M.D., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 7th March 1896.

No. 308.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. R. Adie, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

No. 310.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant G. Y. C. Hunter, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

No. 312.—The services of Surgeon-Captain C. G. Robson-Scott, M.B., C.M., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

The 15th April, 1896.

No. 320.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service (Bengal) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma:

Surgeon-Lieutenant C. C. S. Barry.

Surgeon-Lieutenant C. E. Williams, M.B., B.S.

The 17th April, 1896.

No. 328.—Surgeon-Major J. Anderson, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to be Joint Medical Officer of Simla, with effect from the 17th April 1896.

No. 330.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. A. Cunningham, M.D., M.CH., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Civil Surgeon of Simla, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 17th April 1896.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th April, 1896.

No. 508.—Mr. S. Ismay, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces during the absence on leave of Mr. J. F. Stevens, or until further orders.

No. 510.—The services of Captain J. H. Parsons, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

The 17th April, 1896.

No. 529.—Major C. J. Dennys, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Peshawar, is granted six months' special leave on urgent private affairs out of India, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd May 1896.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th April, 1896.

No. 114.—The Reverend Henry Menzies is appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 119.—The Reverend C. W. Darling, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 26th February 1896.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 15th April, 1896.

No. 281—116-2-*F.*—Mr. C. G. Rogers, Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, is granted, under articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for thirty-two days, with effect from the 11th April 1896.

The 16th April, 1896.

No. 284—80-4-*F.*—Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Northern Circle, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 12th April 1896.

The following temporary promotions are made during Mr. Thompson's absence, or until further orders:

(i) Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Conservator, 3rd grade, Burma, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

(ii) Mr. W. P. Thomas, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Northern Circle, Central Provinces.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th April, 1896.

No. 618-*G.*—Lieutenant F. T. C. Hughes, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Erinpura, with effect from the 14th February, 1896, *vice* Lieutenant E. T. Carwithen.

No. 625-*G.*—With reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1595-G., dated the 30th August, 1895, it is hereby notified that Mr.

C. L. Tupper, Indian Civil Service, was on furlough in India from the 1st July to the 31st August, 1895, both days inclusive.

No. 1205-*I.*—With reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 507-I., dated the 6th February, 1896, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. E. C. Carr, officiating District Superintendent of Police of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to be Superintendent of Railway Police in the Mysore State, and to invest him with all the powers conferred by the said notification on the Superintendent of Railway Police, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. F. Wilkieson, or until further orders.

The 14th April, 1896.

No. 632-*G.*—Captain L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted temporarily as Political Agent in Bhopal.

No. 1219-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. R. Lyall, C.S.I., Superintendent of the Kuch Behar State, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Kuch Behar.

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to direct, in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2616-I., dated the 6th August, 1890, that the Court of Session at Rangpur shall be the Court to which the said Justice of the Peace shall commit for trial when he makes a commitment to a Court of Session.

The 16th April, 1896.

No. 728-*E.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Specific Relief Act (I of 1877), to the tahsil of Quetta, so far as they may be suitable:

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactment hereby applied, any Court in the tahsil of Quetta may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court:

Provided also that references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, and references to British India as referring to the tahsil of Quetta.

No. 639-*G.*—The services of Major M. T. Lyde, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date of his relinquishing charge of his duties as officiating Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals.

No. 642-*G.*—Captain A. S. Rooke, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. E. Biddulph, or until further orders.

No. 644-*G.*—Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Captain A. S. Rooke may officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, or until further orders.

No. 646-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Pilinski as Consul for France at Bombay.

No. 650-*G.*—Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, with effect from the 3rd April, 1896.

No. 652-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Klobukowski as Consul-General for France at Calcutta.

No. 1245-*I.*—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Captain L. N. Younghusband, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry for five months. Pension service—twelfth year, commenced 7th February, 1896.

No. 1248-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3631-I., dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil appeal and applications pending before the Resident at Hyderabad by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Cantonment of Secunderabad to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

1.—Second appeal, No. 1 of 1896.	Kothapully Rajanah, *versus* Kothapully Venkatnarain, minor, by guardian mother Nancharamah.
2.—Application No. 1 of 1896, under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Chogmull Surajmull Marwari, *versus* S. Banlia Havildar, M. I.
3.—Application No. 2 of 1896, under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Mohamud Abdulla, son of Mohiuddin, *versus* Salar Bee, widow of Mohiuddin.

4.—Application No. 3 of 1896, under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code. — Sundaramah, daughter of Ellampett Narsiah, *versus* (1) Balramreddy and (2) Rutniah.

5.—Application No. 4 of 1896, under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code. — Moosthial Venket Kristiah, *versus* Gumpa Venkannah, minor, per mother and guardian Nursumah, per general power agent Labisetty Ramanah.

6.—Application No. 5 of 1896, under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code. — Revoor Kistannah, *versus* Polsetty Venkannah.

The 17th April, 1896.

No. 660-*G*.—Mr. E. P. Chapman, Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 11th March, 1896.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Simla, the 16th April, 1896.

No. 1729-*A*.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st March 1896, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta .	10,93,93,005	3,87,77,347	...	3,87,77,347
Allahabad .	1,02,61,200	2,11,67,590	...	2,11,67,590
Lahore .	1,59,36,335	2,71,66,535	...	2,71,66,535
Bombay .	7,39,70,875	2,96,44,818	...	2,96,44,818
Kurrachee .	71,95,730	55,69,500	...	55,69,500
Madras .	3,57,64,745	3,94,95,385	...	3,94,95,385
Calicut .	19,88,470	26,61,960	...	26,61,960
Rangoon .	48,96,620	1,51,98,855	...	1,51,98,855
TOTAL .	25,94,06,990	17,96,81,990	...	17,96,81,990
Deduct amount received at Calcutta but not paid at Allahabad				2,75,000
NET TOTAL . .				17,94,06,990
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 8,15,92,000 held under Section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL .				25,94,06,990

No. 1725-*S.R*.

The 17th April, 1896.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read the following:

Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 22nd February 1896, exempting from remeasurement for tonnage certain merchant ships of the German Empire.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 22nd day of February 1896.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council, dated the 23rd day of July 1889, made by Her Majesty in exercise of the powers conferred upon Her by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, Her Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct as follows:

1. As regards Sailing Ships that Merchant Sailing Ships of the German Empire, the measurement whereof after the 1st day of January 1873 has been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such Sailing Ships, testified by the date thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers and other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the Certificate of Registry of British Sailing Ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships.

2. As regards Steamships, that Merchant Ships belonging to the said German Empire, which are propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine room, the measurement whereof shall, after the said 1st day of January 1873, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such Steamships, testified by the dates thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted on

such registers or other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose, in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the Certificate of Registry of British Ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships. Provided, nevertheless, that if the Owner or Master of any such German Steamship desires the deduction for engine room in his Ship to be estimated under the rules for engine room measurement and deduction applicable to British Ships instead of under the German rule, the engine room shall be measured and the deduction calculated according to the British rules; and that, in the event of any such Steamship possessing a certificate of tonnage or other national paper issued as aforesaid on or after the 20th day of June 1888, denoting the net registered tonnage of such Ship under the British rules, the Ship shall be deemed to be of the tonnage so denoted thereon.

And whereas by section 84 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted that, whenever it appears to Her Majesty the Queen in Council that the tonnage regulations of that Act have been adopted by any foreign country, and are in force there, Her Majesty in Council may order that the ships of that country shall, without being remeasured in Her Majesty's dominions, be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the Certificate of Registry of a British Ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship:

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Masjesty in Council that the tonnage regulations of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, have been adopted by the Government of His Majesty the German Emperor, and such regulations are now in force in the German Empire, having come into operation on the 1st day of July 1895:

And whereas there still are or may be ships belonging to the German Empire to which the herein-before recited Order of the 23rd July 1889 may apply, and it is expedient not to revoke the same, but to let the said recited Order remain in force so long as there are any ships to which the same may so apply:

And whereas the provisions of section one of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty (in pursuance and exercise of the powers herein-before mentioned) is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct that the Merchant Ships of the German Empire the measurement whereof shall, after the 1st day of July 1895, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such ships, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the Certificate of Registry of a British Ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship.

C. L. Peel.

ORDERED, that the Order in Council be published in the *Gazette of India.*

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th April, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 402.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) J. M. Babington, 16th Lancers, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Major H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O., who has vacated. Dated 1st April 1896.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 403.—Lieutenant D. G. Bryce, Indian Staff Corps, 16th Madras Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 28th January 1896.

(Joined his appointment on the 17th March 1896.)

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

6th Infantry.

No. 404.—Lieutenant A. C. Hobson, 1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers), to be officiating wing officer, *vice* Lieutenant C. C. Renton, on leave. Dated 2nd April 1896.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 405.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F H Blenkinsop, Madras Medical Establishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, with effect from the 9th April 1895, while officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Rangoon District, *vice* Surgeon-Major-General C. E. McVittie, appointed Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command.

No. 406.—Surgeon-Colonel S. B. Hunt, Madras Medical Establishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Major-General, with effect from the 7th April 1896, while officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command,

vice Surgeon-Major-General C. E. McVittie, on leave.

No. 407.—The initial of the first Christian name of Surgeon-Colonel Churchill, Army Medical Staff, is "C" and not "A" as stated in G. G. O. No. 253 of 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 408.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated 24th March 1896, page 1884.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 24th March, 1896.

* * * * * * * * * *

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:

William J. A. Birch, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 1st December 1895.

William A. Wetherall, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 30th January 1896.

* * * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Edmund Henry Eyre, C.B., is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 4th March 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 409.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain George Egbert Walter,—15th April 1896.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

23rd March 1896.

William Maxwell Fenning.

William Cotter Williamson Hawkes.

Cuthbert Prissick.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 410.—*4th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Dafadar Kirpa Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Gulab Singh, resigned, with effect from the 8th January 1896.

No. 411.—*17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Dafadar Kaim Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdullah Khan, resigned, with effect from the 1st October 1895.

No. 412.—*3rd Regiment of Madras Lancers*—

Subadar Ibrahim Beg to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Abdul Kadir to be Subadar, and Havildar Muhammad Husain to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Muhammad Alam, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 26th February 1896.

No. 413.—*2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Havildar Drig Sing Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Jai Sing Mahat, deceased, with effect from the 3rd February 1896.

No. 414.—*20th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Ishri Singh, from the 3rd Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhau Sett, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1896.

No. 415.—*26th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Subadar Taj Muhammad to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Isa Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1895.

Jemadar Muhammad Sharif Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Mir Hassan Khan, discharged, with effect from the 27th September 1895.

Color-Havildar Sayyid Hussain and Havildar Gird Ali to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1895.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 416.—*1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry*—

Pay-Havildar Najja Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadur Ali Khan, seconded for service with the Mombassa Contingent, with effect from the 27th November 1895.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 417.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Cobham Nicholson, M.B., Bengal Medical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st April 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 418.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Major Arthur Gorham Howard Hayne, Indian Staff Corps,—21st March 1896.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Evers, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, Civil Surgeon, Central Provinces,—20th April 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 419.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) Edwin Weatherdon, V.D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Mears, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Weatherdon, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Colonel.

No. 420.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant William Falkiner Harnett to be Lieutenant, *vice* Mills, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 421.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Captain A. W. B. Power, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

No. 422.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain J. Kimber resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 423.—The services of Mr. W. R. Butterfield, Honorary Assistant Examiner, Military Works Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 21.—Sub-Lieutenant B. H. Jones, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Surveyor, 4th class, Marine Survey of India, is permitted to revert to duty in the Royal Indian Marine.

No. 22.—Sub-Lieutenant G. H. S. La Touche, Royal Indian Marine, to be an Assistant Surveyor, 4th class, Marine Survey of India, *vice* Sub-Lieutenant B. H. Jones.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 23.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, volume I, part II; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Commander C. W. Hewett, Royal Indian Marine, Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, for one year.

No. 24.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Commander A. G. Lye, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) till the 22nd October 1896.

Engineer George Kelly, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant H. C. E. Dobbin, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for six months.

Sub-Lieutenant A. S. Balfour, Royal Indian Marine, (p. a.) for four days.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Colonel*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th April, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 11th and the 17th April 1895:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery . .	Lieutenant T. Jones . .	26th March 1896	Meerut .	...	...
2nd Battalion, The Royal Irish Rifles.	Lieutenant G. S. Carey .	4th April 1896 .	Poona .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 11th and the 17th April 1896.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Charles McMullin Davis. (*a*)	Lieutenant.	Indian Staff Corps, 24th Punjab Infantry.	16th December 1895.	No will found.	5,497 7 8	...	16th June 1896.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.*—Father—Colonel A. T. Davis, 35, Grange Road, Ealing, Middlesex.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Colonel*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th April, 1896.

No. 185.—It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has accorded sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 3,66,478 for the construction of a branch line of railway from Najibabad station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to a point near the town of Kotdwara, a distance of 15¼ miles.

No. 186.—Mr. J B. Chirnside, in Class II, Grade 3 (sub. *pro tem.*), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is re-transferred to the Engineer Establishment in his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the date of his return from furlough.

He will remain at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the Bezwada-Madras Railway.

No. 187.—The following Resolution by the Government of India, detailing the terms on which the Government are prepared to consider offers for the construction by the agency of private companies of branch lines forming feeders either to State lines worked by the State or to railways worked by companies, is hereby published for general information:

No. 514 R. C., dated Simla, the 17th April 1895.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Terms on which the Government of India are prepared to consider offers for the construction by the agency of private companies of branch lines forming feeders either to State lines worked by the State or to railways worked by companies.

Read—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 924 R. C., dated 15th September 1893.

Also Public Works Department Resolution dated 29th March 1895.

OBSERVATIONS.—Many of the applications made under the above Resolutions shew that the terms for the construction of branch or feeder lines of railway have not been fully understood.

The Government of India have accordingly resolved to cancel the previous Resolutions above quoted upon this subject and to issue a fresh Resolution embodying a summary of the concessions which (the previous assent of any Railway Company concerned having been first obtained) they are now prepared to give for the construction of branch or feeder railways; such concessions being usually confined to lines not exceeding 100 miles in length.

2. It should be clearly understood that these concessions are not applicable to the larger or more important railways or to mountain branches, for which separate negotiations are in all cases necessary.

RESOLUTION.—Branch lines forming feeders, whether to State lines worked by the State or to railways worked by companies, will ordinarily be made by the main line administrations, who shall have a prior right to construct them.

The Government of India will from time to time publish a list of branch lines for the construction of which they are prepared to receive tenders.

They will consider and dispose of any application for the inclusion in the said list of any other line which can properly be described as a branch or feeder line, and which does not, except in special circumstances, exceed 100 miles in length.

2. Proposals for the construction of branch lines under this Resolution must conform to the following terms and conditions:

(i) Applicants must satisfy the Government that they are in a position to command substantial financial support.

(ii) The gauge to be adopted must be approved by the Government in each case.

(iii) The proposed railway shall be subject to the provisions of all Acts of the Legislature applicable to Indian railways.

(iv) The proposed railway shall be built in accordance with the fixed and moving dimensions for the time being prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, and on plans and estimates that have been approved by that authority. The route of the line, the situation of stations, and other similar details, shall be subject to approval by the Government.

(v) The line, while under construction, shall be inspected when and so often as an inspecting officer appointed for that purpose by the Government may consider desirable with a view to ensure the construction of the line up to the standard agreed upon.

(vi) Inasmuch as these railways are chiefly required for the development of country hitherto deficient in means of communication, and the anticipated profits may not therefore at once be fully realised, the Government of India are prepared to give financial assistance as set forth below. Proposals for financial concessions may be made in one or other of the following alternative forms:

(*a*) It may be stipulated that after the opening of the railway for traffic the Government shall guarantee out of the revenues of India a fixed yearly minimum dividend in rupees on the actual expenditure charged in the capital account of the branch railway company as entered in rupees in the company's books in India, with such share of the surplus net profits as may be agreed upon. The minimum dividend to be guaranteed in each particular case will depend upon consideration of the circumstances, but for the present no offer will be entertained that requires a guarantee exceeding 3 per cent.; or

Under (*a*) the company will receive an absolute guarantee of interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. and a higher return if the net earnings of the branch are sufficient to pay more than the guaranteed dividend.

(*b*) It may be provided that a payment be made to the branch company by the main line to the extent necessary, together with the branch company's share of branch earnings [see section (6) of paragraph 3] to give the branch company a dividend of 3½ per cent. per annum on the actual expenditure charged in the capital account of the branch railway company as entered in rupees in the company's books in India; provided always that the payment so made to the branch company shall in no case exceed the net earnings of the main line from traffic interchanged with the branch. This rebate will be granted from the first earnings of revenue by the branch, such payment being calculated at the close of the year, payments on account, however, subject to adjustment, being permissible at the close of the first-half of each year. The net earnings of the main line from traffic interchanged with the branch are assumed to bear the same proportion to the gross earnings of the main line from such traffic as the net earnings of the whole system including the branch bear to the gross earnings thereof. If the net earnings of the branch line equal or exceed 3½ per cent. on the actual expenditure as above, the whole of such earnings will go to the branch company.

Under (*b*) the company will receive a dividend of 3½ per cent. provided that the amount of the net earnings from local and interchanged traffic be sufficient, and a higher return if the net earnings of the branch from its own traffic be sufficient to pay a higher dividend.

In either of the above cases (*a*) or (*b*) if the capital is raised in sterling, the capital to be entered in rupees in the company's books in India shall be the actual amount realised in rupees from time to time by the several remittances of funds to provide for expenditure in India, together with the sterling outlay

from time to time in England converted into rupees at the average rate of exchange obtained by the Secretary of State for his remittances during the half-year preceding that in which the outlay shall have been incurred, and the capital expenditure in rupees on which the interest is from time to time to be calculated for the purposes of the guarantee or rebate, as the case may be, shall be the total outlay whether in India or England up to any such time as thereto charged.

(vii) The general character of the supervision and control that will be exercised by the Government over the branch railway, apart from the provisions of the Railways Acts and the preceding provisions of this Resolution, shall be as follows:

(*a*) No capital expenditure by the branch railway company will be allowed as between the Secretary of State and the company unless the prior sanction of the Secretary of State shall have been obtained. The company shall have no power to increase its share or stock capital without the sanction of the Secretary of State or to borrow money except within a fixed limit and on specified conditions.

(*b*) The branch railway company, if required, shall keep capital accounts and statistics in forms approved by the Secretary of State; and shall render, free of cost, all accounts and statistics required by the Government. The accounts and books will be subject to audit on behalf of Government.

(viii) Funds for the execution of new works, properly chargeable to capital, found necessary after the branch railway has been opened to public traffic shall be provided by the branch railway company. Such works and their cost shall be agreed upon between the branch railway company and the main line administration before they are put in hand. In the event of any difference of opinion arising between the branch railway company and the main line administration as to the necessity for and the cost of any new work, the matter shall be referred to the Director General of Railways as arbitrator, and his decision shall be final.

(ix) The rates and arrangements in force on State railways in the matter of services rendered to all Departments of the State shall apply.

3. The following are the principal additional concessions admissible for branch or feeder railways for the construction of which tenders may be invited:

(1) The Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Government of India, respectively, will permit the charge of interest at a rate to be agreed upon in each case, during construction to the capital account of the railway under the terms of the Indian Railways Act of 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., Chapter 12), or the Indian Railway Companies Act X of 1895.

(2) The land required for the construction of the branch railway will be provided free of cost. Such grant shall not include land required for quarrying, ballast, brickfields and kindred purposes.

(3) Electric telegraphs and telegraphic appliances will be supplied and maintained by the Government of India at the usual charges for such works.

(4) The results of existing surveys will be made available free of charge. When desired, fresh surveys will be made by the Public Works Department of the Government of India of any branch railway on the applicants depositing the estimated cost thereof in a Government Treasury, on the understanding that no preferential claim to a concession is thereby established. If permission be eventually given for the construction of the line, the actual cost of all such surveys, as well as of those made at the cost of Government, may be included in the capital cost of the railway. No

responsibility will be accepted by Government for the accuracy of any survey, plan, estimate or other information supplied.

(5) The branch railway may be constructed by the main line administration, and will be maintained and worked by that administration during the full currency of the contract to be entered into for the purpose, at a fixed ratio of expenses to earnings in each half-year. The ratio will, when the branch railway is of the same gauge as that of the working railway, usually be that obtaining on the whole system as from time to time existing including the branch railway, but will not exceed 50 per cent. of the gross earnings of the branch from all sources, and will be inclusive of charges for the use of the main line rolling-stock.

(6) Such expenses on account of the Board of Direction of the Branch Line Railway Company as may be incurred with the sanction of the Secretary of State may be charged—

(*a*) during construction to the Capital Account of the Branch Line Company;

(*b*) after opening, and until the minimum dividend under paragraph 2 (vi) (*a*) or (*b*) is received by the Branch Line Company, as part of the working expenses to be met out of the stipulated percentage of the earnings of the branch taken by the working railway;

(*c*) and thereafter out of the general receipts of the Branch Line Company.

(7) Railway materials for the branch railway will be carried over State lines at the special rates prescribed for such materials belonging to State railways.

4. The Government of India reserve the right to purchase all such branch railways at the expiry of 21 years, or at subsequent intervals of 10 years on 12 months' notice, the purchase price being 25 times the yearly average net earnings not including rebate payments, of the 3 years preceding the purchase, with a maximum price of 120 and a minimum of 100 per cent. of cost price on a rupee basis.

5. The Government also reserve—

(i) The right to fix and vary from time to time the classification of goods, and maximum and minimum rates for each class of goods, as well as of passengers; and

(ii) a general control in respect to the number and timing of trains.

6. Applications for concessions to construct branch railways under the terms of this Resolution should be submitted, in the form prescribed by Memorandum A, hereto attached, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

7. Applications for fresh surveys to be carried out on the terms detailed in condition 3 (4) above should be submitted in the manner prescribed by Memorandum B, hereto attached, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be forwarded for information to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers marginally noted.

Also that it be published for general information in the *Gazette of India*.

Enclosure No. I (with Form A and Appendices A, B and C) to Government of India Resolution No. 514 R. C. of 1896.

MEMORANDUM A.

For the guidance of persons or syndicates desirous of submitting proposals for the construction of branch railways in India forming feeders either to State lines worked by the State or to railways worked by Companies.

1. All applications for leave to construct a branch or feeder railway in any part of British India are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

2. All such applications shall be printed, and shall be drawn up, as far as may be in Form A attached hereto, and shall specify—

(*a*) the company, person, or syndicate by whom the application is preferred; the proposed amount of capital, the number of shares, and the amount of each share;

(*b*) all the termini, together with the names of all the principal towns from, through, into, or near which the railway is intended to be constructed, as well as the names of each civil division and district to be traversed by the proposed alignment;

(*c*) the length, so far as known, of the proposed railway;

(*d*) the gauge, the weight of rails, etc.;

(*e*) the motive power to be employed;

(*f*) the maximum tolls, rates, and fares proposed to be charged on the projected railway;

(*g*) the proposals for working the railway when constructed; and if any agreement is under contemplation, or has been provisionally arranged with any existing Railway Administration under which the proposed line, when constructed, is to be leased out for working by such Railway Administration, the exact nature and terms of such agreement;

(*h*) any further information that may be required to enable Government to thoroughly understand the scope of the proposals.

3. Every such application shall be accompanied by a map to a scale of one mile to one inch, with the line of the proposed railway delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction, and also by an estimate as correct as may be of the works proposed to be authorised.

4. When the applicants draw up their own detailed plans and estimates, these documents are invariably to be prepared in strict accordance with the Rules for the preparation of railway projects issued under the authority of the Government of India, of which copies may be obtained on payment from the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.

5. Lists will be published from time to time of the branch railways forming feeders, whether to State lines worked by the State or to railways worked by companies, for the construction of which the Government of India are prepared to receive tenders. Copies of such lists can be obtained on application addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

6. Upon written application to the Director General of Railways, permission will also be accorded to inspect, at all reasonable hours, the detailed plans, sections, and estimates at the disposal of Government in regard to any particular route already surveyed, provided that they relate to branch railways the construction of which the Government is prepared to entrust to companies; and copies of such plans, sections, and estimates will be furnished on payment of the cost of copying.

7. But in regard to all such information, statistics, plans, sections, or estimates, which may be furnished, it is to be recognised that the information thus offered to any person interested in the matter is simply the best information of the kind at the disposal of Government, and that Government cannot accept any responsibility whatever in regard to the accuracy of any of the documents.

Form A.

To accompany all applications for leave to construct a branch or feeder railway in any part of British India.

	Nature of particulars to be specified.	Particulars.
1	The name of the Company, person, or persons by whom the application is preferred; the proposed amount of capital, the number of shares, and the amount of each share.	
2	The termini, together with the names of all the principal towns from, in, through, or into, or near which the railway is intended to be constructed.	*Reference to an Appendix* (vide *Appendix A*) *may be here given if necessary.*
3	The length, as far as known, of the proposed railway.	
4	The gauge proposed and weight of rails, etc.	
5	The motive power to be employed.	
6	The maximum tolls, rates, and fares intended to be charged on the proposed railway.	*Reference to an Appendix* (vide *Appendix B*) *may be here given if necessary.*
7	Details of any agreement which may have been provisionally arranged, or which it is desired to enter into, under which the proposed line, when constructed, is to be leased out for working to any existing Railway Administration.	*Reference to an Appendix* (vide *Appendix C*) *may be here given if necessary.*
8	Any further information that may be required to enable the Government of India to thoroughly understand the scope of the proposals.	

4

Appendix A.

Alignment of proposed branch railway.

From—— ——to ————

Principal towns and districts or provinces through which the projected railway will pass.

Towns.	Districts or Provinces.

Appendix B.

Schedule of maximum and minimum rates and fares intended to be charged on the proposed branch railway.

	Maximum. Pies per mile.	Minimum. Pies per mile.
Passenger Fares—		
1st class	...	...
2nd class	...	...
Intermediate class	...	...
3rd or lowest class	...	...

	Maximum. Pies per maund per mile.	Minimum. Pies per maund per mile.
Luggage	...	...

	Maximum. Pies per mile.	Minimum. Pies per mile.
Carriages—		
Single carriage	...	...

	Maximum. Pies per truck.	Minimum. Pies per truck.
Two or more carriages on one truck	...	...

	Maximum. Pies per mile.	Minimum. Pies per mile.
Horses—		
Single horse	...	...

	Maximum. Pies per 50 miles or portion thereof.	Minimum. Pies per 50 miles or portion thereof.
Dogs—		
Each	...	...

	First 100 miles. Annas.	Every additional 100 miles. Annas.
Parcels—		
Not exceeding 5 seers or 1 cubic foot	...	...
" " 10 " 2 cubic feet	...	...
" " 20 " 4 "	...	...
" " 30 " 6 "	...	...
" " 40 " 8 "	...	...
For every additional 10 seers or 2 cubic feet, or portion of 10 seers or 2 cubic feet	...	...

	Maximum. Pies per maund per mile.	Minimum. Pies per maund per mile.
Goods rates—		
5th class	...	...
4th "	...	...
3rd "	...	...
2nd "	...	...
1st "	...	...
Coal, edible grain, and other low-priced staples to be carried at special rates	...	...

Appendix C.

Working of proposed branch railway.

No agreement has yet been arranged with any existing Railway Administration under which the projected branch railway is to be worked; but, when completed, it is proposed to offer the working to the ______ Railway Company on the following terms:

(i) ______

(ii) ______

(iii), etc. ______

Or

It has been provisionally arranged with the——————Railway Company to work the projected branch railway, when completed, on the following terms:

(i)____

____

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(ii)____

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(iii), etc.____

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Enclosure No. II to Government of India Resolution No. 514 R. C. of 1896.

MEMORANDUM B.

For the guidance of persons or syndicates desirous of having surveys for branch or feeder lines of railway in India carried out at their expense by the Public Works Department.

1. All applications for the survey of proposed branch or feeder railway routes in any part of British India are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

2. All such applications shall specify—

(*a*) the company, person, or syndicate by whom the application is preferred ;

(*b*) all the termini, together with the names of all the principal towns from, through, into, or near which the survey is intended to be carried, as well as the names of each civil division and district to be traversed by the proposed alignment ;

(*c*) the length, so far as known, of the proposed railway ;

(*d*) the gauge and the motive power to be employed ;

(*e*) the intentions of the applicants as to the construction and working of the railway. If it is intended that the working shall be leased to any existing Railway Administration, the nature of the contemplated agreement shall be specified.

3. Every such application shall be accompanied by a map to a scale of one mile to one inch, with the line of the proposed survey delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction.

4. If the detailed plans and estimates are submitted to Government, these documents are invariably to be prepared in strict accordance with the Rules for the preparation of railway projects issued under the authority of the Government of India, of which copies may be obtained on payment from the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.

5. Upon written application to the Director General of Railways permission will also be accorded to inspect at all reasonable hours the detailed plans, sections, and estimates at the disposal of Government in regard to any particular route already surveyed, provided that they relate to branch or feeder railways the construction of which the Government is prepared to entrust to companies ; and copies of such plans, sections, and estimates will be furnished on payment of the cost of copying.

6. But in regard to all such information, statistics, plans, sections, or estimates, which may be furnished, it is to be recognised that the information thus offered to any person interested in the matter is simply the best information of the kind at the disposal of Government, and that Government cannot accept any responsibility whatever in regard to the accuracy of any of the documents.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 146.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first eleven months of the year 1895-96 as compared with the corresponding period of 1894-95.*

ENGLAND. Whole year. Accounts, 1894-95.	ENGLAND. Whole year. Revised, 1895-96.	ENGLAND. April to February. 1894-95.	ENGLAND. April to February. 1895-96	ENGLAND. April to February. Increase.	ENGLAND. April to February. Decrease.	RECEIPTS.	INDIA. Whole year. Accounts, 1894-95.	INDIA. Whole year. Revised, 1895-96.	INDIA. April to February. 1894-95.	INDIA. April to February. 1895-96.	INDIA. April to February. Increase.	INDIA. April to February. Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	26,184,400	27,048,600	20,312,700	20,998,600	685,900	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	7,323,800	7,057,100	6,843,100	6,481,700	...	361,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,665,700	8,795,000	7,795,100	7,973,500	178,400	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	Stamps	4,625,700	4,729,000	4,214,100	4,301,900	87,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,527,700	5,717,700	4,880,500	5,056,600	176,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	3,855,000	4,890,200	3,317,600	4,469,900	1,152,300	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,179,000	8,451,200	6,979,400	7,228,500	249,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	64,361,300	66,688,800	54,342,500	56 510,700	2,168,200	...
3,800	13,000	2,800	11,300	8,500	...	Interest	808,100	798,000	762,800	744,600	...	18,200
4,400	5,700	4,400	5,200	800	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,637,500	2,810,800	2,409,000	2,549,700	140,700	...
2,300	2,000	1,500	1,400	...	100	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,624,800	1,673,500	1,375,300	1,424,400	49,100	...
98,900	99,700	98,000	99,100	1,100	...	Miscellaneous	1,045,900	902,900	551,600	554,700	3,100	...
200	200	200	200	..	...	Railways	21,243,700	21,673,900	19,658,600	20,177,600	519,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,562,700	1,469,000	1,409,900	1,252,200	...	157,700
25,300	24,500	25,200	24,000	...	1,200	Buildings and Roads	646,000	655,700	536,600	559,000	22,400	...
68,500	65,200	36,900	49,800	12,900	...	Receipts by Military Department	884,800	836,400	717,500	740 700	23,200	...
203,400	210,300	169,000	191,000	22,000	...	TOTAL REVENUE	94,814,800	97,509,000	81,763,800	84,513 600	2,749,800	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
5,995,000	...	5,996,000	...	...	5,996,000	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary Debt (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded Debt (do.)	212,800	653,500	...	205,800	205,800	...
2,500	...	3 200	...	...	3,200	Deposits and Advances (net)	165,300	943,200	585,800	694,200	108,400	...
...	...	...	...	...	.	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	183,700	131,800	165,200	155,600	...	9,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. Provincial Governments	328,500	381,500	296,900	287,700	...	9,200
...	...	...	37 600	37,600	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	820,300	1,353,500	601,500	236,400	...	365,100
16,905,100	18,300,000	14,889,400	16,810,100	1,920,700	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,902,600	18,300,000	20,888,600	16 847,700	...	4,040,900	TOTAL	1,710,600	3,463,900	1,649 400	1,579,700	...	69,700
23,106,000	18,510,300	21,057,600	17,038,700	...	4,018,900	TOTAL RECEIPTS	96,525,400	100,972,900	83,413,200	86,093,300	2,680,100	...
1,300,600	2,503,100	1,300,600	2,503,100	1,202,500	...	Opening Balance	25,565,600	22,529,500	25,565,600	22,529,500	...	3,036,100
24,406,600	21,013,400	22,358,200	19,541,800	...	2,816,400	GRAND TOTAL	122,091,000	123,502,400	108,978,800	108,622,800	...	356,000

ENGLAND. Whole year. Accounts, 1894-95.	ENGLAND. Whole year. Revised, 1895-96.	ENGLAND. April to February. 1894-95.	ENGLAND. April to February. 1895-96.	ENGLAND. April to February. Increase.	ENGLAND. April to February. Decrease.	DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA. Whole year. Accounts, 1894-95.	INDIA. Whole year. Revised, 1895-96.	INDIA. April to February. 1894-95.	INDIA. April to February. 1895-96.	INDIA. April to February. Increase.	INDIA. April to February. Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
47,900	47,500	45,300	42,500	...	2,800	Direct Demands on the Revenues	9,634,200	10,294,500	7,862,100	8,468,800	606,700	...
2,612,000	2,622,900	2,612,000	2,622,800	10,800	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation works)	5,050,200	4,256,200	4,417,600	3,721,900	...	695,700
193,800	207,700	172,700	176,200	3,500	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,111,200	2,223,400	1,876,500	1,960,200	83,700	...
533,700	573,000	449,400	527,100	77,700	...	Salaries and expenses of Civil Departments	13,857,500	14,143,600	12,398,400	12,657,400	259,000	...
2,105,000	2,124,000	2,018,200	2,018,600	400	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,209,400	2,239,400	2,075,600	2,103,100	27,500	...
200	...	200	...	...	200	Famine Relief and Insurance	609,900	585,500	44,200	31,100	...	13,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	19,600	9,700	16,500	6,300	...	10,200
5,739,000	5,747,900	5,737,400	5,746,200	8,800	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,561,700	9,684,400	8,543,700	8,614 900	71,200	...
1,500	1,800	1,400	1,200	...	200	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,756,000	1,788,500	1,501,100	1,482,500	...	18,600
107,100	120,500	94,900	108,900	14,000	..	Buildings and Roads	5,156,500	5,548,800	3,886,500	4,247,000	360,500	...
4,285,000	4,205,100	4,011,500	3,839,600	...	171,900	Army Services	16,246,000	18,208,200	14,589,700	16,437,000	1,847,300	...
82,200	50,600	52,500	16,000	...	36,500	Special Defence Works	67,300	21,700	50,600	12,500	...	38,100
15,707,400	15,701,000	15,195,500	15,099,100	...	96,400	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	66,279,500	69,003 900	57,262,500	59,742,700	2,480,200	...
...	...	...	.	...	...	*Add*—Provincial surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	193,900	533,100		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	—754,800	—150,100		...	...	...
15,707,400	15,701,000	15,195,500	15,099,100	...	96,400	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	65,718,600	69,386,900	57,262,500	59,742,700	2,480,200	...
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
804,400	708,000	696,600	644,200	...	52,400	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,972,700	3,085,400	2,701,400	2,985,000	283,600	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	1,600	...	1,600	1,600	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	1,172,300	591,100	1,102,600	443,400	...	659,200
4,000,000	...	4,000,000	...	...	4,000,000	Temporary Debt (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded Debt (do.)	...	...	79,200	...	...	79,200
...	4,300	...	2,000	2,000	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	87,000	160,600	64,000	167,600	103,600	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	599,800	650,100	416,300	444,100	37,800	...
522,900	132,900	395,100	...	...	395,100	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	127,100	144,200	626,100	104,600	...	521,500
868,800	670,900	809,500	614,700	...	194,800	Remittances (net)	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	15,770,500	18,743,700	14,106,800	16,899,200	2,792,400	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	" " " exchange	13,113,500	14,839,900	11,676,400	13,130,800	1,454,400	...
5,391,700	809,700	5,204,600	618,300	...	4,586,300	TOTAL	30,870,200	34,529,600	28,071,400	31,189,700	3,118,300	...
21,903,500	17,218,700	21,096,700	16,361,600	...	4,735,100	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	99,561,500	107,001,900	88,035,300	93,917,400	5,882,100	...
2,503,100	3,794,700	1,261,500	3,180,200	1,918,700	...	Closing Balance	22,529,500	16,500,500	20,943,500	14,705,400	...	6,238,100
24,406,600	21,013,400	22,358,200	19,541,800	...	2,816,400	GRAND TOTAL	122,091,000	123,502,400	108,978,800	108,622,800	...	356,000

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 24th April 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1139 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 18th April 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 127 of 1896.—William Bull, civil engineer, at present residing near Calcutta, for improvements in the construction and working of continuous kilns for burning bricks and tiles.

No. 128 of 1896.—Michael Kirshner, machinist and mechanical engineer, of Salem, Verginia, United States of America, for improvements in cigarette machines.

No. 129 of 1896.—Otto Hoffmann, engineer, of 46, Cresswell Grove, Withington, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, for improvements in and relating to humidifying and spraying apparatus and appliances.

No. 130 of 1896.—Harry Dain Hinks, lamp manufacturer and managing director of James Hinks & Son, Limited, for improvements in tubular or hurricane lanterns.

No. 131 of 1896.—Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of Clyde Road, Redland, Bristol, in the county of Gloucester, England, for improvements in railways.

No. 132 of 1896.—J. Denis Marklew, engineer, Calcutta, for a sight adjuster to fit on Martini-Henry and other rifles.

No. 133 of 1896.—Thomas Royle, analytical and consulting chemist, of Dalton House, 329, Upton Lane, London, for improvements in purifying water.

No. 134 of 1896.—Charles FitzRoy Alexander Hallifax Bagot, of 59, Cadogan Square, in the county of London, Esquire, for improvements in valves for use with pneumatic tyres, or in other cases where vessels or chambers are to be charged with fluids.

No. 135 of 1896.—Nicholas Marshall Cummins, late district engineer, East Indian Railway, now in England, for sealing the doors of railway wagons.

No. 1140 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place,

West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 37 of 1895.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Brooke Anderson, commandant, 24th Madras Infantry, Bangalore, Madras Presidency, for a portable cooking apparatus for use in kitchen or in camp in India. (Filed 15th April 1896.)

No. 101 of 1895.—James Mylne of Beheea, in the district of Shahabad, in the province of Bengal, part proprietor of the Beheea sugarcane mills at Shahabad, for a new and improved method in the design and construction of cylindrical rollers of sugarcane crushing mills. (Amended specification filed 2nd April 1896.)

No. 24 of 1896.—Fleetwood Cecil Wilfred Webb, practical tanner, currier and leather dyer, of Dharavi, Sion, within the limits of the district of the Island of Bombay, for a rapid tanning process without chemicals by means of a rotary drum machine. (Filed 6th April 1896.)

No. 1141 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 80 of 1888.—Henry Thompson, engineer, of Trinity Street, Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln, England, for improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying tea leaf. (From 17th April 1896 to 16th April 1897.)

No. 37 of 1889.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in rotary fans. (From 25th April 1896 to 24th April 1897.)

No. 84 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, of Llewellyn Park, in the county of Essex and state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvements in phonographs and phonograms. (From 30th April 1896 to 29th April 1897.)

No. 85 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, Llewellyn Park, in the county of Essex and state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvements in phonogram blanks and phonograms and processes of making the same. (From 30th April 1896 to 29th April 1897.)

No. 86 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, of Llewellyn Park, in the county of Essex and state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvements in methods and apparatus for recording and reproducing sounds and for preparing surfaces for receiving sound records and in materials or compositions for such surfaces. (From 30th April 1896 to 29th April 1897.)

No. 87 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, of Llewellyn Park, in the county of Essex and state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvements in phonographs. (From 30th April 1896 to 29th April 1897.)

No. 88 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, of Llewellyn Park, in the county of Essex and state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvements in appa-

ratus for recording and reproducing sound and in surfaces for receiving such sound record and methods of making and using such surfaces. (From 30th April 1896 to 29th April 1897.)

No. 179 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, of Llewellyn Park, in the county of Essex and state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvement in phonographs or apparatus for recording and reproducing sound in devices used in and in connection with such apparatus, and in phonogram blanks or surfaces for receiving the sound records and in methods of making and using such surfaces. (From 30th April 1896 to 29th April 1897.)

No. 263 of 1889.—Alexander Dunbar, barrister-at-Law, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for the manufacture of casks, barrels and the like. (From 17th April 1896 to 16th April 1897.)

No. 145 of 1890.—Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, of Llewellyn Park, in the county of Essex and state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvements in phonographs. (From 2nd September 1896 to 1st September 1897.)

No. 47 of 1891.—Ludwig Epstein, electrical engineer, of East Twickenham, in the county of Middlesex, England, for improvements in the formation of electrodes for use in primary and secondary electric batteries. (From 12th May 1896 to 11th May 1897.)

No. 179 of 1891.—Francis Edward Elmore, electro-metallurgist, of Spring Grove, Thwaite Gate, Leeds, in the county of York, England, for improvements in mandrils for electrolytically deposited tubes. (From 19th April 1896 to 18th April 1897.)

No. 286 of 1891 —Henry Pellerin de Lastelle, Director of La Société Nouvelle de constructions. Système Tollet, of 18, Rue St. Lazare, Paris, for improvements in temporary structures, suitable for tents, hospitals, barracks and the like. (From 20th May 1896 to 19th May 1897.)

No. 323 of 1891.—George Henry List, M. Inst. C. E., superintending engineer, Railway branch, Public Works Department, and superintendent of Way and Works, North-Western Railway, Lahore, Punjab, for securing safe working of facing points and signals on railways, to be called double action detectors and locking gear for facing points and signals. (From 9th January 1897 to 8th January 1898.)

No. 213 of 1892.—Edison United Phonograph Company, Limited, of New Jersey, United States of America, for improvements in phonographs. (From 23rd November 1896 to 22nd November 1897.)

No. 1142 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the Fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

No. 66 of 1891.—Mr. W. B. Turner's invention for improvements in baling presses. (Specification filed 12th January 1892.)

No. 124 of 1891.—Messrs. T. B. Burns and R. H. Lee's invention for improvements in and relating to rifle targets. (Specification filed 18th

No. 191 of 1891.—Mr. J. M. Taylor's invention for improved water lift. (Specification filed 15th January 1892.)

No. 208 of 1891.—Mr. E. Taylor's invention for improvements in and relating to cool storage or refrigerating chambers specially applicable to railway cars. (Specification filed 15th January 1892.)

No. 210 of 1891.—Messrs W. B. Brain and A. J. Arnot's invention for an improved alternating electric current motor. (Specification filed 15th January 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888, should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th April, 1896.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st March, 1896	2,36,68,000	17,51,38,000	3,38,11,000	1,55,07,100	47,45,000	33,600	25,29,23,600	14,827	17,900	81,400	55,200	1,66,700	12,700	3,48,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,35,07,527
Add—																					
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th April, 1896	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th April, 1896	...	11,35,000	...	...	...	...	11,35,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,35,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th April, 1896	72,000	16,87,100	71,600	10,400	700	...	18,41,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,41,800
	2,37,70,000	17,79,60,100	3,38,82,600	1,55,17,500	47,46,600	33,600	25,59,10,400	14,827	17,900	81,400	55,200	1,66,700	12,700	3,48,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,64,94,327
Deduct—																					
Amount written off in the London Registers	2,42,500	1,06,000	25,100	3,000	...	500	3,77,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,77,100
Balance on 15th April, 1896	2,35,27,500	17,78,54,100	3,38,57,500	1,55,14,500	47,46,600	33,100	25,55,33,300	14,827	17,900	81,400	55,200	1,66,700	12,700	3,48,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,61,27,227

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867 to 15th Feb., 1896, enfaced from India, 9,242 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,088 lakhs.
,, 16th Feb., 1896 ,, 29th ,, ,, ditto 33 ,, ditto 37 ,,
,, 1st Mar., ,, ,, 15th Mar., ,, ditto 25 ,, ditto 8 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, ,, 31st ,, ,, ditto 27 ,, ditto 14 ,,
,, 1st April ,, ,, 15th April ,, ditto 30 ,, ditto 4 ,,

9,357 lakhs. 8,151 lakhs.
8,151 ,,

Balance against India . 1,206 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 21st April, 1896.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of unclaimed sums deposited since the year 1843 with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for soldiers' children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlan, L., Farrier Sergt	4th Troop, 2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrell, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	[illegible]
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st Bn. Lt. Infy.	David and Austil	7	13	[illegible]
Mar. 9, 1844	Shiehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	[illegible]
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergt	1st Co., 2nd Bn. of Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19	14	9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews,—, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, G., Private	40th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. of Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd. Bn. of Arty.	James	156	12	[illegible]
" 15, 1845	Godfrey,—, Sergt. Major	......	Harriet M. and James	31	14	[illegible]
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry,—, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12	6	[illegible]
July. 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergt. Major	......	Thomas	101	5	4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergt. Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty	Henry and James	292	15	[illegible]
" 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77	4	11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergt.	4th Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167	15	[illegible]
" 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7	1	7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan,—, Sergt.	......	Julia, B. and George, J.	190	13	[illegible]
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	......	Hannah	152	0	[illegible]
	Glasscan, John, Corporal	......	Ellen Sarah	66	10	[illegible]
	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	......	Henry	34	9	[illegible]
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	[illegible]
July 6, 1847	Dubbins, Francis, Gunner	......	Martha	83	3	[illegible]
" 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	......	Adam, T. and John	79	14	[illegible]
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde, H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	[illegible]
" 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergt.	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes,—, Corporal	......	Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergt.	......	C. William and William, H.	148	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergt. Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick, and David, Edwin.	99	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah, C.	9	8	4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B F.	John	7	6	1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	......	Emeline	50	0	0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget,—, Sergt. Major	......	George	69	14	4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26	3	[illegible]
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergt.	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29	15	[illegible]
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25	14	6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9	11	11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwardes, Michael, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36	5	[illegible]
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergt.	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergt.	Arracan Bn.	John	49	10	3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206	1	2
" 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergt.	......	Mary	566	3	10
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergt.	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 28, 1860.	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25	15	6
June , 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergt.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan. 23, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39	5	10
Mar. 10, 1864 } May 19, 1864 }	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35	4	11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Eliza-Leth Ann.	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary Ann and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 31, 1867	Hutchinson, John, Sergt.	Army Comst. Dept.	Rose	26	2	0
" 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt.	Arty.	Henry, J.	21	1	4
Sep. 22, 1877	Murphy, William, Private	18th Foot	Ernest Reuben	40	7	3
Dec. 20, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergt.	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60	0	0

Applications for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

H. E. PASSY, *Major*,
Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and ex-officio Secretary Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND,
Calcutta, the 1st April 1896.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RAILWAYS, BALUCHISTAN.

A. C. Code Form 19.

(ARTICLE 171, VOLUME I, CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE.)

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 31st of March, 1896, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

Number.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of investment. 3½ per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1842-43.	3½ per cent. of 1893-94.	Other loan.	Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
		R	R	R	R	
187410	Munshi Hirdasingh, Cashier, Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.	100	...	.	...	Examiner, Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan, Quetta.
324183	Ditto ditto	400	...	...	...	
322683	Ditto ditto	500	...	...	...	
322672	Ditto ditto	1,000	...	...	...	
081245	Ditto ditto	1,000	...	...	...	
230568	Lala Keeratrai, Cashier, Mushkaf, Bolan State Railway.	1,000	...	...	...	
035623	Babu Fatteh Chand, Cashier, Muskaf-Bolan State Railway.	...	1,000	...	...	
035624	Ditto ditto	...	1,000	...	...	
078526	Babu Khubchand, Cashier, Kotri-Rohri Railway, R2,000.	2,500	...	...	...	
078491	Babu Jadunath Mukerji, Depôt Store-keeper, Kotri-Rohri Railway, R1,000	500	...	...	...	
016814	Babu Kotumal, Cashier, Kotri-Rohri Railway.	...	...	1,000	...	
016815	Ditto ditto	...	...	1,000	...	
016176	Babu Gopal Dass, Cashier, Kotri, Rohri Railway.	...	...	2,000	...	
	TOTAL	7,000	2,000	4,000	...	

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of Treasury Officer, Quetta, on the 31st March, 1896.

Number.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of investment. 3½ per cent. of 1865.	Other loans.
		R	R
B003859	Tahilmal & Co, Sukkur	1,000	...
	TOTAL	1,000	...

C. R. T. BALSTON,

Examiner, Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Thomas Theodore Austin.	Allahabad	19th September, 1895	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 9th April, 1896.	The deceased was Assistant Storekeeper, Medical Department, East Indian Railway, and left a Will. The father of the legatees, the children of his deceased sister, has applied for Letters of Administration.
John Edmund Hefferan	Ditto	2nd October, 1895	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 9th April 1896.	The deceased died intestate. Letters of Administration were granted to Mr. John Hefferan, the son of the deceased, on the 2nd of April, 1896.
Babu Sampat Singh	Mohalla Shabgunge, Allahabad.	18th November, 1894	The District Judge, of Allahabad, on 9th April, 1896.	The deceased was a Native Christian and died intestate. An application for Letters of Administration has been filed by the widow of the deceased.
Mr. O. G. Arthur	Mouza Rithi in Murwara Tehsil, Jubbulpore.	20th March, 1896	The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, on 10th April, 1896.	The deceased was an Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore and died intestate. Mr. L. R. Arthur, the brother of the deceased, has obtained Letters of Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 24th April, 1896.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Register No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
	FOUND IN THE PURI DISTRICT.		R a. p.		
266 268 269	Indo-Scythian coins, Class III, Var. I.	Copper.	0 8 0	142	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than June, 1896.
270	Indo-Scythian coins (bad specimens).	Do.	0 8 0	40	
	FOUND IN THE GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.				
274	Muhammad Kurlak (Nasiruddin)	Mixed metal.	0 4 0	82	

A. W. BAIRD, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 23rd April, 1896.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st April, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	86,55,011	13	6	1,86,68,649	3	11
Public Deposits at Branches	1,00,13,637	6	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,89,76,780	4	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.				4,88,907	5	9
Sundries				27,76,404	2	3
RUPEES				9,77,60,741	0	6

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				55,32,905	0	0
Other authorized Investments				40,63,914	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,87,80,772	4	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,24,85,545	8	5
Bills discounted and purchased				3,43,34,731	9	4
Balances with other Banks				5,61,752	0	11
Bullion				2,679	12	11
Dead Stock				13,19,125	15	2
Stamps				11,354	9	2
Sundries				14,21,560	7	5
				7,85,14,341	3	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	89,47,476	15	11	1,92,46,399	13	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,02,98,922	13	1			
RUPEES				9,77,60,741	0	6

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 23rd April, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 27·1.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th April, 1896.

No. 17.—The services of 1st class Military Assistant Surgeon George McCall are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 18.—Mr. Muhammed Azum, M.B., student of the Lahore Medical College, is appointed an Assistant Surgeon, 3rd grade, with effect from the 31st March, 1896, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The 16th April, 1896.

No. 19.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. L. Dobie, Medical Store-keeper to Government, Madras Command, is granted leave out of India for one year, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension service—24th year commenced on the 27th June, 1895.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.*,
Director General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th April, 1896.

No. 133.—Lieutenant A. J. Pilcher, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and nineteen days, with effect from the 25th instant, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th April, 1896.

No. 3-R.—Mr. C. W. Wilson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from such date as his services can be spared.

J. E. SANDEMAN, *Colonel,*
Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge Revenue Branch.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th April, 1896.

No. 3.—Offices reported opened and closed during March, 1896 .—

Name of Office	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1896.	
Badagal	Chitral	20th March	Opened.
Barh	Bihar	21st ,,	Ditto.
Belapur	Bombay	26th ,,	Ditto.
Briz	Chitral	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Chamarkand	Ditto	3rd ,,	Ditto
Ditto	Ditto	23rd ,,	Closed.
Galatak	Ditto	2nd ,,	Opened.
Ditto	Ditto	26th ,,	Closed.
Gangkul	Assam	30th ,,	Opened.
Khowang	Ditto	11th ,,	Ditto.
Kolasib	Ditto	13th ,,	Ditto
Koltiara	Bombay	2nd ,,	Ditto.
Madhupur	Bihar	24th ,,	Ditto
Muhand	North-Western Provinces	16th ,,	Ditto.
Nagpur (Mahal)	Central Provinces	15th ,,	Ditto.
Meerut Nauchandi fair.	North-Western Provinces.	6th ,,	Ditto
Ditto	Ditto	17th ,,	Closed.
Naliya	Bombay	4th ,,	Opened.
Nasik Road	Ditto	9th ,,	Ditto.
Nawadih	Bihar	3 th ,,	Ditto.
Sur (Military Camp).	...	6th ,,	Closed.
Ranikhet Cantonment	North-Western Provinces	21st ,,	Opened
Vambori	Bombay	28th ,,	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices			
		1896.	
Balugaon	East Coast Railway.	15th March	Opened.
Bezvada	Ditto	15th ,,	Ditto.
Duvvada	Ditto	15th ,,	Ditto.
Kallapara Ghat	Ditto	15th ,,	Ditto.
Kalli Kata	Ditto	15th ,,	Ditto.
Khurda Road	Ditto	15th ,,	Ditto.
Kovvur	Ditto	15th ,,	Ditto.
Mahammadpur	Tirhoo State Railway.	26th ,,	Ditto.
Mandasa Road	East Coast Railway	15th ,,	Ditto.
Nathnagar	East Indian Railway.	19th ,,	Ditto
Sanoda	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	1st ,,	Ditto.
Tapong	East Coast Railway.	15th ,,	Ditto.

NOTE.—The telegraph office hitherto known as Khanki, on the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway, is now called Mansurwali.

J. J. ALLEN,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for Director-General of Telegraphs.

The 18th April, 1896.

No. 4.—Mr. W H. M. Hare, Superintendent, class V, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for twenty months and fifteen days, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st March, 1896.

No. 5.—Mr. W. F. Melhuish, Director, class III, is allowed furlough for seven months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st March, 1896.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th April, 1896.

No. 36.—Mr. J Possmann, Director, Persian Gulf Section, has been granted furlough out of India for ten months and nine days, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th April, 1896

No. 37.—The following officiating promotion in the Indo-European Telegragh Department has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council, with effect from the 7th April, 1896 :—

NAME.	From	To	REMARKS.
Mr. G. W. Sealy	Engineer and Electrician.	Director, Persian Gulf Section.	*Vice* Mr. J. Possmann, on leave.

F. E. GODFREY,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Abu, the 15th April, 1896.

No 1397-*G*.—174-II.—Surgeon-Major W. H. Neilson, M.B., Officiating Agency Surgeon, Ulwar, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 11th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 18th April, 1896.

No. 1439—112-G.—With reference to this Office Notification No 492—112-G., dated the 17th February, 1896, it is hereby notified that Jemadar Rup Singh, of the Deoli Irregular Force, is confirmed in the appointment of Native Adjutant, with effect from the 15th December, 1895.

No 1442-*G*.—187—Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, Dewan of the Bhurtpore State, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 9th instant, of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 930-187, dated the 21st ultimo.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 13th April, 1896.

No. 2959.—The following postings are sanctioned among the Extra Assistant Commissioners in Baluchistan, with effect from the dates on which they may be actually carried out:—

Diwan Uttam Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, is posted to the Sibi Sub-Division.

Lalla Jamiat Rai, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibi, is posted to the Duki Sub-Division.

No. 2964.—Lieutenant L. A. Forbes, I.S.C., Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, assumed charge temporarily of the office of Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent of the district, in the afternoon of the 16th March, 1896, *vice* Major Ivar MacIvor, C.I.E., I.S.C., transferred.

No. 2965.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 517-G., dated the 27th March, 1896, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford, I.S.C., assumed charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, from Lieutenant L. A. Forbes, I.S.C., in the forenoon of the 26th March, 1896.

The 17th April, 1896.

No. 3072.—On reversion from foreign service, sanctioned in this office letter No. 648, dated 26th January, 1896, Munshi Gulzar Khan, Tahsildar of the 4th grade (old grading), is posted as Tahsildar on His Highness the Khan's lands, with effect from the 1st April, 1896.

No. 3073.—Consequent on the return from foreign service of Munshi Gulzar Khan, Munshi Saifulla Khan, substantive *pro tempore* Tahsildar of the 4th grade (old grading) and Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman, reverts to Officiating Tahsildar of the 5th grade (of the new grading, in accordance with Foreign Department letter No. 1603-E., dated the 21st August, 1895), with effect from the 1st April, 1896.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,

First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 16th April, 1896.

No. 431—328-VIII.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 572-G., dated the 7th April, 1896, it is hereby notified that Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, received charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner and Registrar of Assurances, Ajmere, from Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, on the afternoon of the 2nd idem.

The 18th April, 1896.

No. 442—562-III.—In exercise of the authority vested in him by section 1 (3) of the Ajmere Patwari Regulation, 1895, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara is pleased to notify that the said Regulation shall come into force with effect from the 1st June, 1896.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 16th April, 1896.

No. 1035-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify the re-appointment of the Assistant Surgeon of Beawar as a Member of the Beawar Municipal Committee for a term of three years, with effect from the 25th March, 1896.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.,*

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara in the P. W. D.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 15th April, 1896.

No. 5.—Mr. J. M. Hartley, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

A. R. BECHER,

Offg. Accountant General.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th April, 1896.

No. 11-A.—Lieutenant W. A. Stokes, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 8th April, 1896.

No. 12-A.—The promotion of Lieutenant H. S. Rogers to Temporary Executive Engineer, IV grade, with effect from 9th March, 1896, published in Part II of the *Gazette of India* as Notification No. 9-A., dated the 27th March, 1896, is post-dated to the 12th March, 1896, and the promotion of Lieutenant Cumberlege to Temporary Executive Engineer, IV grade, in the same Notification, with effect from that date, is cancelled.

W. P. TOMKINS, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th April, 1896.

No. 18.—Mr. G. Richards, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted language leave for two months, under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, chapter II, paragraph 45, with effect from the 15th April, 1896.

The 17th April, 1896.

No. 19.—Lieutenant W. E. Manser, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is granted leave out of India (p. a.) for six months, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 20.—Lieutenant W. A. Watts Jones, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is granted leave out of India (p. a.) for seven months, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

The 18th April, 1896.

No. 21.—Mr. E. T. Faulkner, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Assam Burma Connection Survey to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 20th April, 1896.

No. 9.—Mr. G. H. List, Engineer-in-Chief, Main Line Section, North Western Railway, is granted, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, leave on medical certificate for eighteen months, with effect from 9th May, 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Lieut.-Col., R. E., & Col.,*
Officiating Manager, North Western Railway.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENTS.

Agra, the 21st April, 1896.

No. 15.—Mr. W H. H. Money, Superintendent, Punjab Mines Division, held charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Mines Division, from the 14th to 29th February and from the 1st to 7th March, 1896.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Bellary, this 20th day of April, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3902, Private Thos. Arthur Bardsley.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Hulme, Manchester.
Age,—18 years 9 months.	
Height,—5 feet 7½ inches.	
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, grey.	Marks,—Cicatrix of wound on right molar bone; another under side, 1st phalanx left thumb.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—17th April, 1896.	Trade,—Musician.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Bellary.	Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
Date of Enlistment,—12th September, 1892.	Remarks—
At what Place Enlisted,—Manchester.	Furlough.
Parish and County in which born,—Hulme, Manchester, Lancaster.	Under four years' service.

F. W. BROMFIELD, *Major,*
Comdg. 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Bellary, this 20th day of April, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 4062, Drummer Chas. Lockett.	Parish and County in which born,—Sheffield, Yorks.
Age,—19 years 3 months.	
Height,—5 feet 5 inches.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—17th April, 1896.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Bellary.
Trade,—Musician.	Marks,—*Nil.*
Date of Enlistment,—7th November, 1892.	Furlough.
Place of Enlistment,—Sheffield.	Under 4 years' service.

F. W. BROMFIELD, *Major,*
Comdg. 1st Bn., Cheshire Regiment.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that about the close of the month of August, 1895, a treasure, consisting of 115 rupee coins issued by the East India Company, was found by one Seeranga Boyan, in the walls of an old ruined house situated in Karathadipalayam, a hamlet of Lakkampatti village, Satyamangalam Taluk, and belonging to one Valliammal.

2. A sum of R100 produced by Seeranga Boyan, as the sale-proceeds of the treasure, is now deposited in the Satyamangalam Taluk treasury.

3. All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent, before the Collector of Coimbatore, at his office, on Saturday, the 12th September, 1896, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Collector according to the provisions of the said Act.

HERBERT BRADLEY,
Collector.

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 10th April, 1896.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on the 20th December, 1895, a sum of R28-8-0 was found hidden in the northern wall of the choultry, north of the Chinthamani Iswaran Temple in the hamlet of Kaningali, Pormeri taluk, Chingleput District, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby directed to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of the District, on Friday, the 2nd October, 1896, or if that day should happen to be a public holiday, on the next office day at 12 noon at the Collector's Office at Homes Gardens, Saidapet, when their claims will be heard and disposed of according to law.

P. KRISHNA RAO,
for Actg. Collector.

SAIDAPET;
The 14th April, 1896.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

In para. 19 of the Circular, Engineer and Telegraph Classes, dated 1st January, 1896, it is stated that the Civil Engineering Course extends over two years. The Government having determined that this Course shall be extended to three years when the administrative arrangements for such extension are completed, notice is hereby given to intending Candidates that the Government retains discretion to extend the Course to three years without further notice.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lt.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 21st April, 1896.

Agent, W. Duke & Sons.
Bowyer, Sowden & Co.
Claridge, J.
Counsell, P. M.
Davies, Mrs. (Dressmaker).
Garlick & Co.
Graham & Co., H.
Henx, W.
Landale, B. K.
Varid & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, Mrs.
Adams, Mrs. J.
Alfone, Surgn.-Capt.
Allison, Mrs. W. M.
Alston, Mrs. C.
Appel Caum, H.
Arinowicz, B.
Bailey, W.
Baker, C. A.
Bean, P. H.
Benny, Joseph.
Beves, P. S.
Biddulph, Lionel.
Billon, H.
Blackett, W. S.
Bompass, H.
Borthwick, Mrs.
Bovis, Mr.
Briggs, Rev. D. H.
Brooke, Miss G.
Brown, James.
Brown, Mrs. G. J.
Browning, H. E.
Buck, Mrs.
Bulfin, Capt. E. S.
Burkitt, J. R.
Byrne, St. Quinton, Mr. and Mrs.
Callie, R.
Calperson, Joseph.
Cameron, A. M.
Campenett, A.
Carrier, Miss Amelia A.
Carruthers, R. J.
Carvalho, R.
Cave, Miss E.
Cave, Miss L.
Celine, J.
Chambers, C.
Chapman, E. H.
Chat, W.
Coast, A.
Cohen, E M. D.
Constant, M.
Conway, Frank J.
Crosteh, Miss.
Cunny, J. V.
Daly, Mrs. W.
David, Isaiah.
DeGeneve, A. M.
Delwood, Mr.
DeSouza, John.
Dressner, Capt. C.
Duncan, Mrs. H.
Dutton, T.
Eliot, John.
Entwisle, E.
Esechiel, J. A.
Farquhar, W.
Fiedler, Monsieur le General.
Finckenstein, W.
FitzPatrick, H. Lindsay.
Fouthson, Mabel.
Francis, E.
Gallaghur, J. W.
Gallosly, Mrs.
Gallwey, Clarence.
Gast, R.
George, R. D.
Gill, J. B.
Guldner, C.
Gould, A.
Griffiths, Capt. A. P. H.
Grimbers, H. M.
Grove, F.
Guilland, Anna.
Gunn, Miss A.
Haly, J. J.
Hamilton, Mrs.
Hanbury, Miss.
Harris, H. W.
Hawkins, A. B.
Hay, James.
Hay, John.
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Heastey, C. R.
Heath, G. F.
Hedworth, Mrs. A.
Henry, A.
Heywood, J. G., Mrs.
Hinton, L.
Holland, Mrs. A. V.
Honeyman, R. R.
Hugot, Wilfreid.
Joakim, W. L.
Johns, W.
Johns, W. A.
Jordon, H. S., Mrs.
Klasmer, M.
Lane, J. N.
Lee, Miss R.
Lewis, Mrs.
Luckman, A. G., Rev.
Lyall, J.
Maccoffle, Mr.
Macfarquhar, Miss A.
Mack, F.
Mansfield, R. W.
Mathusen, L.
McCrea, S.
McVicker, Mr.
Mertin, Mr. (Junior).
Miller, Geo.
Muir, J.
Norman, W.
Nuss[illegible]n, G.
O'Brien, E. C.
Oldham, H.
Orleans, Prince Henri d'.
Parnell, Max. J.
Peacock, Col. H. P.
Perry, A. N.
Phillips, B.
Pietro, Sig. S.
Pinto, C. (care of L. S. Montague).
Pitman, J. D.
Plunkett, W. S.
Pryor, F. F.
Querepel, Lt.-Col.
Quin, A. E.
Rae, Mrs. L
Rankin, J. R. L.
Redlich, Albert.
Renard, M. H.
Richards, Mrs. A.
Klamehl, A.
Roberts, Miss D. E.
Roberts, W.
Robertson, A. B.
Robertson, Mrs. J. B.
Robinson, E. S.
Roizard, E. M.
Rowley, Miss.
Saram, Geo. de.
Schrader, R. C.
Scott, Alex.
Scott, A. C.
Shawe, S. D.
Smith, A. Mervyn.
Smollett, J.
Smyth, R. S.
Stanley, James.
Stein, F. M.
Stoddard, Mrs.
Talbot, A.
Tarleton, Mrs.
Tavner, G. O.
Thimble, Mrs. F.
Thomas, E., Miss.
Toshtein, K.
Townsend, R. A.
Tripe, J. T.
Turner Palhill, Mrs.
Uphill, Mrs. T.
Vansittart, C. J.
Vincent, G. W.
Webb, L.
Weiss, Madame J.
White, Miss.
Whitwell, Miss A.
Wickersham, W. C.
Wilcox, H.
Wilcox, Mrs. Mary.
Williams, A. S.
Williams, E. J.
Williams, G.
Willson, Bert.
Wilson, J. H. J.
Wilson, R. H.
Wood, J.

Registered Letters.

de Vine, C. Leslie, Dr.
Johns, W.
Lowenschn Tony, Madam.
McCrea, Mr.
Pigott, A. E.
Richard, Miss O.
Robson, Miss.
Schwartz, Julius.
Skellhorn, J. W.
Wagner, Charles.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allegappacharry.
Anger, Joh. Herr.
Adams, Malca.
Albert, A.
Abdul Ali Khan.
Alaikumarai.
Allen, C. A.
Ackerman, E. A., Mrs.
Ashby, Miss Clara.
Burgess, H., of Broxted.
Bamanji Hormosji Lam.
Barrett, W. J.
Buksh Maula, Dr.
Binning, B. B.
Barchard, Mrs.
Bennett, W.
Bittles, Mrs.
Blake, Miss.
Bruce, Miss.
Bronover, Loviza.
Blake, S. T.
Blackett, Waller, S.
Barlow, L., Miss.
Benton, Mrs.
Bercovitch, R.
Bhimenthal, Lise.
Benedit, Sandor.
Curtain, Revd. Father.
Clemson, Miss.
Clementson, Mr.
Chusel, Gusta.
Czernischencova, Maria.
Caddell, K., Miss.
Chandler, W., Madame.
Cockaday, Sergt. W.
Crocker, G.
Campbell, Sybil, Miss.
Conray, J. T. C., Dr.
Clift, H. W.
Cama, F. B., Messrs.
Canning, Norman (Captain of Ship).
Denne, A., Capt.
Dance, G. W.
Dinkar Shridas Diwadkar.
Duck, Mr.
D'Ugigli, J. E.
Elliot, Jessie, Mrs.
Erane, Mr.
Egelon, J. R.
Faulkner, August.
Fryer, Chas. S.
Frann, H. Otto.
Fitz Gibbon, John, R. A.
Flewker, W.
Gast, M. Robert.
Gibbons, Stanley.
Gibson, Miss.
Grandeis, Georges, Mons.
Grenfell, P. St. Leger.
Ghose, K. P.
Groves, J. W., Mrs.
Hyderali, Messrs. & Co.
Hine, C. W.
Haraman, Lucy Mrs.
Hohir, P., Serg.-Capt.
Hawes, F.
Headon, W.
Henderson, H. H.
Haimon, Alexis.
Hutchins, Mrs.
Hay, John.
Holemes, W. H.
Ishmary Persad.
Jennings, W. H.
Jones, C., Surgeon-Capt.
Jones, Jas.
Jones, H. N., Major.
Kartar Singh, S.
Kintzis, John.
Koch, Helene.
Kaufman, N.
Kinsbruner, M., Mons
Lyons, M., Miss.
Lubbert, H. L.
Leslie, C. D.
Lidstone, C. A.
Lemmi, Gualtiero.
Lyons, Mr.
Lange, T. B., Major.
Mody, Mr.
Murray, A., Miss.
MacDonald, R. H.
Murray, F. C.
Martin, T.
Murray, S. H.
Mercik, Mr.
Morrell, W.
Martin, Henry.
Nishigawa, Mr. and Mrs.
Nevill, Charles R.
Purvis, J. E.
Platt, T. Comyn.
Percival, Lionel.
Phelps, E. L.
Piccivilli, O.
Pedroza, Surg.-Lt.-Col.
Pranjeewan Tulsidas & Co.
Rennell, E. J.
Robertson, F. J.
Ram Bux.
Rankin, J. R. L.
Rittener, T.
Robinson.
Ramachary, T.
Rogers, Middleton.
Robertson, F. W.
Ramard, l'abbe, Mons.
Rowson, F.
Robertson, W. A.
Shorenski, Vlodimiss Comte.
Sylvester, C. F.
Szalay, Emerich.
Stanley, P.
Sandeman, Edward W.
Schultz, Fanlien Alwine.
Stemway, Geo. A.
Startin, G. B., Mrs.
Swayne, Alfred H.
Schcoback, W. H.
Salkeld, Wm.
Sanders, H.
Selverstein, Isac.
Scott, H. H., Lt.
Turner, H. G.
Thornett, A. J.
Throp, Eva, Miss.
Tsernischencova, Maria.
Thomas, Mrs.
Vas, John Goddard.
Vas, P. M.
Vaughan, R. E., Lt.
Walmesley, Johnnie.
Walkentien, Wm.
Wendt, R.
Weakens, W. Signora.
Weitmann, Herman.
Wischefski Boris.
Ward, J.
Ward, Miss.
Wickershane, W. C.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackbore Post Office on the 20th April, 1896.

Alpin, Miss.
Burt, Walter.
Waller, M. D.

The 25th April, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1896	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	29th April	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	25th „	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.
*Australasian Colonies . .	25th „	Ditto.*
Ditto ditto . .	2nd May	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo . .	27th April	Per P. & O. Str. *Sumatra.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	28th „	Per Steamer *C. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	25th „	Per Steamer *Palamcotta.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	28th „	Per Steamer *Africa.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	29th „	Per Steamer *Kistna.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	1st May	Per Steamer *Lindula.*
South African Ports . . .	25th April	Per Steamer *Pongola.*
Ditto ditto . . .	27th „	Per Steamer *Umhusi.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up at 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

The post of Principal of the Bareilly College now vacant will be filled up on 1st July next. Applications are invited from gentlemen who have graduated and *taken honours* at a *European* University. Some knowledge of Urdu is necessary. Salary six hundred rising to seven hundred and fifty. Six months' probation. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be addressed to the President, College Managing Committee, Bareilly, Robilkhand.

E. ALEXANDER,

President.

BAREILLY;

The 24th March, 1896.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR 4TH GRADE OF ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd June, 1896, at 10-30 A.M. :—

SUBJECTS.

	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity) . . .	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc.) . . .	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole) .	240	160
Mensuration (*a*) the whole .	60	30
Book-keeping, (*b*) mercantile	100	50
TOTAL .	600	400

Mimimum required in all papers collectively.

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
(*b*) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in June. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam and Burma only. The examination will be *ipso facto* vitiated, if it be not held (begun and completed) on the dates fixed, but the officer who will conduct the examination may make his own arrangements in regard to the *place* and *hour* of examination with the candidates.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

A candidate already in permanent Government employ* may be allowed to compete in the examination even if he is more than 25 years of age, and may be appointed to an accountantship if he passes it ; but if he is not already in pensionable service, he will be eligible only for appointment to the non-pensionable establishment on State Railways.

* This term includes employment under Local Boards and foreign bodies, if such is pensionable by the British Government.

2. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must bear the address of the candidate, must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates, and must be forwarded by him, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned :—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior or by the instructor under whom he has been educated or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)

(2) Certificate of age (baptismal or of birth not required if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's handwriting

It will rest with the Examiner of Accounts, to whom the candidate submits his application, on a consideration of these certificates, to decide whether the candidate should be registered for the examination or whether his application should be rejected. He will only forward the names of accepted candidates to the Principal, together with their applications in their own handwriting, statement of their ages, and fees. These should be transmitted altogether under one covering letter on the last day allowed by the rule.

3. Examination papers that are issued for examination need not be returned.

4. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish fresh fee and certificates.

5. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

6. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

7. The Civil Engineering College acts solely as an examining body in reference to admission to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department.

N.B.—The attention of candidates is drawn to the alteration in rule 2 (3). In future no candidate is to apply direct to the Principal for permission to attend the examination, but must send his application through an Examiner of Public Works Accounts, who will decide whether the candidate is to be admitted.

The Principal will attend to no application received direct.

J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR ;

The 31st March, 1896.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

SESSION 1896-97.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May, 1896. The session begins on Monday, the 1st June, 1896. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests :—

(1) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University or a similar standard of any Indian University recognised by the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.

(2) The B. A. Examination in the B. course. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the 2nd year class.)

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 40. The position in the University Examinations and the age of candidates will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department, not being already holders of junior or senior sholarships. Every applicant before admission to the College will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 22nd April, 1896.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعني تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فیوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لینے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هی— یعني چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیوں کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتي هی - یعني چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه *

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دواخانوں میں بهي بکتي هی - علاوه قیمت مذکوره بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or, post free,	R18-12.
½	„	R 9,	„	R9-8.
¼	„	R4-8,	„	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	.	১৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৸০
½ আধ „	„	৯৲	„	৯৷০
¼ সিকি „	„	৪৷০	„	৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

Advertisement of Books and Publications which are less than two years old, for insertion weekly in Part II of the Gazette of India.

Catalogue of Books printed at Thomason College Press and procurable from Thomason College Book Depot.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the College Book Depôt, at R54 per box. Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the Roorkee Workshops, and applications should be made to the Superintendent.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

First two Volumes are published in separate Sections, as below, but can be bound up in Volumes if required:—

VOLUME I.*

Section I. Building Materials (1895), R2-8.

VOLUME II.*

Section VII. Bridges (in the Press), say

* Date of Edition on sale.

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by *Analytical Methods (in the Press).
„ II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

XV. **Examples of Estimating.** Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition in Press).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces (in the Press), say
Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width. R1-8.
***Thomason College Calendar** for 1895. R4-12.
· **Ditto ditto** for 1894. R2.

FERROTYPE PRINTING.

Chemical and Lithographic Paper for this process can be purchased from Thomason College Book Depôt. Application to be made to the Curator.

CIRCULARS.

Circulars containing the Rules of Admission to the different Classes of the College will be forwarded to applicants.

* These include Question Papers for Engineer and Upper Subordinate classes and Superior Accounts Branch, P. W. D.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

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Ditto No. 5, 8a. (1a. 6p.)

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FOREST.

Preparation of Forest Working Plans in India (2nd Edn., 1895). By W. E. D'ARCY. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1 (3a.)

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Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1894-95. R2 (4a.)
Bengal Administration Report for 1894-95. R6 (R1-4a.)
Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1894. R1 (2a.)
Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies, for 1894. 12a. (1a. 6p.)
Rules by the Government of Bengal under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, as amended by Act VII of 1893. R1 (3a.)
Introduction to the Kharia Language, by GAGAN CHANDRA BANERJEE, B.A. 8a. (2a.)

MEDICAL.

Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1 (2a.)
Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1 (2a.)

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Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal, for quarter ending 30th September 1895. 8a. (2a.)
Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1-0 (4a.)
Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal Sikim, and Bhutan for 1894-95. R1 (2a. 6p.)
Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Pro-vinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1894-95. R6 (8a.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Discovery of the exact site of Asoka's Classic Capital of Pataliputra. The *Pali Bothra* of the Greeks and description of the superficial remains, by L. A. Waddell, M.B. R1 (2a.)
A Guide to the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. By Dr. G KING, 1895. 8a. (1a.)

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Ditto ditto in Uriya R1 (2a. 6p.)
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Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December 1895. 2a. (½a.)
Classified List and Distribution Return of Establish-ment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December 1895. 4a. (1a. 6p.)
Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irri-gation Branch, Bengal, for 1894-95. R5 (4a.)
A Report on the Water-supply System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST R5 (4a.)
A Report on the Drainage and Sewerage System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4a.)
Hand-book of Rules and Government Circulars for the use of the Subordinates of the Public Works Department, Bengal. 4a. (2a.)
A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals, Second Edition, 1895. 4a. (3a.)
Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of Rivers, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ. R3-8 (4a.)
Navigation Canals in India. Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April 1895 at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2a.)

MARINE.

Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engi-neers and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)
Ditto ditto in Bengali. 10a. (2a.)
Ditto ditto in Hindi. 12a. (2a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 31st December 1895. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Records Manual, 1895. R1 (2a.)
Registration Manual, 1895. R2 (3a.)
Manual of Rules, Forms, and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B.C.) of 1895. 1a. 6p. (6p.)
Tauzi Manual, 1895. 8a. (2a.)
The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)
The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)
Ditto ditto, Fishes, Volume I. R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Birds, Volume I. R13 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R9-12 (4a.)
Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R9-12 (5a.)
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Ditto ditto, Moths, Volume I. R17-2 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R21-4 (6a.)
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The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1895. R1-8 (3a.)
Ditto ditto on Settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1895. R1-8 (3a.)
Rules for the Grant of Leases of Waste Lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. (Edition of 1894.) 2a. (1a.)
Gazetteer of Sikhim. R8 (12a.)
Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (½a.)
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Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1-2 (2a.)
Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (3a.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Depart-ment in Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (2a.)

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen, Mislaid or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 1730 80, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of (not ascertainable), and last endorsed to P. R. Cadell, Esq., Administrator, Sachin State, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, has been lost.

Payment of the above Note and the interest thereon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

C. N. SEDDON,
Administrator, Sachin State, Surat.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 35532, of the 4 per cent. loan, dated 30th June, 1854, for R500, originally standing in the name of Mr. D. C. McAllum, and last endorsed to M. Ragavacharry, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

ALAMELU AMMAL,
Sunnaday Street, Madurantakave.

MADURANTAKAVE ;
The 27th March, 1896.

Lost.

The following Government Promissory Notes :—

Number.	Loan.	Number.	Loan.	Amount.	Standing after conversion in the name of
B 012611	4% 1865	Now B 873	3½%, 1865	500	Bank of Bombay.
" 007756	"	" " 928	"	500	" "
57	"	" " 929	"	500	" "
58	"	" " 930	"	500	" "
247345	"	" " 9783	"	500	B. X. Furtado, C. P. D'Cunha, and J. X. Fernandes.
294724	"	" " 9784	"	100	" " "
088039	1854-55	" " 2637	1854-55	100	" " "
178926	1842-43	" " 4601	1842-43	500	C. P. D'Cunha, B. X. Furtado, and J. X. Fernandes.
156780	"	" 2	"	100	C. P. D'Cunha, B. X. Furtado, and J. X. Fernandes.
175919	"	" 3	"	100	C. P. D'Cunha, B. X. Furtado, and J. X. Fernandes.
20	"	" 4	"	100	B. X. Furtado, C. P. D'Cunha, and J. X. Fernandes.
21	"	" 5	"	200	" " "
22	"	" 6	"	500	" " "
192797	"	" 7	...	500	" " "
226471	"	" 260	...	100	Bank of Bombay.
2	"	" 61	...	100	" "

and stand endorsed to Mr. L. M. Furtado, by whom the notes were never endorsed.

Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

L. M. FURTADO,
New Sonapur, Bombay.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 17.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	In the twelve months, April to March, of									
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
IMPORTS (gross revenue).										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	2,17	2,24	2,61	2,39	2,81	3,17	3,12	3,45	3,23	3,40
Liquors:										
Spirit	43,04	46,38	48,36	49,29	53,40	51,96	54,39	52,99	55,07	59,15
Other liquors	5,92	6,56	6,62	6,78	6,83	7,16	6,81	6,70	6,29	7,28
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,84	7,21
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,58	2,75
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,18	10,98
Piece-goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,30	59,82
" white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,41	21,60
" coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,81	23,22
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	2,74
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,53	3,51
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,12	3,98
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,18	3,71
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,20	7,16
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,74	9,69
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,88	4,09
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,89	35,59
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,66	1,83
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,17	2,56
Oils: Petroleum	—	1,37	11,75	16,24	16,50	17,47	20,23	26,36	31,80	40,01
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,61	1,88
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,88	2,52
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,83	10,30
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,98	14,64
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,94	3,67
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	1,43	1,46
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,07	15,25
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,07	2,51
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,70	1,71
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,11	1,51
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,73	7,40
Imports by post	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	10	1,43	1,53
All other articles	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	9,46	24,27	24,32
Total	51,19	56,59	69,39	74,74	79,58	79,81	84,59	99,06	2,90,71	3,99,04
EXPORTS (gross revenue).										
Rice and rice-flour	71,45	76,24	61,96	73,13	92,59	88,27	75,01	66,90	91,57	93,75
Total Gross Revenue	1,22,64	1,32,83	1,31,35	1,47,87	1,72,17	1,68,08	1,59,60	1,65,96	3,82,28	4,92,79
Total Net Revenue	1,20,32	1,29,64	1,28,27	1,44,43	1,68,11	1,63,40	1,55,71	1,61,85	3,74,36	4,82,09
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.										
Bengal — Import	14,62	14,42	21,06	23,69	25,71	26,76	29,97	34,81	86,12	1,47,53
Bengal — Export	15,40	20,55	16,24	15,77	20,19	21,41	18,25	16,97	19,82	20,33
Bombay — Import	13,03	15,81	19,42	20,44	22,35	21,88	22,73	32,33	1,33,76	1,57,07
Bombay — Export	1,95	2,37	1,93	2,44	2 06	1,91	2,79	2,29	3,99	3,17
Sind — Import	5,50	5,26	6,06	6,20	7,51	7,25	6,79	7,52	15,37	21,82
Sind — Export	1,00	84	56	78	85	84	82	62	88	68
Madras — Import	7,02	10,30	11,29	11,15	12,13	11,97	11,46	11,33	29,39	34,03
Madras — Export	5,16	4,84	5,39	6,15	4,56	3,72	4,24	5,20	6,87	5,09
Burma — Import	9,89	9,36	9,95	11,07	9,86	9,44	11,33	10,43	19,71	29,50
Burma — Export	46,75	45,89	36,37	46,74	62,89	58,22	47,33	40,35	58,45	62,87

Finance and Commerce Department
April 23, 1896.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 340.

Simla, the 27th April, 1896.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, owing to the vacation of office by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Brackenbury, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., R.A., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, K.C.I.E., of the Indian Staff Corps, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Major-General Sir Edwin Collen has, on the afternoon of this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th April, 1896.

No. 7922-*M*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levée at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 9-45 P.M. on Wednesday, the 20th May 1896.

All Civil and Military Officers and the Native Officers of the Detachment of the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, are invited to attend.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names legibly written thereon—one card to be delivered on entering Viceregal Lodge, and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court are requested to send their names and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Monday, the 11th May 1896; and, when attending the Levée, to have the names of those Gentlemen who are to present them also written on their cards.

Gentlemen presenting others must themselves attend the Levée.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in evening dress.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th April, 1896.

No. 9.—Mr. W. K. Porter, Barrister-at-Law, officiating Reporter for the Indian Law Reports, in the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 10.—The following Statute is published for general information :

ARMY (ANNUAL) ACT, 1896.

[59 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 2.]

An Act to provide, during twelve months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.

[27TH MARCH, 1896]

WHEREAS the raising or keeping of a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law:

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by Her Majesty and this present Parliament, that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of Her Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of one hundred and fifty-six thousand one hundred and seventy-four, including those to be employed at the depôts in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within Her Majesty's Indian possessions:

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of this realm, that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in Her Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid :

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore, or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or vessels, merchant ships or vessels, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the government of Her Majesty's forces by sea:

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm; yet nevertheless it being requisite, for the retaining all the before-mentioned forces, and other persons subject to military law, in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert Her Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow:

And whereas the Army Act will expire in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six on the following days: 44 c.

(*a*) In the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, on the thirtieth day of April; and

(*b*) Elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, on the thirty-first day of July; and

(*c*) Elsewhere, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions, on the thirty-first day of December:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Army (Annual) Act, 1896.

Army Act (44 & 45 Vict., c. 58) to be in force for specified times.

2. (*1*) The Army Act shall be and remain in force during the periods herein-after mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament; that is to say,

(*a*) Within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, from the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six to the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, both inclusive; and

(*b*) Elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, from the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six to the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, both inclusive; and

(*c*) Elsewhere, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions, from the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six to the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, both inclusive;

and the day from which the Army Act is continued in any place by this Act is in relation to that place referred to in this Act as the commencement of this Act.

(*2*) The Army Act, while in force, shall apply to persons subject to military law, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions.

(*3*) A person subject to military law shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Act by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of Her Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the number herein-before mentioned.

Prices in respect of billeting.

3. There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Act the prices specified in the schedule to this Act.

Explanation of 56 & 57 Vict., c. 62, s. 1.

4. For removing doubts it is declared that the things which may be done under or in pursuance of section one of the Madras and Bombay Armies Act, 1893, may be done either within or without the presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively.

SCHEDULE.

Accommodation to be provided.	Maximum price.
Lodging and attendance for soldier where hot meal furnished.	Fourpence per night.
Hot meal as specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Army Act.	One shilling and threepence half-penny each.
Breakfast as so specified . .	One penny half-penny each.
Where no hot meal furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat.	Fourpence per day.
Ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse.	One shilling and ninepence per day.
Lodging and attendance for officer .	Two shillings per night.

Note.—An officer shall pay for his food.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 1st May, 1896.

No. 801.—The following letter from Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, published in the second Supplement to the *London Gazette*, dated the 16th February 1896, is republished for general information :

Whitehall, February 15th, 1896.

The following Letter from The Queen has been received by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department :

" *Osborne, February 14th, 1896.*

I have, alas! once more to thank My loyal subjects for their warm sympathy in a fresh grievous affliction which has befallen Me and My beloved Daughter, Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg.

This new sorrow is overwhelming, and to Me is a double one, for I lose a dearly loved and helpful Son, whose presence was like a bright sunbeam in My Home, and My dear Daughter loses a noble devoted Husband to whom she was united by the closest affection.

To witness the blighted happiness of the Daughter who has never left Me, and has comforted and helped Me, is hard to bear. But the feeling of universal sympathy so touchingly shown by all classes of My subjects has deeply moved My Child and Myself, and has helped and soothed us greatly. I wish from My heart to thank My People for this, as well as for the appreciation manifested of the dear and gallant Prince who laid down his life in the service of his adopted Country.

My beloved Child is an example to all, in her courage, resignation, and submission to the will of God.

VICTORIA, R.I.

No. 802.—The following amendment in the rules regarding the submission of petitions to the Government of India, promulgated with Home Department Notification No. 1812, dated the 11th October 1889, as amended by the Notifications marginally noted, is published for general information:

No. 1790, dated 30th October 1891.
No. 964, dated 13th July 1893.

In note 1 of the preamble *add* the words "a Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces" *after* the words "the Commander-in-Chief in India."

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 27th April, 1896.

No. 340.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, owing to the vacation of office by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Brackenbury, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., R.A., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, K.C.I.E., of the Indian Staff Corps, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Major-General Sir Edwin Collen has, on the afternoon of this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

The 1st May, 1896.

No. 349.—The services of Mr. W. H. Lee, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Birbhum, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

MEDICAL.

The 1st May, 1896.

No. 350.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Browne, M.D., C.I.E., Principal of the Lahore Medical College, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th April 1895, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 351.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgeon-Major F. F. Perry, F.R.C.S., Professor of Surgery, Lahore Medical College, is appointed to officiate as Principal of that College in addition to his own duties, during the absence on special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Browne, M.D., C.I.E., or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 30th April, 1896.

No. 610.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of Regulation IX of 1816 the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the following shall be the local limits

within which the Commissioner in the Sundarbans shall in the district of Backergunge perform the duties and exercise the powers and authority vested in him by the said Regulation, namely :

On the north, starting from the Baleswar river, the Sundarbans boundary runs along the north boundary of the estate of Kalaran Chandipur, as far as the Kocha river, then along the eastern bank of the Kocha and Baleswar rivers to the point where the Bara Machua khal enters the Baleswar river, then the Sundarbans northern boundary follows that khal and proceeds first in an easterly and then in a south-easterly direction along the southern boundary of the estate of Tushkhali to a point where the estates of Tushkhali, Tikikhata and Debnathpur meet. The Sundarbans boundary then runs in a southerly direction along the Dhundua and Saplenja nadi down to a point where the latter meets the Kakcheera khal; here it turns to the east and following the course of the Kakcheera khal proceeds along the southern boundaries of the permanently-settled estates of Hultooa and Ramna Bamna till it reaches a point where the Kakcheera khal enters the Bishkhali river. The boundary line then runs due east along the Bishkhali river and crossing its junction with the Khak Dhone again proceeds in the same direction till it reaches a point where the Khak Dhone meets the Burgonah khal. Here the boundary line turns to the south and follows that khal down to its junction with the Buri-hwar river, where it takes first a north-easterly and then a northerly direction along that river up to its junction with the Beghai and Ailah rivers at the southernmost point of the Kootharchur. The boundary then runs north-west along the Ailah river up to its junction with the Khak Dhone. Thence leaving the river it runs first north-west and then east, and taking in the Tarabunia, Jowar Bhoyang, and Kakrabundia Chaks, runs northwards up the Beghai river for a short distance, and then continues east along the northern side of the estates of Bara Beghai, Haji Khali and Chaltabunia to a point where the Gorye and Kukooa khals meet. The eastern boundary of the Sundarbans then commences and goes due south and follows the Kukooa Dhone till this latter joins the Sonaram Das khal; then the boundary taking a bend to the north, follows the Kooleer Chur khal and turns again south from where this khal meets the Badura khal, and then goes along the Patuakhali Dhone to where it (the Patuakhali Dhone) enters the Agunmukhi river or Rabnabad channel. Then going along the northern bank of the Agunmukhi river, the boundary takes in the Rabnabad islands and adjacent chars, and then turning south runs along the eastern shores of the Choта Basdiya or Kuralia and Rangabali islands to the Bay of Bengal.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 30th April, 1896.

No. 136.—The services of the Reverend D. Trewby, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 1st May, 1896.

No. 329—81-6-*F*.—Mr. A. F Gradon, Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, is granted furlough for eight months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 31st March 1896.

Mr. B. B. Osmaston, Assistant Conservator, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Instructor at the Forest School during Mr. Gradon's absence.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 1st May, 1896.

No. 1119—51-3.—Mr. C. L. Griesbach, Director of the Geological Survey of India, is granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th May 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1120—51-3.—Mr. R. D. Oldham, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Director during the absence of Mr. Griesbach on furlough.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th April, 1896.

No. 711-*G*.—Lieutenant G. V. Holmes, Indian Staff Corps, attached to the Malwa Bhil Corps, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant S. R. Davidson, and during the absence on leave of Lieutenant C. C. Jackson, or until further orders.

The 1st May, 1896.

No. 732-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C Stubmann, as Acting Consul for Germany at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. F. Müller.

No. 736-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Charles Jambom, as Acting Vice-Consul for Portugal at Calcutta, during the absence of M. P. Charriol.

No. 741-*G*.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Madras), Residency Surgeon in the Western Rajputana States, is granted furlough for six months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd May, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 742-*G*.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon in the Western Rajputana States, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams, or until further orders.

No. 743-*G*.—Surgeon-Captain P. J. Lumsden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Residency Surgeon in the Persian Gulf, is appointed to

officiate as Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir, M.B., and during such time as Surgeon-Captain H. R. Woolbert, M.B., may officiate as Residency Surgeon in Mewar, or until further orders.

No. 745-*G*.—In consequence of the replacement at the disposal of the Military Department of the services of Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., C.S.I., Commandant of the Central India Horse, the following substantive *pro tempore* appointments are made in the Central India Horse, with effect from the 28th March, 1896, and pending further orders:

Major A. Masters, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, to be Commandant

Major F. H. R. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regiment, to be Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command. Major Drummond will remain with the 1st Regiment.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 28th April, 1896.

No. 1882-*Ex*.—Mr. H. C. King, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days, with effect from 4th May 1896.

Mr. R Barton, Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in that office, during the absence on leave of Mr. King, or until further orders.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st May, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 471.—Captain H. H. Butler, Royal Artillery, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Head-Quarters, Bengal Command, *vice* Captain G. R. T. Rundle, Royal Artillery, whose tenure has expired. Dated 1st January 1896.

EXCHANGES.

No. 472.—An exchange is sanctioned between Second-Lieutenant R. E. C. Hall, 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, and Second-Lieutenant L. F Ashburner, Indian Staff Corps, officiating wing officer, 16th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 4 Field Battery.

No. 473.—Lieutenant G. A. Hope, No. 7 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery, to be officiating subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant R. G. Ouseley, whose tenure has expired. Dated 4th April 1896.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 474.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 28th April 1896, *vice* Major-General Sir E. H H. Collen, K.C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, who has been appointed an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India:

Colonel P. J. Maitland, Indian Staff Corps, First Deputy Secretary and officiating Secretary, to be Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the temporary rank of Major-General.

Colonel M. J. King-Harman, Indian Staff Corps Second Deputy Secretary and officiating First Deputy Secretary, to be First Deputy Secretary.

Captain E. DeBrath, Indian Staff Corps, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), Assistant Secretary and officiating Second Deputy Secretary, to be Second Deputy Secretary.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 475.—Lieutenant Charles Cowan Newnham, Scottish Rifles, officiating squadron officer, 6th (The Prince of Wales') Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 4th January 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 476.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

Charles Eckford Luard, West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—26th September 1894.

Aubrey de Sausmarez Burton, Liverpool Regiment, wing officer, 25th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—6th October 1894.

No. 477.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date

specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant William Hugh Simpson, officiating wing officer, 33rd Regiment (3rd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry,—30th March 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 478.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the 26th August 1895:

20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own, Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Abdullah Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 479.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining:

40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Madad Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 480.—The following draft of certain rules, which it is proposed to make for the cantonment of Poona, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clauses (13) and (20), and section 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), is hereby published, as required by the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council after the 2nd June 1896.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Rules.

1. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing,—

Cesspools, receptacles for filth, and soaking of foul water, etc.

(1) require any person having control, whether as grantee, owner or occupier, of any land or building—

(a) to close any offensive cesspool belonging to the land or building, or

(b) to provide a receptacle (of a pattern, if any, approved by the Cantonment Authority) for filth accumulating on or in the land or building, or

(c) to keep in a cleanly condition (in such manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the notice) any receptacle provided for such filth, or

(d) to prevent the water of any private latrine, urinal, sink or bath-room, or any other offensive matter, from soaking, draining, flowing or being put from the land or building upon any road or public place or into any water-course or into any drain not intended for the purpose; or

Putting private latrine or urinal to public use.

(2) require the owner or other person having the control of any private latrine or urinal not to put the same to public use; or,

Conformity of private latrines and urinals with standard plan.

(3) if any plan for the construction of private latrines or urinals has been approved by the Cantonment Authority,—

(e) require any person repairing or constructing a private latrine or urinal not to allow the same to be used until it has been inspected by or under the direction of the Cantonment Magistrate and approved by him as conforming with such plan, or

(f) require any person having the control of a private latrine or urinal to rebuild or alter the same in accordance with such plan:

Provided that, on the application of any person to whom a notice under clause (e) or clause (f) of this rule is addressed, a copy of the approved plan shall be given to him by the Cantonment Magistrate free of charge; or

Removal of private latrine or urinal.

(4) require the owner or other person having the control of any private latrine or urinal which, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, creates a nuisance, to remove the latrine or urinal, and to substitute fresh earth, to such a depth, not exceeding two feet, as may be specified in the notice, for the earth on which the latrine or urinal stood; or

Roofing, etc., of private latrine, or cleansing of private latrine or urinal.

(5) require any person having control, whether as grantee, owner or occupier, of any land or building,—

(g) to have any latrine provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or

(h) to cleanse with deodorants any latrine or urinal belonging to the land or building; or

Collection of offensive matter and rubbish for public removal.

(6) require any persons having control, whether as grantees, owners or occupiers, of any lands or buildings, who have allowed any offensive matter or rubbish to accumulate or remain thereon or therein, to collect the same and deposit it, for removal by the public conservancy establishments, at such times and in such receptacles or places as may be specified in the notice:

Provided that no person shall be required to deposit any offensive matter or rubbish in any receptacle or place situate at a greater distance than one hundred and fifty feet from the nearest boundary of his premises; or,

Provision of sufficient drainage.

(7) where any land or building is situate within one hundred feet of a public drain or of some other place set apart for the discharge of drainage, and the drains belonging to such land or building are, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, insufficient, require

any person having control of the land or building, whether as grantee or owner, or,

in the case of neighbouring lands or buildings, the several grantees or owners having control of the lands or buildings, conjointly,

to provide sufficient drainage within fifteen days from the service of the notice; or

Making or altering a private drain leading into a public drain.

(8) require any person to desist from making or altering any drain leading into a public drain; or

Altering, etc., public drain, or neglecting to provide culvert, or keeping insufficient culvert.

(9) require any person who is creating or likely to create a nuisance by—

(j) altering, obstructing or encroaching upon a public drain, or

(k) altering any path leading to his premises or any culvert under such path so as to obstruct the flow of water in or into any public drain, or

(l) impeding the flow of water owing to the absence or insufficiency of any culvert or water-course which he has undertaken to construct or is by law liable to construct or maintain,

to desist therefrom; or

Construction of private drain.

(10) require any person who is constructing or laying a drain to obey any directions which the Cantonment Authority may, on the advice of the Executive Engineer, think fit to give in order to ensure the completion of the work to its satisfaction; or

Covering of private drains.

(11) require any person or persons, being the owner or owners, and having control, of any drain or drains to provide and apply to the same within ten days from the service of the notice such covering as may be specified in the notice; or

Cleansing, etc., of private drain.

(12) require any person having the control of a drain,

within a period to be specified in the notice, to remove any obstruction from the drain, or to cleanse, purify, repair or alter the drain, or otherwise to put the same in good order.

Penalties.

2. Whoever fails to comply with any notice issued under rule 1 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of the first conviction on which the failure is proved to have been persisted in;

and, if any person required by any such notice to perform any act fails to perform it, the Cantonment Authority may cause the act to be performed and recover the cost from him.

Licenses required for carrying on of certain occupations.

3. (1) No persons of any of the following classes, namely:

(a) butchers, and sellers of poultry, game or fish,

(b) persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India,

(c) persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit,

(d) persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats,

(e) dairymen and buttermen,

(f) makers of bread, biscuits or cake, and sellers of bread, biscuits or cake made in India,

(g) sellers of fruit or vegetables,

(h) manufacturers of aërated or other potable waters, or ice, and sellers of the same,

(j) sellers of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aërated or other potable waters, or ice) which are of a perishable nature,

(k) sellers of water to be used for drinking purposes,

(l) washermen,

(m) dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material,

(n) dealers in fire-works, kerosine oil, petroleum or any other inflammable oil or spirit,

(o) tanners and dyers,

(p) persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise,

shall reside in any part of the cantonment for the purpose of carrying on their trades callings or occupations, unless they have obtained a license from the Cantonment Authority:

(2) Provided as follows:

(i) a license shall not be withheld if the applicant is willing to comply with such conditions as the Cantonment Authority may consider it necessary to impose under rule 4;

(ii) no person who may, when these rules come into force, be carrying on his trade, calling or occupation in any part of the cantonment shall be bound to obtain a license for carrying on such trade, calling or occupation in that part until he has received from the Cantonment Authority not less than three months' notice of his obligation to do so;

(iii) if the Cantonment Authority refuses to grant a license to any person mentioned in clause (ii) to carry on his trade, calling or occupation in such place, it shall pay him reasonable compensation for any loss incurred by reason only of such refusal.

(3) No charge shall be made for any license granted under this rule.

Conditions which may be entered in such licenses.

4. A license granted to any person under rule 3 shall specify the part of the cantonment in which the licensee shall reside for the purpose of carrying on his trade, calling or occupation, and may contain any conditions which the Cantonment Authority may think fit to impose with respect to the following matters, namely:

(a) in the case of butchers, and sellers of poultry, game or fish,—

(1) the apparatus and coverings to be used in the operations of their trade,

(2) the places at which, and the manner in which, meat, poultry, game or fish may be exposed for sale, and

(3) the disposal of meat, poultry, game or fish when found to be unfit for human consumption :

EXPLANATION —Meat which has been subjected to the process of blowing shall be presumed to be unfit for human consumption :

(b) In the case of persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India,—

(4) the places at which pigs may be kept,

(5) the number of pigs which may be kept at any one place,

(6) the season and the places at which pigs may be slaughtered and the flesh offered for sale,

(7) the manner in which pigs shall be inspected prior to slaughter, and

(8) the manner in which the flesh thereof shall be inspected and marked prior to sale, and disposed of when found to be unfit for human consumption ;

(c) in the case of persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit,—

(9) the places at which such animals may be kept,

(10) the number of such animals which may be kept at any one place,

(11) the sources from which such animals shall be watered,

(12) the segregation of any sick or diseased animals, and

(13) the taking of any other measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for maintaining the premises in a clean and sanitary state ;

(d) in the case of persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats,—

(14) the places at which such animals may be kept;

(15) the number of such animals which may be kept at any one place, and

(16) the manner of keeping the animals so as to prevent their becoming a public nuisance or injurious to the public health ;

(e) in the case of dairymen and buttermen,—

(17) the vessels and other apparatus to be used in the operations of their trade,

(18) the places at which and the manner in which milk or butter may be prepared and kept for sale, and

(19) the taking of any other measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for keeping the premises and all vessels and apparatus in a cleanly and sanitary state,

(f) in the case of makers of bread, biscuits or cake, and sellers of bread, biscuits or cake made in India,—

(20) the apparatus and the water, flour and other ingredients which may be used in the operations of their trade,

(21) the places at which bread, biscuits or cake may be prepared and kept for sale,

(22) the inspection to be exercised over the making of such articles, and

(23) the disposal of any such articles which may be found to be unwholesome ;

(g) in the case of sellers of fruit or vegetables,—

(24) the places and seasons at which fruit or vegetables, or any specified kinds of fruit or vegetable, may be sold, and

(25) the disposal of any fruit or vegetables which may be found to be unwholesome, or of which the sale has been prohibited under clause (24) of this rule ;

(h) in the case of manufacturers of aërated or other potable waters, or ice, and sellers of the same,—

(26) the sources from which water used in such manufacture shall be taken,

(27) the machinery, chemicals and ingredients which may be used in such manufacture,

(28) the measures to be taken in order to ensure the proper filtering of the water used and the cleanliness of all apparatus and receptacles used, and

(29) the attachment of labels or the adoption of other means for the purpose of identifying the factory at which each article was made ;

(j) in the case of sellers of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aërated or other potable waters, or ice) which are of a perishable nature,—

(30) the disposal of any articles which may be found to be unwholesome ;

(k) in the case of sellers of water to be used for drinking purposes,—

(31) the sources from which such water shall be taken, and

(32) the taking of measures to ensure the cleanliness of mussucks or any other vessels or utensils used for carrying such water ;

(l) in the case of washermen,—

(33) the places at which clothes may be washed, dried or kept ;

(m) in the case of dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material,—

(34) the places at which such materials may be kept,

(35) the quantity which may be stored at any one place, and the manner of storing, and

(36) the precautions against fire to be taken by the dealer or the person in charge of the business;

(n) in the case of dealers in fire-works, petroleum, kerosine oil or any other inflammable oil or spirit,—

(37) the places at which, and the quantities in which, any such article may be stored or kept for sale, and

(38) the taking of any measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property;

(o) in the case of tanners and dyers,—

(39) the taking of measures for regulating the discharge of refuse matter from their premises and for abating any nuisance arising from such premises;

(p) in the case of persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise,—

(40) the taking of any measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for the abatement of any nuisance arising from the premises.

Feeding animals on filth, etc.

5. No person holding a license under rule 3 for keeping for profit milch cattle or milch goats, or pigs or any other animal which may be used for human consumption, shall allow the same—

(a) to be fed upon refuse or any filthy or deleterious substance, or

(b) to graze in any place in which grazing has for sanitary reasons been prohibited by public notice issued by the Cantonment Authority.

Adulteration of milk.

6. No dairyman holding a license under rule 3 shall mix water with, or otherwise adulterate, any milk intended for sale.

Adulteration of butter.

7. No butterman holding a license under rule 3 shall adulterate any butter intended for sale.

Selling food or drink unfit for human consumption.

8. No person holding a license under rule 3 shall sell any article of food or drink for human consumption which is unfit for that purpose.

Removal of brothels or prostitutes.

9. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, prohibit—

(a) the keeping of a brothel, or

(b) the residence of a public prostitute,

in any part of the cantonment specified in the notice.

Power to suspend or withdraw license.

10. (1) If any person holding a license under rule 3 fails to comply with any condition imposed upon him under rule 4, or does any act in contravention of rules 5, 6, 7 or 8,

the Cantonment Authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted under rule 11, by order, suspend the license for any period specified in such order, or withdraw the license.

(2) No person who has obtained a license under these rules for carrying on a trade, calling or occupation in any part of the cantonment shall carry on such trade, calling or occupation in that part while such license is suspended or after the same has been withdrawn.

Penalties.

11. (1) Whoever fails to observe any condition imposed under rule 4, clauses 1 to 16, 20 to 25, 30, or 34 to 39, all inclusive, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days, and, in case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of first conviction on which the failure is proved to have been persisted in.

(2) Whoever—

(a) commits any breach of rule 3 or rule 4, clause (2), or

(b) fails to comply with any condition imposed under rule 4, clauses (17), (18), (19), (26), (27), (28), (29), (31), (32), (33) or (40), or

(c) does any act in contravention of rules 5, 6, 7 or 8, or

(d) disregards any prohibition made by notice under rule 9,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and, in case of a continuing offence or failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of first conviction on which the offence or failure is proved to have been persisted in.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 481.—Sub-Conductor George Lane is struck off the rolls of the Public Works Department, and remanded to regimental duty, with effect from the 29th March 1896.

ORGANISATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 482.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 311 of 1895, it is notified that the future class composition of the 27th, 29th, and 30th (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Baluch Battalions) Regiments of Bombay Infantry, will be as follows:

	27th and 29th Bombay Infantry. Companies.	30th Bombay Infantry. Companies.
North-West Frontier Pathans	4	3
Hill Baluchis (including all Baluchis of Derajat)	2	2
Punjabi Mahomedans	2	3

2. Pathans are to be enlisted from the following classes only:

Mohmands	Cis-Frontier.
Khalils	Cis-Frontier.
Muhammadzais	Cis-Frontier.
Bunerwals	Trans-Frontier.
Other Trans-Frontier Yusufzais	Trans-Frontier.
Gaduns	Trans-Frontier.
Utman Khels	Trans-Frontier.
Orakzais	Trans-Frontier.
Afridis (Adam Khels only)	Trans-Frontier.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 483.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Reginald Campbell Hadow, D.S.O.,—27th April 1896.

To be Major.

Captain John Robert Sandwith,—28th April 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

No. 484.—Sub-Conductors Alfred Stephen Booth and James Samuel Tate, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the 8th September and 13th November 1895, respectively.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 485.—*9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Kot-Dafadar Partab Singh, from the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides Cavalry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Harsa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the date of joining.

No. 486.—*3rd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry*—

Risaldar Lal Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Hukam Singh to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Sajjat Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Risaldar-Major Muhammad Bakhsh, *Sardar Bahadur,* transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1896.

No. 487.—*7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Color-Havildar Sital Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Pirthi-pal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1895.

No. 488.—*8th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Havildar Sayyid Muhiyuddin to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Salar, transferred to the 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry, with effect from the 1st April 1895.

Havildar Shaikh Cunnum to be Jemadar, *vice* Kotayya, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1895.

(G. G. O. No. 677 of 1895 is cancelled.)

No. 489.—*15th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Subadar Daud Khan. to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Adam Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Kondalráyadu to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Abdulla Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th April 1895.

Jemadar Govindarajulu to be Subadar, and Havildar Shaikh Husain to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Sayyid Abdul Ghafur, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th May 1895.

Jemadar Munisami to be Subadar, and Havildar Muhammad Abdul Aziz to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Abdur Razzak, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1895.

Havildar-Major Muhammad Jafar to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Ghaffar, transferred to the 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry, with effect from the 1st April 1895.

(G. G. O. Nos. 517, 878 and 993 of 1895 are cancelled.)

No. 490.—*22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Narayanasami to be Subadar, and Havildar Ekambaram to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Nizam-ud-din, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th September 1895.

Havildar Mastan Sharif to be Jemadar, *vice* Govindasami, transferred to the 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry, with effect from the 1st April 1895.

Havildar Venkatakrsnama to be Jemadar, *vice* Jagannath Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th August 1895.

(G. G. O. No. 1175 of 1895 is cancelled.)

No. 491.—*5th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry*—

Subadar Sikandar Khan to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Krishna Gaekwar to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Abaji Shinde to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Ambar Singh, *Bahadur,* transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 24th March 1896.

No. 492.—*21st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion)*—

Havildar Sikandar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Babnak Ramnak, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd February 1896.

No. 493.—*25th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (3rd Battalion, Rifle Regiment)*—

Jemadar Ramdayal Missir to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Dewa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Beni Mahadeo, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1896.

Color-Havildar Lal Singh Jat to be Jemadar, *vice* Bisram Nathu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 494.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Jameson, M.D., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th April 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 495.—The undermentioned honorary commissioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified :

Captain Thomas Baker, Deputy Commissary, Ordnance Department, Madras,—1st April 1896.

Captain John Mooney, Deputy Commissary, Military Works Department, Bombay,—1st June 1896.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 496.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers have been awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct:

With gratuity of £5.

Bugler Henry William Decambra, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry.

Without gratuity.

Sergeant William Garnett, Army Clothing Department.

Color-Sergeant Henry James Challen, 1st class Sergeant Instructor, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps (1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment).

Sergeant John Breese, 1st class Sergeant Instructor, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps (2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry).

Sergeant Sidney Thorne, Ordnance Department.

Sergeant William Weldon, Ordnance Department.

Sergeant William Fairbairne, Ordnance Department.

Hill Depôt Quartermaster-Sergeant Harry James Beckingham (1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers).

Sergeant John Watt Brown, Military Works Department.

Sergeant Patrick James Murray, 1st class Sergeant Instructor, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles (3rd Dragoon Guards).

Troop Sergeant Major Walter Charles Welch, 1st class Sergeant Instructor, Surma Valley Light Horse (16th Lancers).

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 497.—The following corrections are made in G. G. O. No. 1021 of 1895:

Under the heading *"To the 1st class, with the title of Sardar Bahadur:"* for "Subadar-Major Nauratan Singh, *Bahadur*, 10th Bengal Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Chanda Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—28th January 1895," *read* "Subadar-Major Nauratan Singh, *Bahadur*, 10th Bengal Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Chanda Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—1st February 1895."

Under the heading *"To the 2nd class, with title of Bahadur:" for* "Subadar Pitambar Singh, 11th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Nauratan Singh, *Bahadur*, promoted,—28th January 1895," *read* "Subadar Pitambar Singh, 11th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Nauratan Singh, *Bahadur*, promoted,—1st February 1895."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 498.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same, under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (clause 101, India Army Circulars, 1894):

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Henry Denham, retired.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps.

Captain (Honorary Major) Henry John Phipps Thomson.

No. 499.—The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the volunteer long service medal, under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars, 1895:

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Lieutenant E. J. Webb.

Lieutenant H. L. Crossman.

Lieutenant G. E. Trueman.

Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster W. Helps.

Quartermaster-Sergeant C. W. Ansell.

Sergeant W. G. Marklew.

Sergeant A. W. Paul.

Trooper W. C. Bishop.

Trooper J. French.

Trooper C. R. O'Donoghue.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

Sergeant-Major C. J. H. Ellis.

Staff-Sergeant A. G. Fonseca.

Staff-Sergeant A. P. Goolamier.

Staff-Sergeant W. G. Monisse.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. W. Bowie.

Color-Sergeant J. Conquest.

Color-Sergeant W. Fermier.

Color-Sergeant C. Hall.

Color-Sergeant E. A. S. Nicholas.

Color-Sergeant G. Weston.

Sergeant R. Coombes.

Sergeant E. L. D'Costa.

Sergeant J. W. Ellis.

Sergeant A. Grubert.
Sergeant C. F. Hall.
Sergeant W. M. Philbert.
Sergeant T. D. Ryan.
Sergeant T. Satur.
Sergeant J. Winstanley.
Sergeant L. F. Zephier.
Lance-Sergeant C. S. Nicholas.
Corporal T. Barnett.
Corporal A. J. D'Sylva.
Corporal T. D'Sylva.
Corporal P. D'Costa.
Corporal A. G. Williams.
Lance-Corporal J. Cauboo.
Lance-Corporal R. J. France.
Lance-Corporal J. Smaller.
Volunteer W. Brooks.
Volunteer J. Bonaparte.
Volunteer G. Collins.
Volunteer H. Collins.
Volunteer E. Collins
Volunteer L. Claridge.
Volunteer V. France.
Volunteer L. W. Jobbard.
Volunteer R. Jenkins.
Volunteer G. Jacauet.
Volunteer J. McKendry.
Volunteer B. Pritchard.
Volunteer L. Raulin.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain W. E. Browne.
Quartermaster-Sergeant E. P. Ross.
Color-Sergeant R. W. Gray.
Corporal R. T. Spier.
Volunteer T. P Corrigan.
Volunteer R Gereson.
Volunteer F. A. Jackson.
Volunteer J. Jackson.
Volunteer H. D. Watson.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

Sergeant-Major E. Seymour.
Quartermaster-Sergeant W. R. James.
Quartermaster-Sergeant C. L. Mergler.
Company Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Page.
Color-Sergeant J. Clapham.
Color-Sergeant R E. Foregard.
Color-Sergeant C. W. Jennings.
Color-Sergeant W. Lawrence.
Armourer-Sergeant D. Welsh.
Sergeant E. Middleton.
Corporal J. Held.
Corporal R Ponceno.
Lance-Corporal W. Hudson.
Volunteer H. C. Dove.
Volunteer D. Ponceno.
Volunteer D. Smith.
Volunteer G. Whitting.
Volunteer J. Wynne.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant J. Cumming.
Lieutenant T. A. Cummins.
Lieutenant W. A. Fairweather.
Lieutenant E. Fraser.
Lieutenant A. Jenkins.
Lieutenant L. W. Stephenson.
Second-Lieutenant J H Burnand.
Second-Lieutenant S. J. Duffill.
Second-Lieutenant T. Skipp.
Color-Sergeant J. Burgess.
Color-Sergeant T. Candy.
Color-Sergeant B. G. Caston.
Color-Sergeant W. Deeble.
Color-Sergeant D. Hearne.
Color-Sergeant J. C. Hopper.
Color-Sergeant T. Mathers.
Color-Sergeant J McDowell.
Color-Sergeant W. J. Rainham.
Color-Sergeant J. F. Simmons.
Color-Sergeant A. Turnbull.
Color-Sergeant R. F. Wale.
Color Sergeant S R. Young.
Sergeant J Allen-Magill.
Sergeant H. J. Biggs.
Sergeant R Donegan.
Sergeant H. Findon.
Sergeant J. H. Goodfellow.
Sergeant J. Hartley.
Sergeant A. Harris.
Sergeant M. Irvine.
Sergeant H. Lee.
Sergeant F. Littlewood.
Sergeant A. E Linton.
Sergeant G. Loader.
Sergeant T. Mahoney.
Sergeant N. J O'Niell.
Sergeant F. Pegler.
Sergeant D. Radford.
Sergeant A. B. Whaley.
Sergeant O. S. Young.
Sergeant R M. Young.
Lance-Sergeant C Allen.
Lance-Sergeant W. G. Porthouse.
Lance-Sergeant R. Wiseman.
Corporal C. Anderson.
Corporal T. Barnard.
Corporal D. Christie.
Corporal C. Dyer.
Corporal P. Eppenstein.
Corporal P. Gately.
Corporal J. Gordon.
Corporal W. Hindaugh.
Corporal F. Mannooch.

Corporal C. McArthur.
Corporal J. E. Monnier.
Corporal J. O'Brien.
Corporal J. W. Parsons.
Corporal C. Probett.
Corporal T. Robbins.
Volunteer W. Baker.
Volunteer G. Barnard.
Volunteer M. Barnett.
Volunteer T. A. Beeby.
Volunteer J. Blinkworth.
Volunteer J. Butler.
Volunteer J. L. Clarke.
Volunteer W. Clarke.
Volunteer P. Coakley.
Volunteer J. Coles
Volunteer S. Crossley.
Volunteer W. D'Silva.
Volunteer W. W. D'Silva.
Volunteer F. DuCasse.
Volunteer S. Doming.
Volunteer J. Edwards.
Volunteer A. J. Engley.
Volunteer J. Fawles
Volunteer A. Finlayson.
Volunteer F. Fletcher.
Volunteer J. W Flewker.
Volunteer D. Forster.
Volunteer F. Gill.
Volunteer C. Goode.
Volunteer W. J. Grindolph.
Volunteer J. Hutchinson.
Volunteer J. E Jansen.
Volunteer J. Jamieson.
Volunteer J. Johnstone.
Volunteer R. Kyton.
Volunteer P. Lamb.
Volunteer J. Lang.
Volunteer W. H Lucas.
Volunteer C. E. Mabert.
Volunteer T. Mardell.
Volunteer A. Martin.
Volunteer T. McCullagh.
Volunteer W. E. McMullin.
Volunteer W. McSweeney.
Volunteer J. O'Reilly.
Volunteer D. Patterson.
Volunteer J. Platel.
Volunteer R. Porthouse.
Volunteer T. Pratt.
Volunteer G. Ritchson.
Volunteer J. E. Robinson.
Volunteer M. Ryan.
Volunteer F. Shannon.
Volunteer J. A. Sharpe.
Volunteer W. Sheehan.
Volunteer R. Smith.
Volunteer W. W. Smith.
Volunteer T. F. Stone.
Volunteer G. J. Thorley.
Volunteer J. Treanor.
Volunteer C. A. Watts.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Color-Sergeant C. V. Jacob.
Lance-Sergeant W. Domingo.
Volunteer M. Arratoon.
Volunteer G. B. R. Ellis.

Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain A. M. Anscomb.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 500.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Edward Robert Kaye Blenkinsop and Robert McGavin Spence, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

No. 501.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

William Wallace Johnstone, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 21st April 1896, *vice* Miles, promoted.

George Henry Howard, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 23rd April 1896, *vice* Collins, promoted.

No 502.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Charles Patrick O'Rielly, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th March 1896, *vice* Moore, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 503.—*Cawnpore Light Horse*—

Captain Ralph Wilford Maxwell to be Major, with effect from the 24th April 1896, to complete the establishment.

No. 504.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Mark Collins to be Lieutenant with effect from the 23rd April 1896, *vice* Spencer, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 505.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Francis William Moore to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th March 1896, *vice* Harding, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 506.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel P. D. Barclay resigns his commission.

No. 507.—*2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain F. Hutchinson, Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch (Captain, Indian Staff Corps), and

Lieutenant J. W. D. Johnstone, Unattached List, resign their commissions.

No. 508.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant H. S. Mullins, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 28.—Mr. John Andrews, officiating Superintending Engineer, Mandalay, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 27th April 1896.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 29.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Assistant Engineer T. P. Barnaby, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for three months.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 30.—Mr. James McDonald, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, has been temporarily transferred to the retired list by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 25th April 1896.

No. 31.—Sub-Lieutenant G. T. Macfarlane, Royal Indian Marine, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th April 1896.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st May, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 25th April and the 1st May 1896:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps (3rd Bombay Light Cavalry).	Lieutenant E. W. Wadington	19th April 1896.	Deesa.		
Ordnance Department, Bengal.	Sub-Conductor A. A. Robertson.	4th April 1896.	Calcutta.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 18th April and the 1st May 1896.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited. Rs. a. p.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
George Nelis	Surgeon-Captain.	Army Medical Staff.	9th June 1895	Intestate	10 8 0		
Acton Alexander Graves. (a)	Captain	Indian Staff Corps (20th Bombay Infantry).	2nd January 1896.	Intestate	1,537 13 5	...	30th June 1896.

(a) Mother—Mrs. R. S. Graves, 1, Royal Crescent, Don Road, St. Heliers, Jersey.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th April, 1896.

No. 206.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, orders quoted in the margin, it is hereby notified that an examination for the appointment of Probationers to the Superior Traffic Department of State Railways will be held this year on the 23rd November and four following days, when three vacancies will be offered for competition to nominated candidates.

Public Works Department Circular No. 2, Railway, dated 10th October 1888, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 27th October 1888, pages 489 to 491.

Public Works Department Circular No 2, Railway, dated 21st March 1893, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 1st April 1893, pages 523 and 524.

No. 207.—Babu Arobinda Prakash Mullick, Apprentice Engineer, Assam, is permanently promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade (old classification), with effect from the 15th July 1895.

The 29th April, 1896.

No. 208.—Mr. M. P Schembry, Traffic Inspector, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent during the absence of Mr. L. C. D. Bean, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, on furlough, or until further orders.

The 30th April, 1896.

No. 209.—Mr. W. T. Porter, Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Bezvada-Madras Railway, is placed in charge of that office, during the absence of Mr. A. Grant, Examiner of Accounts, on privilege leave.

No. 210.—Mr. M. J. Chabrel, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd May 1896.

No. 212.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on such portion or portions of the Karikal-Peralam Railway as are situate in British territory.

The 1st May, 1896.

No. 213.—Mr. J. Benton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th April 1896, during the absence of Mr. S. Preston on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 215.—The following promotions are ordered in the Accounts Branch:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Sweet, G. W.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	7th December 1895.
Rai Mungal Sain, *Bahadur.*	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	4th March 1896.
Ross, C. E.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	7th April 1896.
Turner, W. H. E.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Permanent	7th April 1896.
Balarama Iyer, K.	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	1st April 1896.
Philips, G. W. V. de-Rhé.	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	1st April 1896.
Bayly, W. G. G.	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	1st April 1896.
Durant, W. E.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	7th April 1896.
Gaynor, M. H.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	8th April 1896.

No. 216.—Lieutenant W. C. Smyth, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to undergo a course of instruction for promotion, lasting from 23rd March 1896 to about 4th May 1896, and to add an equivalent period to his leave of one year on private affairs, from 19th October 1895, sanctioned in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 64, dated 27th September 1895.

No. 217.—Mr. H. M. C. Trotter, Deputy Examiner, Class II, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Burma State Railway, in Class IV of Examiners (new classification), during the absence of Mr. E. H. Johns on privilege leave.

TELEGRAPH.

The 1st May, 1896.

No. 214.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. Small, Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to retire from the service, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th March 1896.

No. 218.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary and officiating promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Date.
Mr. J. J. Allen	Chief Superintendent, Class IV.	Director, Class III, temporary.	5th March 1896.
Mr. H. S. Styan	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary.	15th March 1896.
Mr. F. Mercer	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	19th March 1896.

The 30th April, 1896.

No. 211.—The following is published for general information:

No 293 R. T., dated 27th April 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules for railways under construction.

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890 the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

Letter from the Joint Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 278 R., dated the 25th March 1896, forwarding letter No. 248, dated the 20th March 1896, from the Agent, South Indian railway.

OBSERVATIONS.—The South Indian Railway Company has applied for leave to adopt, on the Karikal-Peralam railway, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which are referred to in the foregoing observations to such portion or portions of the Karikal-Peralam railway as are situate in British territory and may have been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered also, that this resolution be communicated to the Joint Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 25th, 1896.

The principal feature in the weather of the past week has been the appearance of slight barometric depressions on the north-west frontier. The first of these depressions passed on a curved course through Sind, Rajputana, and the south-east of the Punjab, and thence travelled along the foot of the Himalayas until absorbed in the large area of low pressure which lay over West Bengal and the east of the Gangetic Plain. The second depression passed from Sind into Rajputana and there filled up, and the third depression had only begun to appear over Sind at the close of the week. These depressions occasioned brisk changes of pressure in North-Western India and were accompanied with strong winds at times, but their general affect on the weather was small, and only on one day was there any rain of importance in North-Western India. In other parts of the country the changes of pressure were slight and the general distribution underwent very little alteration from day to day, but towards the close of the week the southerly winds at the head of the Bay increased in strength, and thundershowers were received at a few stations in North-Eastern India. The mean temperature has steadily risen during the week, and the depression of temperature which prevailed during the first four days disappeared on the 23rd, when it was replaced by a slight excess.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, April 19th.*—Pressure was decreasing over Baluchistan and the western desert, and increasing elsewhere. A slight depression was shown with its centre near Jacobabad, while readings were high in Tenasserim and over Rajputana and Central India. The winds were feebly cyclonic near the depression, westerly down the Gangetic Plain, northerly in Lower Bengal, and variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was excessive over the Peninsula, Burma, Assam, and Lower Bengal, and in defect in other places. The deficiency was greatest (12·5°) at Neemuch and Ajmere, and the excess greatest at Salem and Trichinopoly. Light to moderate showers were reported from the Peninsula, and light showers from Assam.

Monday, April 20th.—Pressure had decreased over the east of the Punjab, the west of the North-Western Provinces, and the east of Rajputana, and had increased elsewhere. The depression from the Indus Valley had marched north-westward and was central over Sirsa. The positions of the high pressure areas were the same as on the 19th. The winds were cyclonic around the depression and were unchanged in other parts of the country. The mean temperature remained excessive over the Peninsula, Burma, Assam, and Lower Bengal, and in defect of the normal elsewhere. The greatest deficiency (10°) was reported from Nowgong and Sutna. There had been a few light showers over the Peninsula and the Assam Valley.

Tuesday, April 21st.—Pressure had changed irregularly, the principal alterations being a brisk fall over the Gangetic Plain, and a brisk rise over the Central Punjab. The depression was drifting eastward along the Himalayas, and the lowest pressure was reported from Bareilly. Readings were high in Tenasserim and the Indus Valley. Northerly winds prevailed over the Punjab, Kathiawar, and down the West Coast, but elsewhere the directions were rather variable. The mean temperature was in excess of the normal over Assam, Lower Bengal, Lower Burma, and the south of the Peninsula. Some showers had been received in Madras.

Wednesday, April 22nd.—The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly over Baluchistan and the western desert, and had changed only slightly in other places. A slight fresh depression had appeared over the Indus Valley. The

winds were irregular. The area of relatively low temperature had contracted considerably and was confined to the Punjab, Upper Sind, Rajputana, and the Gangetic Plain. In most other places the heat was excessive. Hardly any rain was reported.

Thursday, April 23rd.—The barometer has risen, except over Rajputana, where there had been a slight fall. The depression noticed over the Indus Valley on the 22nd was passing through Rajputana, and steepish gradients prevailed on its northern side. Northerly winds were reported over the Punjab, and very variable breezes in most other places. The mean temperature was low over the Gangetic Plain and the north of the Punjab, and high in other parts of the country. A few showers were reported from the north-west and north-east of India and from the south-west of the Peninsula.

Friday, April 24th.—Pressure had increased over the Peninsula, Sind, and Rajputana, and had fallen elsewhere. The depression had disappeared, and readings were lowest over the Gangetic Plain. The wind was northerly over North-Western India, southerly over the Bay, and more or less variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was relatively low over the north of the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and West Bengal, and was high elsewhere. Some showers had been received at a few places in North-Eastern India.

Saturday, April 25th.—The barometer had fallen briskly over the Punjab, and a slight depression was appearing over the Indus Valley. In other places there was relatively little change. The wind was shifting towards east in the Punjab, but in other parts of the country the directions were similar to those reported on the 24th. The mean temperature was low in the Madras coast districts and over North-Eastern India. Rain had been received in Sikhim, in North and East Bengal, and in parts of Burma.

Temperature.—The area of low temperature which was spreading over India from the north-west at the close of last week occupied nearly the whole of Northern and Central India on the first day of the present week, and the abnormal depression of temperature at the centre of the area was as much as 12·5°. After the first day both the extent and intensity of the area began to diminish, and this change progressed until by the 23rd it had become quite a small area only covering the Gangetic Plain, and by the 25th had wholly disappeared. This gradual contraction of the low temperature area and its replacement by temperatures exceeding the normal average was the principal feature in the temperature changes of the week.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India:

Province.	April 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+3·6	+2·5	+1·8	+1·3	+0·6	+1·0	+0·2	+1·6
Bengal and Assam	+0·1	−1·3	−1·5	+0·9	+1·1	+2·2	0	+0·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−9·5	−7·5	−4·1	−4·8	−2·6	−1·1	+1·7	−4·0
Punjab	−7·7	−4·5	−6·0	−2·8	−1·4	−0·7	+2·4	−3·0
Bombay	−1·0	−0·8	−0·3	+1·2	+1·7	+2·8	+3·3	+1·0
Central Provinces and Berar	−5·5	−5·8	−5·4	−3·4	−1·9	+0·9	+3·8	−2·2
Central India and Gujarat	−8·8	−6·1	−2·4	−1·3	+1·0	+3·2	+5·3	−1·3
Sind and Rajputana	−9·4	−5·2	−2·7	−3·7	+4·1	+3·6	+4·3	−1·3
Madras	+3·5	+1·1	−0·3	+0·2	+0·6	+0·7	+0·5	+0·9
Mean for whole of India	−3·9	−3·1	−2·2	−1·4	+0·4	+1·4	+2·4	−0·9

From the 19th to the 22nd the area of low temperature noticed above covered the greater part of the Indian region, and the mean temperature of the whole region was below the average by amounts decreasing from 3·9° to 1·4°. On the 23rd the areas of high and of low temperature were about equal, and the variation was only +0·4° for the whole of India. Thereafter the excessive temperatures gained on area of low temperature, and the variations for the last two days exhibited increasing excess.

The following were the maximum temperatures throughout India reported on each day:

April	19th	110·3°	at	Cuddapah.
"	20th	108·1°	"	Yamethin and Minbu.
"	21st	107·3°	"	Cuddapah.
"	22nd	110·5°	"	Deesa.
"	23rd	111·5°	"	"
"	24th	112·5°	"	"
"	25th	113·5°	"	"

Rain.—A change has occurred in the distribution of the rainfall over India in the present week as compared with its distribution in preceding weeks. The slight barometric depressions which appeared over North-Western India during the week, though exercising considerable influence on the winds and occasioning sharp changes in pressure, yet gave rain only on one occasion and then only an insignificant amount. The rainfall of the week was thus confined to two regions, *viz.*, North-Eastern and Southern India. In both regions the rainfall occurred during duststorms and thunderstorms. In North-Eastern India the fall was associated with strong winds from the Bay, and with light easterly winds over Assam and North Bengal, and in Southern India with light and variable breezes. In neither region was there any specially rainy period during the week, but the showers fell on different days throughout the week. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. Rain was received in twenty-one of the rainfall divisions as compared with twenty-four last week. Of these twenty-one divisions fourteen received effected rainfall, that is, an average fall of one-tenth of an inch or more per division. These fourteen divisions included Lower and Central Burma, all the Assam divisions, the East, Deltaic and hill divisions of Bengal, the Malabar Coast, Madras (South-Central), Coorg, Mysore, the East Coast (North), and Madras (Central). In all other parts of India the week's rainfall was either absolutely *nil*, or so small as to be quite unimportant. The heaviest average fall was 0·78 inch in the Bengal Hills, followed by 0·72 inch in Lower Burma, and by about 0·50 inch in Central Burma and the Assam divisions. The second column of the table shows the anticipated rainfall of the week in the different provinces. In Assam and the Bengal Hills the average normal fall is between 2 and 3 inches, and in East, Deltaic and North Bengal over 1 inch, but elsewhere the normal rainfall is less than an inch, and over a large part of the country is very small indeed. Yet with four unimportant exceptions, this small amount has not been received, and the week's rainfall is almost everywhere deficient. The exceptions are Lower Burma, which received nearly half an inch more than the normal, and Central Burma, the East Coast (North), and Madras (Central), which received a trifle more than the usual amount. The greatest deficiency was in Assam and parts of Bengal, where it amounted to between 1 inch and 2½ inches, but in the south-west and south of the Peninsula and in Tenasserim the deficiency exceeded half an inch.

The three concluding columns of the table exhibit the state of the seasonal rainfall. Between March 1st and April 25th the total rainfall has been excessive only in Western Rajputana. In Assam (Surma, Brahmaputra, and Hills), in Baluchistan, and in the East Coast (North) the rainfall for the period has been about normal, that is, has varied by less than 20 per cent. from the average, while in all other parts of the country it has been deficient. In West Bengal, Central Bengal, the central parts of the country, and part of North-Western India there has been practically or actually no rain throughout the whole season.

The following are the principal totals—in all cases small—recorded during the week under review:—Bassein 2·05 inches, Toungoo 3·26 inches, Dacca 1·48 inches, Jorhat (Sibsagar) 4·11 inches, Faridpur 1·35 inches, Darjeeling 1·39 inches, Badagara (Malabar) 1·80 inches, Magadi (Bangalore) 2·05 inches, Palakonda (Vizagapatam) 1·95 inches, Madanapalli (Cuddapah) 1·77 inches. As an example of the lightness of the rainfall in the north-east this week, as compared with last, it may be mentioned that at Cherrapunji this week the total rainfall was only 0·45 inch, while last week it was 22·16 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 25TH, 1896.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 1ST TO APRIL 25TH, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to April 25th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0·67	— 0·67	0·27	3·20	— 92
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0·72	0·26	+ 0·46	0·72	1·53	— 53
	3. Central Burma	0·47	0·42	+ 0·05	0·47	1·21	— 61
	4. Upper Burma	0·02	?	?	0·24	?	?
	5. Arakan	0	0·51	— 0·51	0	1·58	— 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0·36	1·36	— 1·00	1·59	5·91	— 73
	7. Assam (Surma)	0·54	2·60	— 2·06	22·85	21·19	+ 8
	8. Do. (Hill tracts)	0·49	3·17	— 2·68	15·21	12·83	+ 19
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·55	2·27	— 1·72	10·45	10·21	+ 2
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·14	1·00	— 0·86	0·85	3·83	— 78
	11. Central Bengal	0·09	0·57	— 0·48	0·19	2·22	— 91
	12. North Bengal	0·07	1·56	— 1·49	1·45	4·37	— 67
	13. Bengal (Hills)	0·78	2·19	— 1·41	1·80	6·58	— 73
	14. Orissa	0	0·35	— 0·35	0·64	2·11	— 70
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·01	1·37	— 99
	16. Bihar (South)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·56	— 100
	17. Do. (North)	0	0·33	— 0·33	0·02	1·05	— 98
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. North-Western Provinces (East).	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·35	— 100
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·43	— 100
	20. Do. (North)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·60	— 100
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·01	0·37	— 97
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·03	0·56	— 95
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·50	— 100
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·11	1·15	— 90
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	0	0·23	— 0·23	0·38	3·29	— 88
PUNJAB	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·10	0·71	— 87
	27. Do. (South)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·13	0·85	— 85
	28. Do. (Central)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·74	1·67	— 56
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·41	1·58	— 74
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·22	— 0·22	0·98	3·72	— 74
	31. Do. (North)	0·02	0·25	— 0·23	1·63	3·61	— 55
	32. Do. (West)	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·59	0·89	— 34
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar (Coast)	0·22	0·79	— 0·57	1·54	3·44	— 55
	34. Madras (South-Central)	0·12	0·89	— 0·77	0·33	2·82	— 89
	35. Coorg	0·14	0·53	— 0·39	0·72	2·99	— 76
	36. Mysore	0·35	0·42	— 0·07	0·74	1·41	— 48
	37. Konkan	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	0·22	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·01	0·34	— 0·33	0·36	0·90	— 60
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·06	0·16	— 63
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·01	0·38	— 95
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·04	0·45	— 91
	43. Ditto (Central)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·03	0·75	— 96
	44. Ditto (East)	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·01	1·12	— 99
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·23	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·22	0·30	— 27
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0	0·12	— 0·12	2·33	2·79	— 16
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·02	0·20	— 90
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·22	— 100
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·48	0·22	+ 118
MADRAS	52. East Coast (North)	0·39	0·14	+ 0·25	0·94	1·00	— 6
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·14	— 0·14	0	1·78	— 100
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·05	1·17	— 96
	54. Madras (Central)	0·22	0·14	+ 0·08	0·25	0·54	— 54
	55. East Coast (Central)	0·03	0·06	— 0·03	0·10	0·49	— 79
	56. Ditto (South)	0	0·22	— 0·22	0·25	0·87	— 71
	57. Madras (South)	0·08	0·65	+ 0·57	1·51	2·59	— 42

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *30th April 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 25th April.*—Moderate rain or showers fell in parts of the Circars, Deccan, Southern and West Coast districts. Preparations for next season are going on steadily. Harvest operations continue in some districts with moderate yield. Pasture is scarce, but fodder is available. The condition of cattle is generally good. Prices are stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Slight rain fell in parts of Poona, Sholapur and Satara. Wheat is blighted in one taluka of Karachi; but the standing crops are otherwise good. Cotton-picking continues in parts of the Karnatak, and harvesting of the late crops generally in seven districts. Preparations for next season are progressing in eighteen districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in five districts. Prices are normal, except in Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 27th April.*—Rain fell in Eastern and parts of Northern and Central Bengal during the week, benefitting the crops in the ground and helping the preparation of lands for the sowing of the rice and jute crops; elsewhere there was practically no rain, and agricultural operations are at a standstill. Spring rice is being harvested, but it has suffered from the absence of rain. Cattle are generally in good condition, except in some parts of Midnapore, Purnea and Patna. Scarcity of drinking water continues to be reported from places in the Burdwan and Presidency divisions. The price of rice has risen as compared with last year in many districts, principally in those of Eastern Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 29th April.*—The weather continues seasonable. Threshing and winnowing are practically completed. The extra crops are flourishing and are being irrigated where practicable. Damage by hail is reported in some parts of Almora, to the extra crops in Hardoi by hot winds and want of rain, and to mangoes in Bahraich by strong winds. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 25th April, were—Banda 94,814, Hamirpur 44,090, Jhansi 29,511, Jalaun 24,118, Allahabad 4,394, Pilibhit 2,343, Garhwal 1,771—total 2,01,041; of this number 29,750 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works and 3,807 persons received gratuitous relief under other provisions of the Famine Code. Greater prominence is now being given to village relief works in Bundelkhand, but only two districts have reported the number employed on such works, namely, Hamirpur 11,688 and Jalaun 4,037. The further extension of village works will relieve the pressure on the large works managed by the Public Works Department and save the people from exposure during the great heat. The reduction in the number of relief workers in Pilibhit is due to the more strict enforcement of the labour task. Supplies continue to be sufficient. Fodder is becoming scarce in places and deficiency of water is reported in Banda, Dudhi,

South Mirzapur and Lucknow. Prices are fairly stationary, but show a tendency to rise in some districts and fall in others.

Punjab.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Slight rain has fallen in the Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts only. The canal crops are being threshed in Hissar, and spring threshing is in progress in Umballa and Jullundur. The extra spring sowings have been completed in Jullundur and are in progress in Dera Ismail Khan. The autumn sowings have commenced in Mooltan. Sowings of cane and cotton are in progress in Gujranwalla, of cotton and indigo in Rohtak, of cotton and other crops in Lahore, and of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and cotton in Gurgaon. Sowings of cotton and sugarcane in Sialkot and harvesting of the spring crops in Amritsar are nearly completed. The spring crops are being reaped in Ferozepore, Mooltan, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan. The extra spring crops are in good condition in Amritsar, Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan. The condition and prospects of the spring crops are generally reported average in irrigated and below average in unirrigated tracts. The stock of food-grain is reported to be insufficient in Ferozepore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle are in poor condition in Hissar and Shahpur, and they are dying of starvation in Hissar. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Jullundur, Ferozepore, Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan. Prices are normal in Ferozepore and are falling in Karnal and Gujranwalla, but are high elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 29th April.*—The weather is very hot and is occasionally cloudy in the north. Preparation of land for the autumn sowings is in progress. Scarcity of fodder and water continues in some districts. Prices are almost stationary, except in Bilaspur where wheat shows a tendency to cheapen, but the price of rice is rising.

Burma.—*For week ending 25th April.*—In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy is progressing in several districts. Cultivation of early wet-weather paddy continues in Kyaukse and the Southern Shan States. The standing crops are generally in good condition, but rain is required for the dry-weather paddy crops in Yamethin. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Minbu and slightly in Thaton and Magwe, while it has fallen slightly in Bassein and Thayetmyo; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 28th April.*—The weather is cloudy. Sowing of early rice and plucking of tea continue. Planting of sugarcane has commenced. The condition of cattle is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 29th April.*—MYSORE: Rain fell nearly all over the State, except in Hassan. Prospects are favourable. The standing crop is withering in parts of Kolar and Chitaldroog, but is good elsewhere. Prices have risen in Hassan, but have fallen in the Shimoga, Mysore, Kadur and Chitaldroog districts.

COORG.—Want of rain is much felt in parts. Water and fodder for cattle are insufficient. Prices are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 29th April.*—BERAR: The weather is hot and cloudy. Ploughing of fields for the monsoon sowings continues. Fodder is getting scarce, and the water-supply is reported scanty in all districts. Prices of food-grains are above normal in Wun, but are stationary elsewhere.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall moderate. The crop on irrigated areas is drying up in a few places for want of water. Fodder is getting scarce. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 29th April.*—No rain during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in Malwa and Bhopawar, but have been completed elsewhere. The condition of agricultural stock and pasturage is bad in some districts of Gwalior and is indifferent in others, but is fairly good in all other Agencies. Prices of food-grains are rising in Baghelkhand and in five districts of Gwalior, and are above normal in Malwa and Goona; elsewhere prices are normal. Opium is in fairly good condition in Gwalior, Malwa and Goona. 2,800 people were employed on famine works on the Goona-Bina line, and 1,856 on relief works and 416 on gratuitous relief in Bundelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, except in Merwara where the harvest is poor. The crops are very poor in Jaisalmere. The unirrigated crops are suffering in Ajmere-Merwara, and have been damaged in Dholepore for want of rain. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition, but are suffering in Ulwar and parts of Jaisalmere for want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in Shahpura, Ajmere-Merwara, Ulwar, Tonk, Jaisalmere and parts of Merwar, and fodder is failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in six States, and fluctuating in two, but are steady elsewhere. In Marwar 4,436 persons are on relief works, and 228 on gratuitous relief, in Shahpura 400 are on relief works, and 25 on gratuitous relief, in Merwara 1,279 are on relief works, in Bikanir 2,125 are on relief works, and 260 on gratuitous relief, in Jaisalmere 296 are on relief works, and 42 on gratuitous relief.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 29th April.*—KASHMIR VALLEY.—The weather is fine. Autumn sowings are still in progress. The spring crops are excellent. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Heavy rain is reported from Skardu. Harvesting of the spring crops is in progress. Cattle are in fair condition. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 25th April.*—The weather is somewhat cooler than last week. Wheat and barley have been harvested. The outturn is very poor. More rain is wanted for Indian-corn.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	Imports in February.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras	...	..	...	6	...	56	...	...	...	6	..	56
Bombay	242	...	...	398,282	242,239	539,392	...	..	...	398,524	242,239	539,392
Sind	...	..	...	...	...	...	58,833	31,589	41,839	58,833	31,589	44,839
Bengal	8,171	7,863	12,303	.		...	...	...	...	8,171	7,863	12,303
N.-W. P. & O.	103,598	37,158	55,101	56,287	33,750	72,434	...	.	...	159,885	70,908	127,627
Panjab	16,079	7,794	5,788	21,156	10,132	27,717	38,415	28,069	78,063	75,650	45,005	111,568
Cent. Provs.	2,792	1,101	1,444	29,628	27,288	77,675	...	...	...	32,420	28,389	79,119
Berar	2,301	5,318	3,640	276,507	183,948	348,829	...	...	...	278,868	189,266	352,469
Assam	6,507	700	3,852	...	...	.	...	...	.	6,507	760	3,852
Raj & C. I.	7,475	2,452	1,975	154,418	105,707	138,350	...	...	...	161,803	108,159	140,325
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	25	109	482	...	.	...	25	109	482
Mysore	...	...	...	40	. .	..	...	...	...	40	...	...
Total	147,225	62,446	84,193	936,349	603,173	1,204,935	97,248	59,658	122,904	1,180,822	725,277	1,412,032
WHEAT—												
Madras	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	..	...	86	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	40,597	105,923	277,652	. .	...	...	40,597	105,023	277,652
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	158,316	83,109	140,349	158,316	83,109	140,349
Bengal	6,665	3,633	15,544	.	.	...	...	...	..	6,665	3,633	15,544
N.-W. P. & O.	100,246	164,211	152,022	16	3	...	...	...	...	100,262	164,214	152,022
Panjab	67,595	38,128	12,617	49,148	8,476	207	452,746	407,335	128,751	569,489	453,939	141,665
Cent. Provs.	5,876	6,523	7,008	150,949	23,702	65,253	...	...	...	156,825	30,225	72,261
Berar	...	64	3,826	68	43	1,503	...	...	...	68	107	5,339
Assam	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Raj & C I.	...	...	...	78,393	11,870	12,913	...	...	...	78,393	11,870	12,943
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	17	640	...	...	...	...	17	640
Mysore	...	...	..	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	180,382	212,559	191,017	319,257	150,034	358,288	611,062	490,444	269,100	1,110,701	853,037	818,405
LINSEED—												
Madras	...	...	...	22,674	19,139	13,615	...	...	...	22,674	19,139	13,615
Bombay	...	...	...	311,032	317,632	387,193	...	...	...	311,032	317,632	387,193
Sind	...	...	...	...	.	...	124	...	...	124	...	...
Bengal	133,483	71,585	81,830	.	...	...	...	...	...	133,483	71,585	81,830
N.-W. P. & O.	23,189	8,293	18,745	2,323	490	...	...	...	...	25,512	8,702	18,745
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	82	249	1	82	249
Cent. Provs.	35,814	373	6,495	81,535	38,040	33,600	...	...	...	117,349	38,413	40,095
Berar	1,513	...	...	412,058	189,347	381,655	...	...	...	413,571	189,347	381,655
Assam	647	2,448	27	. .	...	...	...	...	...	647	2,448	27
Raj. & C. I.	4,262	1,236	...	14,628	7,490	3,946	...	...	...	18,890	8,726	3,946
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	152,493	163,501	230,268	...	...	...	152,493	163,501	230,268
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	198,908	83,935	107,097	996,743	735,648	1,050,277	125	82	249	1,195,776	819,665	1,157,623
NDIGO—												
Madras	...	...	...	420	106	32	...	...	...	420	106	32
Bombay	...	...	...	17	79	908	...	...	...	17	79	908
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	534	1,125	1,200	534	1,125	1,200
Bengal	1,976	2,975	2,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,976	2,975	2,657
N.-W. P. & O.	347	1,029	34	44	...	...	...	...	...	391	1,029	34
Panjab	248	1,936	...	...	...	5	397	781	823	645	2,717	828
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	172	96	171	...	...	...	172	96	171
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,571	5,940	2,691	653	281	1,116	931	1,906	2,023	4,155	8,127	5,830

Simla, the 28th April 1896.

OF INDIA.

AND AGRICULTURE.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of February 1896, and from 1st January to 29th February 18[illegible] periods of the years 1894 and 1895.

Imports from January to February, inclusive.												
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			Total.			Articles, and whence exported.
1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
												COTTON, RAW—
...	...	...	1,726	882	66	...	...	...	1,726	882	66	Madras.
242	...	...	751,379	497,931	852,277	...	...	...	751,621	497,931	852,277	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	101,044	66,141	88,105	101,044	66,141	88,105	Sind.
13,584	13,415	15,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,584	13,415	15,715	Bengal.
212,239	58,821	136,008	173,854	86,058	195,717	...	...	2	386,093	144,879	331,727	N.-W. P. & O.
23,829	10,800	16,422	41,850	23,312	58,060	72,185	61,439	168,886	137,864	95,551	243,368	Panjab.
4,109	1,116	5,348	57,684	50,305	160,949	...	...	...	61,793	51,511	166,297	Cent. Provs.
3,559	5,318	11,535	561,752	384,937	635,081	...	...	...	565,311	390,255	646,616	Berar.
9,995	885	5,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,905	885	5,932	Assam.
9,604	2,741	4,585	254,864	195,002	248,515	...	...	...	264,468	197,743	253,100	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	398	1,610	482	...	...	...	398	1,610	482	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	Mysore.
277,161	93,096	195,545	1,843,547	1,240,127	2,151,147	173,229	127,580	256,993	2,293,937	1,460,803	2,603,685	TOTAL.
												WHEAT—
...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	74,897	181,802	375,910	...	...	...	74,897	181,802	375,910	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	349,008	246,802	397,307	349,008	246,802	397,307	Sind.
14,284	8,960	33,166	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,284	8,960	33,166	Bengal.
200,692	299,287	265,651	871	3	...	...	...	...	201,563	209,290	265,651	N.-W. P. & O.
121,997	70,902	21,744	83,343	12,884	297	851,836	933,354	249,783	1,057,176	1,017,140	271,824	Panjab.
24,686	16,238	9,182	396,569	49,966	70,728	...	...	...	421,255	66,204	79,910	Cent. Provs.
...	64	3,826	68	891	1,601	...	...	...	68	955	5,427	Berar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
...	...	...	189,484	24,767	19,713	...	...	...	189,484	24,767	19,713	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	...	17	650	...	...	...	...	17	650	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	...	...	6,258	...	...	...	...	...	6,258	Mysore.
361,659	395,451	333,569	745,318	270,330	475,157	1,200,844	1,180,156	647,090	2,307,821	1,755,937	1,455,816	TOTAL.
												LINSEED—
...	...	...	23,646	21,977	13,615	...	...	...	23,646	21,977	13,615	Madras.
...	...	...	369,371	345,102	413,296	...	...	...	369,371	345,102	413,296	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	124	...	...	Sind.
285,458	95,803	165,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	285,458	95,803	165,957	Bengal.
104,672	18,125	35,696	5,983	4,403	755	...	...	...	110,655	22,528	36,451	N.-W. P. & O.
...	...	...	...	...	...	566	82	249	566	82	249	Panjab.
64,045	1,088	8,321	137,840	56,774	41,468	...	...	...	201,885	57,862	49,789	Cent. Provs.
1,513	...	...	462,507	199,946	397,668	...	...	...	464,020	199,946	397,668	Berar.
909	3,598	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	909	3,598	27	Assam.
16,408	2,475	...	26,904	28,204	6,929	...	...	...	43,312	30,679	6,929	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	181,870	187,805	242,264	...	...	...	181,870	187,805	242,264	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	2	5	2	...	...	...	2	5	2	Mysore.
473,005	121,089	210,001	1,208,123	844,216	1,115,997	690	82	249	1,681,818	965,387	1,326,247	TOTAL.
												INDIGO—
...	...	...	680	313	128	...	...	...	680	313	128	Madras.
...	...	...	268	298	1,463	...	...	...	268	298	1,463	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	971	1,860	1,809	971	1,860	1,809	Sind.
6,549	21,596	17,062	...	4	...	...	...	...	6,549	21,600	17,062	Bengal.
3,064	5,779	2,734	74	2	...	...	...	...	3,138	5,781	2,734	N.-W. P. & O.
248	1,936	...	1	2	5	728	1,187	1,475	977	3,125	1,480	Panjab.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
...	24	...	588	284	173	...	...	...	588	308	173	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
9,861	29,335	19,799	1,611	903	1,769	1,699	3,047	3,284	13,171	33,285	24,852	TOTAL.

J. E. O'CONOR,

Director General of Statistic[illegible]

DENZIL IBB[illegible]SON,

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 20TH APRIL 1895, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 18TH APRIL 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1895	Week ending 20th April 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 20th April 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 20th April 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 18th April 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 18th April 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 18th April 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st January to 20th April 1895.	Earnings from 1st January to 18th April 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	644	1,687	11,64,121	690	1,733	10,64,000	614	1,76,62,517	1,76,90,000	27,483	...
Bengal-Nágpur	199	862	1,65,464	192	862	1,34,000	155	29,66,633	21,68,000	...	4,98,633
Indian Midland (*a*)	137	752	1,22,006	162	752	1,24,000	165	17,27,344	16,60,000	...	67,344
Bezwada extension	101	21	4,522	215	21	2,700	129	51,913	64,200	12,287	...
Bezwada-Madras (Washermenpet-Ennur section)	...	...	...	...	9	800	89	...	(*b*)9,300	9,300	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	313	1,790	5,50,139	307	1,789	4,71,000	263	86,86,269	73,69,000	...	13,17,269
Pálanpur-Deesa	51	17	1,073	63	17	1,000	59	14,547	13,000	...	1,547
South Indian	164	1,042	1,77,401	170	1,044	1,66,000	159	25,50,618	25,91,000	40,382	...
Máyavaram Mutupet	84	54	4,440	82	54	4,600	85	63,267	65,800	2,533	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	121	1,165	1,50,720	129	1,165	1,52,000	130	21,21,986	22,11,000	89,014	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	166	756	1,32,188	175	756	1,34,000	177	19,83,544	19,64,000	...	19,544
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	85	231	20,168	87	231	20,300	88	3,25,554	3,16,000	...	9,554
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	157	11,300	72	...	2,31,000	2,31,000	
TOTAL	285	8,377	24,02,332	298	8,588	22,85,700	266	3,81,54,102	3,66,52,300	..	15,01,892
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	300	2,511	7,63,166	304	2,617	6,05,000	231	1,13,68,401	97,63,000	...	16,05,401
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	293	797	2,21,852	278	797	2,06,000	258	38,04,960	31,42,000	...	6,62,960
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	298	813	1,99,947	246	813	2,21,000	272	41,34,002	38,78,000	...	2,56,002
Bengal Central (*g*)	133	125	16,007	128	125	14,400	115	2,67,963	2,54,000	...	13,963
East Coast (state)	103	397	35,439	89	488	47,800	98	5,48,104	6,99,000	1,50,896	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	203	746	1,25,259	168	886	1,22,000	138	25,92,491	27,54,000	1,61,509	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	53	28	946	34	28	800	29	19,180	13,600	...	5,580
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	60	8	564	71	8	600	75	9,471	8,600	...	871
TOTAL	266	5,425	13,63,184	251	5,762	12,17,600	211	2,27,44,66[illegible]	2,05,12,200	...	22,32,462
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	507	1,490	8,08,327	543	1,490	8,82,000	592	1,25,56,313	1,33,68,000	8,11,687	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	903	461	4,72,319	1,025	461	4,28,000	928	58,98,968	58,61,000	...	37,968
Madras	262	840	2,02,972	242	840	2,20,000	262	33,75,815	31,77,000	...	1,98,815
TOTAL	499	2,791	14,83,618	532	2,791	15,30,000	548	2,18,31,096	2,24,06,000	5,74,904	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	315	16,593	53,39,134	322	17,141	50,33,300	294	8,27,2[illegible]	7,95,70,500	..	31,59,450
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	186	161	30,545	190	161	25,800	160	4,75,274	3,94,000	...	81,274
Tarkessur	304	22	6,548	298	22	7,800	355	1,16,314	1,09,000	...	7,314
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	123	66	10,497	159	66	7,200	109	1,10,594	1,03,000	...	7,594
Bengal Dooars	102	36	3,455	96	36	3,700	103	44,445	57,100	12,655	...
Dibru Sadiya	149	78	11,181	143	78	12,800	164	1,87,640	1,94,000	6,360	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	283	51	14,085	276	51	17,000	333	1,98,345	1,98,000	...	345
TOTAL	180	414	76,311	184	414	74,300	179	11,32,612	10,55,100	...	77,512
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	8	...	...	...	73	1,300	18	...	18,500	18,500	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	114	6,400	56	...	25,600	25,600	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	203	333	70,134	211	333	66,000	198	11,08,127	10,74,000	...	34,127
The Gaekwar's Petlád	121	13	1,810	139	13	2,100	162	23,480	24,900	1,420	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	287	108	16,567	153	108	9,600	89	5,53,662	3,12,000	...	2,41,662
Kolar Gold-fields	268	10	2,419	242	10	2,100	210	37,899	41,800	3,901	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	92	362	26,153	72	362	42,600	118	4,99,001	5,55,000	55,097	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	85	93	8,808	95	93	7,400	80	1,24,822	1,07,000	...	17,822
Kolhápur	86	29	3,023	104	29	2,800	97	38,882	40,000	1,118	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	77	72	6,517	91	72	6,800	94	78,369	98,700	20,331	...
Cooch Behar	49	22	922	42	22	1,800	82	19,991	21,900	1,909	...
TOTAL	147	1,042	1,36,383	131	1,229	1,48,900	121	24,85,135	23,19,400	...	1,65,735
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	141	334	62,105	186	334	54,800	164	6,65,652	7,97,000	1,31,348	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	82	46	5,224	114	46	4,500	98	58,459	65,100	6,641	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	63	364	22,662	62	364	22,400	62	3,72,808	4,26,000	53,192	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	...	...	...	...	60	2,500	42	...	42,300	42,300	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	85	94	7,510	80	94	8,300	88	1,03,744	1,20,000	16,256	...
TOTAL	98	838	97,501	116	898	92,500	103	12,00,663	14,50,400	2,49,737	..
GRAND TOTAL	293	18,867	56,49,299	299	19,682	53,40,000	272	8,75,18,160	8,43,95,400	...	31,52,960

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Total earnings from 22nd February to 18th April 1896.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways
(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections
(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. II of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1894-95.	Week ending 20th April 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 20th April 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 20th April 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 18th April 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 18th April 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 18th April 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st to 20th April 1895.	Earnings from 1st to 18th April 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	599	1,687	11,64,121	690	1,733	10,64,000	614	32,93,382	28,28,000	...	4,65,382
Bengal-Nágpur	152	862	1,65,464	192	862	1,34,000	155	4,88,932	3,67,000	...	1,21,932
Indian Midland (*a*)	144	752	1,22,006	162	752	1,24,000	165	2,95,732	2,93,000	...	2,732
Bezwada Extension	170	21	4,523	215	21	2,700	129	11,099	9,800	...	1,299
Bezwada-Madras (Washermenpet-Ennúr section)	...	...	...	...	9	800	89	...	2,100	2,100	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	279	1,790	5,50,139	307	1,789	4,71,000	263	15,27,481	12,32,000	...	2,95,481
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	1,073	63	17	1,000	59	3,344	2,300	...	1,044
South Indian	154	1,042	1,77,491	170	1,042	1,66,000	159	5,03,618	4,29,000	...	74,618
Máyavaram-Mutupet	75	54	4,440	82	54	4,600	85	15,667	13,100	...	2,567
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	105	1,165	1,50,720	129	1,165	1,52,000	130	4,46,097	3,81,000	...	65,097
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	146	756	1,32,188	175	756	1,34,000	177	3,66,145	3,31,000	...	35,145
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	231	20,168	87	231	20,300	88	53,545	51,300	...	2,245
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	157	11,300	72	...	30,300	30,300	...
TOTAL	259	8,377	24,92,332	298	8,588	22,85,700	266	70,05,642	59,69,900	...	10,35,742
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	253	2,511	7,63,166	304	2,617	6,05,000	231	22,75,237	16,48,000	...	6,27,237
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	270	797	2,21,852	278	797	2,06,000	258	6,21,349	5,37,000	...	84,349
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	339	813	1,99,947	246	813	2,21,000	272	6,32,183	5,88,000	...	44,183
Bengal Central (*f*)	130	125	16,007	128	125	14,400	115	45,226	39,300	...	5,926
East Coast (state)	99	397	35,439	89	488	47,800	98	1,02,157	1,18,000	15,843	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	164	746	1,25,259	168	886	1,22,000	138	3,85,809	3,44,000	...	41,809
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	28	946	34	28	800	29	2,915	1,900	...	1,015
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	64	8	568	71	8	600	75	1,511	1,500	...	11
TOTAL	243	5,425	13,63,181	251	5,762	12,17,600	211	40,66,387	32,77,700	...	7,88,687
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	442	1,490	8,08,327	543	1,490	8,82,000	592	23,16,721	22,71,000	...	45,721
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	678	461	4,72,319	1,025	461	4,28,000	928	13,46,746	11,39,000	...	2,07,746
Madras	243	840	2,02,972	242	840	2,20,000	262	5,70,777	5,36,000	...	34,777
TOTAL	421	2,791	14,83,618	532	2,791	15,30,000	548	42,34,244	39,46,000	...	2,88,244
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	281	16,593	53,39,134	322	17,141	50,33,300	294	1,53,06,273	1,31,93,600	...	21,12,673
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi Umballa-Kalka	165	161	30,545	190	161	25,800	160	1,03,761	73,100	..	30,661
Tarkeswur	269	22	6,548	298	22	7,800	355	29,919	24,000	...	5,919
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	121	66	10,497	159	66	7,200	109	31,265	20,400	...	10,865
Bengal Dooars	161	36	3,455	96	36	3,700	103	7,432	8,300	868	...
Dibru Sadiya	136	78	11,181	143	78	12,800	164	33,036	36,100	3,064	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	249	51	14,085	276	51	17,000	333	41,893	48,000	6,107	...
TOTAL	164	414	76,311	184	414	74,300	179	2,47,306	2,09,900	...	37,406
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bína-Goona	...	...	...	...	73	1,300	18	...	2,900	2,900	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	114	6,400	56	...	9,700	9,700	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	187	333	70,134	211	333	66,000	198	2,11,318	1,75,000	...	36,318
The Gaekwar's Petlád	105	13	1,810	139	13	2,100	162	5,906	5,000	...	906
Rájpura-Bhatinda	271	108	16,567	153	108	9,600	89	47,334	30,800	...	16,534
Kolar Gold-fields	260	10	2,419	242	10	2,100	210	5,696	5,300	...	396
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*h*)	89	362	26,153	72	362	42,600	118	83,073	96,600	13,527	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	74	93	8,808	95	93	7,400	80	25,565	18,100	...	7,465
Kolhápur	81	29	3,023	104	29	2,800	97	9,411	7,200	...	2,211
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	72	6,517	91	72	6,800	94	26,182	19,400	...	6,782
Cooch Behar	45	22	922	42	22	1,800	82	2,631	3,400	769	...
TOTAL	136	1,042	1,36,353	131	1,229	1,48,900	121	4,17,116	3,73,400	...	43,716
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	103	334	62,105	186	334	54,800	164	1,54,692	1,49,000	...	5,692
Jetalsar-Rájkot	68	46	5,224	114	46	4,500	98	13,351	11,300	...	2,051
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	58	364	22,062	62	364	22,400	62	71,596	61,000	...	10,596
Oodeypore-Chitor (*i*)	...	...	...	...	60	2,500	42	...	7,200	7,200	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	7,510	80	94	8,300	88	18,936	23,700	4,764	...
TOTAL	78	838	97,501	116	898	92,500	101	2,58,575	2,52,200	...	6,375
GRAND TOTAL	261	18,887	56,49,299	290	19,682	53,49,000	272	1,62,29,270	1,40,29,100	...	22,00,170

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

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The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 351.

Simla, the 2nd May, 1896.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of Sir Charles Bradley Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. Arthur Charles Trevor, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The Honourable Mr. Trevor has, on the afternoon of this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 30th April 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1197 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 25th April 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 136 of 1896.—Hugh McEwing, 4th engineer, S. S. *Goorkha*, and Shore Street, Campbeltown, Argyllshire, Scotland, for improvements in locks and padlocks.

No. 137 of 1896.—Alois Wolfmüller, engineer, of Landsbergam Lech, in the empire of Germany, for improvements in and relating to motor propelled velocipedes.

No. 138 of 1896.—L. Sardari Mal, deputy superintendent, settlement department, now attached to Lahore and Multan, Public Works divisions, for a corn grinding mill fitted with an improved machinery.

No. 139 of 1896.—The Apostoloff Automatic Telephone Parent Syndicate, Limited, of 13 and 14, Abchurch Lane, in the city of London, for a system of automatic telephone exchange.

No. 140 of 1896.—John Melvill Boustead, merchant, Colombo, Ceylon, for improved apparatus for desiccating.

No. 141 of 1896.—James Balfour Thomson manager, Union Jute Mills, Sealdah, in the suburbs of Calcutta, for fixing power looms or other machinery to stone, patent stone, concrete, granolithe, brick or other floors, to be called "Thomson's machine-fixing rail."

No. 142 of 1896.—Melvin Linwood Severy, of 31, Milk Street, Boston, in the county of Suffolk and commonwealth of Massachusetts, United States of America, for improvements in platens, impression cylinders and the like for printing presses, type-writers and similar machines.

No. 143 of 1896.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, for improvements in or connected with webs, trays, flaps or carriers for carrying tea leaf or other substances in drying machines.

No. 1198 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the

office of the Secretary in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 108 of 1895.—Edward Herbert Stone, civil engineer, residing at Calcutta, British India, for an automatic release apparatus applicable to railway signals. (Filed 31st January 1896.)

No. 119 of 1895.—Edward Herbert Stone, civil engineer, residing at Calcutta, British India, for an improved point lever apparatus for working coupled points on railways. (Filed 31st January 1896.)

No. 189 of 1895.—William Martin, retired indigo planter, of Agra, now residing at Simla, for a five-roller hand cotton-gin intended for the use of cotton growers. (Filed 15th February 1896.)

No. 348 of 1895.—John William Ward, contractor, residing at the Gymkhana Hotel in Bombay, for an automatic bit. (Amended specification filed 21st April 1896.)

No. 86 of 1896.—Percy John Ogle, engineer, of 4, Bishopsgate Street, Within, in the city of London, for improvements in envelopes for enclosing letters or other articles, applicable also to letter cards, or letter paper and envelopes combined, and for securing lids on boxes. (Filed 16th April 1896.)

No. 1199 P.—THE fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention for the period shown :—

No. 274 of 1891.—Thomas Wilson Anderson, merchant, of 5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, for improvements in punkah actuating mechanism or apparatus. (From 3rd May 1896 to 2nd May 1897.)

No. 1200 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, subsection (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 272 of 1890.—Mr. E. Fahrig's invention for an improved composition applicable for electrical insulating and other purposes and the process for manufacturing the said composition. (Specification filed 25th January 1892.)

No. 203 of 1891.—Lieutenant A. C. deL. J. deLotbinière's invention for a spring stirrup to be called the de Lotbinière spring stirrup. (Specification filed 21st January 1892.)

No. 306 of 1891.—Mr. C. P. Hammond's invention for improvements in metal ties for railways. (Specification filed 23rd January 1892.)

No. 339 of 1891.—Mr. W. D. Bohm's invention for improvements in and apparatus for the separation of gold and silver from ores or materials containing them. (Specification filed 22nd January 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888, should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th April, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	75,74,137	8	8	1,98,89,447	10	2
Public Deposits at Branches	1,23,15,310	1	6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,08,01,811	8	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.				5,48,592	2	1
Sundries				29,10,581	13	3
RUPEES				10,10,00,433	2	5

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				51,41,920	0	0
Other authorized Investments				40,20,314	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,70,36,586	6	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,25,37,100	13	10
Bills discounted and purchased				3,33,27,514	1	2
Balances with other Banks				4,72,483	6	6
Bullion				2,228	12	11
Dead Stock				13,20,471	9	11
Stamps				10,878	10	3
Sundries				14,20,454	8	9
				7,52,89,952	5	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,05,14,242	4	5	2,57,10,480	12	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,51,96,238	8	5			
RUPEES				10,10,00,433	2	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, the 30th April, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 34·6.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of unclaimed sums deposited since the year 1843 with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for soldiers' children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. R a. p.
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlan, L., Farrier Sergt	4th Troop, 2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	112 9 0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrell, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Charlotte	4 2 8
„ 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austil	7 13 3
Mar. 9, 1844	Shiehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and Patrick	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd Bn. of Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19 14 9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews,—, Private	44th Foot	George	200 0 0
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, G., Private	40th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. of Arty.	John	130 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd. Bn. of Arty.	James	156 12 5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey,—, Sergt. Major	......	Harriet M. and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry,—, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12 6 9
July. 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergt. Major	......	Thomas	101 5 4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergt. Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty	Henry and James	292 15 8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77 4 11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergt.	4th Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167 15 5
„ 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7 1 7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan,—, Sergt.	......	Julia, B. and George, J.	120 13 0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	......	Hannah	152 0 9
	Glasscan, John, Corporal	......	Ellen Sarah	66 10 3
	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	......	Henry	34 9 3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	......	Martha	83 3 6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	......	Adam, T. and John	79 14 0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104 10 8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergt.	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes,—, Corporal	......	Maria	59 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergt.	......	C. William and William, H.	148 3 5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergt. Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick, and David, Edwin.	99 6 1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah, C.	9 8 4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B F.	John	7 6 1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	......	Emeline	50 0 0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget,—, Sergt. Major	......	George	09 14 4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26 3 5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergt.	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29 15 0
Aug. 15, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Pairick	23 5 6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25 14 0
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9 11 11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwardes, Michael, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36 5 9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergt.	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97 2 6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergt.	Arracan Bn.	John	49 10 3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206 1 2
„ 16, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61 10 3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergt.	......	Mary	566 3 10
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergt.	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209 14 0
Dec. 4, 28, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June , 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	85 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergt.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39 5 10
Mar. 10, 1864 } May 19, 1864 }	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35 4 11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8 0 0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary Ann and Thomas	4 0 0
Oct. 31, 1867	Hutchinson, John, Sergt.	Army Comst. Dept.	Rose	26 2 0
„ 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt.	Arty.	Henry, J.	21 1 4
Sep. 22, 1877	Murphy, William, Private	12th Foot	Ernest Reuben	40 7 3
Dec. 20, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergt.	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60 0 0

Applications for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

H. E. PASSY, *Major,*

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The undermentioned candidates have passed the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. Examination :—

(In Alphabetical Order.)

	Adhikari, Jogeschandra	Medical College.
	Baksi, Upendranath	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Basantakumar	Ditto.
	„ Harakumar	Ditto.
	„ Jagabandhu	Ditto.
	„ Sachindranath	Ditto.
	„ Surendranath	Ditto.
	„ Upendranath	Ditto.
	Barat, Abinaschandra	Ditto.
10	Basu, Atalkumar	Ditto.
	„ Atulkrishna	Ditto.
	„ Brajendranath	Ditto.
	„ Haripada	Ditto.
	„ Hiralal	Ditto.
	„ Kripasundari	Ditto.
	„ Praphullanath	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	Ditto.
	„ Satindrachandra	Ditto.
	„ Srischandra	Ditto.
20	Bhattacharyya, Manindranath	Ditto.
	„ Pareslal	Ditto.
	„ Saradaprasad	Ditto.
	„ Satyendranath	Ditto.
	Bhaumik, Basantakumar	Ditto.
	„ Hemchandra	Ditto.
	Biswas, Bamacharan	Ditto.
	Brahmachari, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Kalipada	Ditto.
	„ Lalitmohan	Ditto.
30	„ Satischandra	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Manomohan	Ditto.
	„ Nilkanta	Ditto.
	„ Nrityagopal	Ditto.
	„ Rajendranath	Ditto.
	„ Sudhirchandra	Ditto.
	„ Surendranath	Ditto.
	Dam, Anandakumar	Ditto.
	Das, Haraprasanna	Ditto.
	„ Harikrishna	Ditto.
40	„ Subodhchandra	Ditto.
	Dasgupta, Abaninath	Ditto.
	„ Satischandra	Ditto.
	Datta, Anukulchandra	Ditto.
	„ Bhabasindhu	Ditto.
	„ Jnanchandra	Ditto.
	„ Kaliprasanna	Ditto.
	„ Manindrachandra	Ditto.
	„ Nisanath	Ditto.
	„ Paresnath	Ditto.
50	De, Maniklal	Ditto.
	Deb, Taraknath	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Harendralal	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Gopendranath	Ditto.
	„ Kshirodkumari	Ditto.
	„ Mohinimohan	Ditto.
	„ Surendranath	Ditto.
	„ Susilkumar	Ditto.
	„ Tinkari	Ditto.
	Guha, Sitanath	Ditto.
60	Gupta, Anathbandhu	Ditto.
	„ Brajendranath	Ditto.
	„ Satischandra	Ditto.
	Laha, Jogindranath	Ditto.
	Maiti, Sitanath	Ditto.
	Mitra, Gopalchandra	Ditto.
	„ Nagendranath	Ditto.

	Majumdar, Jnanendramohan	Medical College.
	" Manimay	Ditto.
	Mallik, Amiyamadhab	Ditto.
70	" Jaharlal	Ditto.
	Maung Po La	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amulyakumar	Ditto.
	" Charuchandra	Ditto.
	" Debendranath, II	Ditto.
	" Niradchandra	Ditto.
	" Prabhatnath	Ditto.
	" Saratchandra	Ditto.
	Nandi, Debendranath	Ditto.
	Pain, Nabakumar	Ditto.
80	Rakshit, Banamali	Ditto.
	Ray, Amulyaratan	Ditto.
	" Jogeschandra	Ditto.
	" Lakshminarayan	Ditto.
	" Panchanan	Ditto.
	" Surendranath	Ditto.
	Raychaudhuri, Kunjalal	Ditto.
	Samanta, Jatindranath	Ditto.
	Sanyal, Jogindranath	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Hemchandra	Ditto.
90	Sen, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
	" Brajendranath	Ditto.
	" Jnanendramohan	Ditto.
	" Jogeschandra	Ditto.
	" Mathuranath	Ditto.
	Sil, Purnachandra	Ditto.
	Sinha, Asutosh	Ditto.
	S. Mohamad Afzal	Ditto.
	Southan, Kate	Ditto.
	Syam, Annadacharan	Ditto.
100	Talmizur Rahman	Ditto.
	Ukil, Nalinikanta	Ditto.
102	Xavier, Lydia G.	Ditto.

2. The undermentioned candidates have passed the First L. M. S. Examination :—

(In alphabetical order.)

	Bandyopadhyay, Haripada	Medical College.
	" Satischandra, II	Ditto.
	Basak, Sasibhushan	Ditto.
	Basu, Phakirchandra	Ditto.
	" Sibchandra	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Baradasankar	Ditto.
	" Mrigendranath	Ditto.
	Biswas, Brajendrakumar	Ditto.
	Brahmachari, Upendranath	Ditto.
10	Chakrabarti, Bipinbihari	Ditte.
	" Mahendrakumar	Ditto.
	" Tarakeswar	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Balailal	Ditto.
	" Kaminikumar	Ditto.
	" Rajendranath	Ditto.
	" Surendranath	Ditto.
	Das, Aswinikumar	Ditto.
	" Harenrakumar	Ditto.
	" Premananda	Ditto.
20	" Saratkumar	Ditto.
	" Subodhchandra	Ditto.
	Datta, Ambikacharan, I	Ditto.
	" Ambikacharan, II	Ditto.
	" Paresnath	Ditto.
	" Rajanikanta	Ditto.
	" Saratchandra	Ditto.
	" Tulsicharan	Ditto.
	De, Pramathanath	Ditto.
	" Ramdas	Ditto.
30	Gan, Satischandra	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Jogindranath	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Harinath, II	Ditto.
	Guha, Apurbakumar	Ditto.
	" Tripuracharan	Ditto.
	Gupta, Jaykrishna	Ditto.

	Hajra, Debendranath	Medical College.
	Haldar, Nagendranath	Ditto.
	Konar, Annadaprasad	Ditto.
	Kundu, Rajanikanta	Ditto.
40	Lahiri, Kamakhyaprasad	Ditto.
	" Kesabchandra	Ditto.
	Mallik, Indumadhab	Ditto.
	Mitra, Bamachararn	Ditto,
	Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	Ditto.
	" Asutosh	Ditto.
	" Kisorilal	Ditto.
	" Kumudnath	Ditto.
	" Rajkrishna	Ditto.
	" Sitalchandra	Ditto.
50	" Sripati	Ditto.
	Nag, Upendranath	Ditto.
	Pal, Jogindranath	Ditto.
	" Sisirkumar	Ditto.
	Raha, Gauriprasanna	Ditto.
	Ray, Basantakumar	Ditto.
	" Hemantakumar	Ditto.
	" Taraprasanna	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Nalinikanta	Ditto.
	" Sarasilal	Ditto.
60	Sen, Brajalal	Ditto.
	" Dhirajmohan	Ditto.
	" Jogindranath	Ditto.
63	Sinha, Nrisinhadas	Ditto.

3. The undermentioned candidates have passed the Second L. M. S. Examination :—

(*In alphabetical order.*)

	Barat, Syamlal	Medical College.
	Basu, Narendranath	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Satyasaran	Ditto.
	Datta, Haridhan	Ditto.
	Mitra, Jnanendranath	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Pramathanath	Ditto.
	" Sitanath	Ditto.
	Mustaphi, Joytishchandra	Ditto.
	Ray, Lalitmohan	Ditto.
10	Sen, Kalimohan	Ditto.
	" Satischandra	Ditto.
	Set, Nripendranath	Ditto.
	Sil, Sudamchandra	Ditto.
14	Sinha, Hiralal	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 1st May, 1896.

A. PEDLER,
Registrar.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dehra Dun, the 24th April, 1896.

No. 32.—Mr. B. R. Hughes, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, under the provisions of Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th April, 1896.

The 27th April, 1896.

No. 33.—Mr. A. Christie, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months, under the provisions of Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th May, 1896.

J. ECCLES, *M.A.*,
Officer in Charge Trigonometrical Branch Office.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 23rd April, 1896.

No. 464—370-*I V.*—It is hereby notified that Mr. H. C. Clogstoun resumed charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, from Mr. S. H. Berkeley, on the forenoon of the 9th April, 1896.

Mr. Clogstoun availed himself from the afternoon of the same date of the furlough granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 492-G., dated the 25th ultimo, making over charge of his duties to Mr. S. H. Berkeley.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Revd. M. Brown	Beawar	13th February, 1896	The Commissioner of Ajmere Merwara, on the 16th April, 1896.	The deceased was a Presbyterian Missionary and left a Will. Probate of which was granted on 9th April, 1896 to the Executors, Revd. J. Gray and Revd. Dr. Shoolbred.
Charles E Kidd	Mohanpore, Sudder Police Station, in the District of Midnapur.	9th December, 1895	The District Judge of Midnapur, on the 17th April, 1896.	The deceased was a Subordinate Medical Officer in the service of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company and no one has yet applied for the grant of Administration.
E. H. Day	Benapore. Sudder Police Station, in the District of Midnapur.	31st March, 1895	The District Judge, of Midnapur, on the 17th April, 1896.	The deceased was an Assistant Engineer in the service of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company and no one has applied for the grant of Administration.
C. K. Harcourt	Calcutta	About 3 weeks before 14th April, 1896.	The District Judge of Dinajpur, on the 14th April, 1896.	The deceased was Manager of the Ambotia Tea Estate, in the District of Darjeeling, and died intestate. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Robert S. Scorer	General Hospital, Calcutta.	15th April, 1896	The District Judge of Burdwan, on the 21st April, 1896.	The deceased was late of Burrakar and left a Will. The Administrator General of Bengal is applying for Letters of Administration with a copy of the Will annexed.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 1st May 1896.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 21st April, 1896.

No. 1502—187-G.—The privilege leave granted by this Office Notification No. 930—187-G., dated the 21st March last, to Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, Diwan of the Bhurtpore State, is extended by eight days.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 20th April, 1896.

No. 3099.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 57, dated the 3rd January, 1896, and No. 56, dated the 3rd January, 1896, Lala Gela Ram and Munshi Anwaruddin, Tahsildars of the 4th grade, are appointed to be Tahsildars of the 5th grade, in the new grading sanctioned in Foreign Department letter No. 1603-E., dated the 21st August, 1895, with effect from the 1st April, 1896, and will continue to be Tahsildars of Bori and Quetta respectively.

No. 3102.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1021 (1), dated 7th February, 1896, Munshi Ghulam Muhammad, substantive *pro tempore* Tahsildar of the 4th grade, is appointed substantive *pro tempore* Tahsildar of the 5th grade, in the new grading sanctioned in Foreign Department letter No. 1603-E., dated 21st August, 1895, with effect from the 1st April, 1896, and will continue to be Tahsildar of Musakhel.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,
First Assistant.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISRTATIONS.

Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 24th April, 1896.

No. 1187-*S*.—The Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Central India are pleased to grant five months' furlough in addition to the usual subsidiary leave to Mr. D. Joscelyne, C.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary, and Secretary to these Administrations, with effect from the 26th May, 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

D. JOSCELYNE,

Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General in the P. W. D., Rajputana and Central India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Agra, the 16th April, 1896.

No. 12.—Mr. H. A. Tregear, Superintendent, Calcutta-Bhagalpur Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, under Article 291, Section II, Chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May, 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 16th April, 1896.

No. 13.—Mr. P. A. Kirwan, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, Sultanpur Circle, Sultanpur Salt Works, Upper Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Calcutta-Bhagalpur Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. A. Tregear, Superintendent.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd April, 1896.

No. 22.—Director General of Railways' Notification No. 80, dated 27th November, 1895, placing Lieutenant W. A. S. Kincaid, R.E., Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Traffic Superintendent, East Coast Railway, during the absence of Mr. A. W. U. Pope on privilege leave, is hereby cancelled.

The 21st April, 1896.

No. 23.—Mr. C. Hitchcock, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 23rd February, 1896, and until further orders.

The 23rd April, 1896.

No. 24.—Lieutenant C. W. Wilkinson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Manager of the North Western Railway, until further orders.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Director General.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st April, 1896.

No. 13-*A*.—Captain W. F. Tilley, R.E., Attached Officer, passed the Departmental Standard examination in Hindustani prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraph 29, on the 4th April, 1896.

No. 14-*A*.—Lieutenant G. A. J. Leslie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 10th January, 1896.

The 22nd April, 1896.

No. 15-*A*.—Lieutenant R. H. West, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 10th January, 1896.

The 23rd April, 1896.

No. 16-*A*.—Lieutenant A. E. Turner, Royal Engineers, held charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Rawal Pindi Attock Special Defence Division, Military Works, from the forenoon of 18th April to 10th September, 1895, *vice* Lieutenant A. J. H. Swiney, Royal Engineers, proceeded on field service.

No. 17-*A*.—Lieutenant R. H. M. Yeates, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 11th April, 1896.

No. 18-*A*.—Lieutenant R. H. M. Yeates, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Colloquial examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraph 28, on the 11th April, 1896.

No. 20-A.—Lieutenant W. Babington, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 11th February, 1896.

No. 21-A.—Lieutenant J. F. W. Johnson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 22nd March, 1896.

No. 22-A.—Lieutenant E. C. Ogilvie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 22nd March, 1896.

The 28th April, 1896.

No. 23-A.—Lieutenant W. A. Stokes, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Colloquial examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, chapter II, paragraph 28, on the 8th April, 1896.

W. P. TOMKINS, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General of Military Works in India.

REPORT OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, dated at Nasirabad, this 27th day of April, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 7942, Private James Shannon. Age,—25 years 4 months. Height,—5 feet 5½ inches. Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, brown. Trade,—Farm Labourer. Date of Enlistment,—24th May, 1889. Place of Enlistment,—Pontefract.	Parish and County in which born,—Tadcaster, Yorkshire. Date of Desertion or Absence,—25th April, 1896. Place of Desertion or Absence,—Nasirabad. Marks,—None. Absented himself without leave, 25th April, 1896. Under 7 years' service.

T. J. SEPPINGS, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2nd Bn., K. O. Yorkshire L. I.

Report of a Deserter or absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, dated at Nasirabad, this 21st day of April, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2982, Corporal Harry Hutley. Age,—24 years 9 months. Height,—5 feet 3½ inches. Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey. Trade,—Spoon-roller. Date of Enlistment,—29th August, 1889. Place of Enlistment,—Pontefract.	Parish and County in which born,—Sheffield, Yorkshire Date of Desertion or Absence,—24th April, 1896. Place of Desertion or Absence,—Nasirabad. Marks,—Scar on outerside of left thigh. Absented himself without leave, 24th April, 1896. Under 7 years' service.

T. J. SEPPINGS, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2nd Battalion, K. O. Yorkshire, L. I.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers Regiment of Foot, dated at Dum Dum, this 18th day of April, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5184, Private John Grant. Age,—24 years 1 month. Height,—5 feet 6 inches. Colour of— Complexion, fair; Hair, brown; Eyes, brown. Date of Desertion or Absence,—15th April, 1896. Place of Desertion or Absence,—Dum Dum. Date of Enlistment,—3rd January, 1896. At what Place Enlisted,—Dum Dum. Parish and County in which born,—Burnley, Lancaster.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—At sea. Marks,—Circular scar, size of rupee, right deltoid; portraits on either arm—female right, male left arm; flowers in pot on right forearm; palm tree and snake on left forearm. Trade,—Labourer. Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals. Remarks— Under six months' service

W. L. BRERETON, *Lieut.-Col., Captain,*
Comdg. 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

SESSION 1896-97.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May, 1896. The session begins on Monday, the 1st June, 1896. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests :—

(1) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University or a similar standard of any Indian University recognised by the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.

(2) The B. A. Examination in the B. course. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the 2nd year class.)

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 40. The position in the University Examinations and the age of candidates will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department, not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships. Every applicant before admission to the College will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

J. S. SLATER,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 22nd April, 1896.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 28th April, 1896.

Arnovici, Burich.
Ash & Co.
Barr, D.
Bowyer, Sowden & Co.
B·own & Brothers, H. P.
Cox, J.
Druet, Antonie.
Exchange Bank Manager.
Gamler, E.
Graham & Co., H.
Haitman & Co. (Photographers).
Hay, E. Napier, Mrs.
Henz, W.
Landale, B. K.
McArthur, J. L.
Morley, A. R., & Co.
Smith, Dr. J. P.
Universal Import Society.
Varid & Co., J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, Mrs.
Adams, Mrs. J.
Altone, Surgn.-Capt.
Allison, Mrs. W. M.
Alston, Mrs. C.
Appel Caum, H.
Arinowicz, B.
Bailey, W.
Baker, C. A.
Barnett, Rev. T. H.
Bean, P. H.
Benny, Joseph.
Beves, P. S.
Biddulph, Lionel.
Billon, H.
Blackett, W. S.
Bompass, H.
Borthwick, Mrs.
Bovis, Mr.
Briggs, Rev. D. H.
Brooke, Miss G.
Brown, James.
Brown, Mrs. G. J.
Browne, Graham.
Browning, H. E.
Buck, Mrs.
Bulfin, Capt. E. S.
Byrne, St. Quinton, Mr. and Mrs.
Callie, R.
Calperson, Joseph.
Cameron, A. M.
Campenctt, A.
Carrier, Miss Amelia A.
Carruthers, R. J.
Carvalho, R.
Casey, Miss.
Cave, Miss E.
Cave, Miss L.
Celine, J.
Chambers, C.
Chapman, E. H.
Clement, Capt. W. S.
Coast, A.
Cohen, E. M. D.
Constable, A.
Constant, M.
Crosteh, Miss.
Cunny, J. V.
David, Isaiah.
DeGeneve, A. M.
Delwood, Mr.
DeSouza, John.
Dressner, Capt. C.
Dutton, T.
Eliot, John.
Entwisle, E.
Ezechiel, J. A.
Farquhar, W.
Fiedler, Monsieur le General.
Finckenstein, W.
Fitzgerald, Hugh.
FitzPatrick, H. Lindsay.
Fouthson, Mabel.
Francis, E.
Gallaghur, J. W.
Galloaly, Mrs.
Gallwey, Clarence.
Gast, R.
George, R. D.
Gill, J. B.
Goldner, C.
Gould, A.
Griffiths, Capt. A. P. H.
Grimbers, H. M.
Grove, F.
Guilland, Anna.
Gunn, Miss A.
Haly, J. J.
Hamilton, Mrs.
Hanbury, Miss.
Harris, H. W.
Hawkins, A. B.
Hay, John.
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Heastey, C. R.
Heath, G. F.
Hedworth, Mrs. A.
Haywood, J. G., Mrs.
Hinton, L.
Holland, Mrs. A. V.
Honeyman, R. R.
Hugot, Wilfreid.
Joakim, W. L.
Johns, W.
Johns, W. A.
Jones, Mrs.
Jordon, H. S., Mrs.
Klasmer, M.
Lane, J. N.
Lee, Miss E.
Lewis, Mrs.
Luckman, A. G., Rev.
Lyall, J.
Maccoffie, Mr.
Macfarquhar, Miss A.
Mack, F.
Maitland, Miss Ada.
Mansfield, R. W.
Mathusen, L.
McCrea, S.
McMaster, Thos.
McVicker, Mr.
Mertin, Mr. (Junior).
Miller, Geo.
Moore, Miss Alice.
Muir, J.
Norman, W.
Nussbeyn, G.
O'Brien, E. C.
Oldham, H.
Parkinson, Mrs. A.
Parnell, Max J.
Peacock, Col. H. P.
Perry, A. N.
Phillips, B.
Pietro, Sig. S.
Pinto, C. (care of L. S. Montague).
Pitman, J. D.
Pryor, F. F.
Quin, A. E.
Rae, Mrs. L.
Rankin, J. R. L.
Redlich, Albert.
Richards, Mrs. A.
Risch, Ulrich.
Klamehl, A.
Robertson, A. B.
Robertson, Mrs. J. B.
Robinson, E. S.
Roiuard, E. M.
Saunders, C. A.
Schrader, R. C.
Scott, Alex.
Scott, A. C.
Shawe, S. D.
Smith, A. Mervyn.
Smyth, R. S.
Stanley, James.
Stein, F. M.
Stewart, J. M., Mrs.
Stoddard, Mrs.
Stokes, Miss.
Talbot, A.
Tarleton, Mrs.
Tavner, G. O.
Thimble, Mrs. F.
Thomas, E., Miss.
Toshtein, K.
Townsend, R. A.
Tripe, J. T.
Turner Palhill, Mrs.
Upnill, Mrs. T.
Vansittart, C. J.
Vincent, G. W.
Webb, C.
Weiss, Madame J.
Weynton, O.
White, Miss.
Whitwell, Miss A.
Wickershaw, W. C.
Wilcox, H.
Wilcox, Mrs. Mary.
Williams, A. S.
Williams, E. J.
Williams, G.
Willison, Bert.
Wilson, J. H. J.
Wilson, R. H.
Wood, J.

Registered Letters.

Arthur, Miss R.
de Vine, C. Leslie, Dr.
DePenning, Mr.
Lowensohn Tony, Madam.
McCrea, Mr.
Montoreano, M.
Pigott, A. E.
Richard, Miss O.
Robson, Miss.
Schvartz, Julius.
Skellhorn, J. W.
Slavkin, Libe.
Stoiheff, M. V.
Wagner, Charles.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anger, Joh. Herr.
Adams, Malca.
Albert, A.
Abdulali Khan.
Atai Kumarrai.
Allen, C. A.
Ackerman, E. A., Mrs.
Burgess, H., of Broxled.
Bamanji Hormusji Lam.
Barrett, W. J.
Buksh, Maula, Dr.
Binning, B. B.
Bennett, W.
Bittles, Mrs.
Blake, Miss.
Bruse, Miss.
Bronoses, L.
Blake, S. T.
Balackett, W. S.
Barton, L., Miss.
Benton, Mr.
Bercovitch, R.
Blumenthal, L.
Benedit, S.
Curlain, Revd. Father.
Clemson, Miss.
Clementson, Mr.
Chusel, Gusta.
Crocker, G.
Campbell, Sybil, Miss.
Chandler, W., Madame.
Conroy, J. T. C., Dr.
Clift, H. W.
Cama, F. B., Messrs.
Clansey, E. F. De.
Denne, A., Capt.
Dance, G. W.
Dinkar Shridhar.
Duck, Mr.
D'Ogighi, J. E.
Elliot, J., Mrs.
Erane, Mr.
Earle, Walter, Mrs.
Faulkner, A.
Fryer, Chas. S.
Frann, H. Otto.
Fitz G., Joh. R. A.
Gast, M. Robert.
Gibbons, S.
Gibson, Miss.
Grandies, G., Mons.
Grenfill, P. St. Leger.
Ghose, K. P.
Groves, J. W., Mrs.
Hine, C. W.
Haraman, L., Mrs.
Hehir, P., Surgeon-Capt.
Hawes, F.
Henderson, H. H.
Halmon, A.
Hutchins, Mrs.
Headon, W.
Ismari Persad.
Jones, Jas.
Jennings, W. H.
Jones, H. N., Major.
Kintzig, John.
Kartar Singh, S.
Koch, H.
Kaufman, N.
Kinsbrunner, M., Mons.
Krov, Isma.
Lubbert, H. L.
Leslie, C. D.
Lidstone, C. A.
Lyons, Mr.
Lange, T. B., Major.
Murray, F. C.
Martin, T.
Murray, S. H.
Merick.
Morrell, W.
Martin, H.
Nishigawa, Mr. and Mrs.
Nevill, Charles R.
Purnis, J. E.
Platt, F. C.
Percival, L.
Philps, F. L.
Piccivilli, O.
Pedrosa, Surgn.-Lt. Col.
Rennell, E. J.
Robertson, F. J.
Ram Bux.
Rankin, J. P. L.
Rittener.
Robinson.
Ramachary, T.
Rogers, M.
Robertson, F. W.
Romard, l'Abbe, Mons.
Rowsen, F.
Robertson, W. H.
Shamafield, A.
Skorenski, V. Comte.
Sylvester, C. F.
Szalay, E.
Stanley, P.
Sandeman, E. W.
Schultz, F. A.
Stemway, Geo. A.
Startin, G. B., Mrs.
Swayne, A. H.
Scheoback, W. H.
Salkeld, Wm.
Sanders, H.
Selverstein, Isac.
Scott, H. H., Lt.
Turner, H. G.
Thornett, A. J.
Thomas, Mrs.
Tailatson, F. Laise, Capt.
Vas, Joh G.
Vaughan, R. E., Lt.
Vas, P. M.
Walmisley, J.
Warkentien, Wm.
Wendt, R.
Weallens, W., Segnora.
Wiscaefzki Boris.
Word, J.
Word, Miss.
Weickershane, W.C.
Wollner, A. C.
Walley, T. St. Geo.
West, C., Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 27th April, 1896.

Elder, Mr.
Hawrad, L. G.
Sloyd, C.
Tydd, F. Ashley.

The 2nd May, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1896.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	6th May	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	5th „	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.
*Australasian Colonies . .	2nd „	Ditto.*
Ditto ditto . .	9th „	Ditto.
Colombo	11th „	Per P. & O. Str. *Chusan.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	5th „	Per Steamer *Suisang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	8th „	Per Steamer *Nerbudda.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	5th „	Per Steamer *Malda.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	6th „	Per Steamer *Karagola.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up at 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS.

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعنی تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا ٭

سنکونا فبري فیوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایك مشت چهه پونڈ تک لینے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هی— یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه ٭

عام آدمیوں کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتي هی - یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه ٭

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دواخانوں میں بهي بکتي هی - ماسواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹهه آنه ؛ رو ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا باره آنه ٭

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or, post free,	R18-12.
½	„	R 9,	„	R9-8.
¼	„	R4-8,	„	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন .	১৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৸০
॥ আধ	৯৲	„	৯৷০
। সিকি	৪৷০৲	„	৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনী-ডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below:—

Hand-book of Cyclonic Storms in the Bay of Bengal for the use of Sailors, describing the phenomena of Cyclonic Storms and Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal, and giving a brief account of six typical Bay of Bengal Cyclonic Storms. It also gives practical hints to sailors respecting Cyclonic Storms in the Bay. Demy, 212 pages, 29 plates (shewing diurnal oscillation of barometer at different Latitudes and Longitudes, mean monthly barometric height, tracks of different Cyclonic Storms, etc., etc.) R5.

Rainfall Map of India in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch, showing the annual distribution of rainfall in India (in colours). R3.

Instructions to Observers of the India Meteorological Department, in which are described in detail the various Meteorological instruments in use at the Meteorological observatories, with full instructions how to read them, etc. Demy, 103 pages. R3.

Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. This book contains tables for reducing barometric observations taken at different heights, and for calculating humidity and vapour tension, etc., etc. R2

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea, north of the equator. R5.

Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator, showing the specific gravity, temperature and currents of the sea surface. R1-8.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Arabian Sea and the adjacent portion of the North Indian Ocean. R5.

Monthly Weather Review of India, giving a summary of the chief features of the weather in India and containing discussions on atmospheric pressure, barometric depressions, temperature of the air, winds, rainfall, etc. It also contains all available information about snowfall in the mountain districts to the north and north-west of India, and an abstract of observations taken at about 200 observatories in India. Published *monthly*. R1 per month or R12 per annum. Postage 1a. 6p. for each copy outside Calcutta.

India Daily Weather Report and Chart, containing observations recorded at 8 A.M. at 147 observatories, with a Chart showing the distribution of atmospheric pressure and rainfall all over India, and a brief summary of the chief features of the weather of the day. Issued *daily* from the Simla Meteorological Office. Monthly subscription R2, and postage annas 8.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta, and obtainable from the Society's Agents, Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C., and Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, Bookseller, Leipzig, Germany.

Complete copies of those works marked with an asterisk cannot be supplied—some of the Fasciculi being out of stock.*

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

SANSKRIT SERIES.

Advaita Brahma Siddhi, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

***Agni Purana,** (Text) Fasc. II—XIV, at annas 6 each. R4-14.

Aitareya A'ranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Aitareya Brahmana, Fasc. 1—4, at annas 6. R1-8.

Anu Bhashyam, (Text) Fasc. I—II. 12a.

Aphorisms of Sandilya, (English) Fasc. I. 6a.

Ashtasáhasriká Prajnapáramitá, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

As'vavaidyaka, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Avadana Kalpalata, (Sans. & Tibetan) Vol. I, Fasc. I—IV; Vol. II, Fasc. I—III, at R1. R7.

***Bhamati,** (Text) Fasc. II—VIII, at annas 6 each. R2-10.

Brahma Sutra, (English) Fasc. I. 12a.

Brihaddevata, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8

Brihadharma Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Brihataranyaka Upanishad, (English) Fasc. 2—3, at annas 6 each. 12a.

Chaitandya-Chandrodaya Nataka, (Text) Fasc. 2—3, at annas 6 each. 12a.

***Chaturvarga Chintamani,** (Text) Vols. II, 1—25; III. Part I, Fasc. 1—18, Part II, Fasc. 1—9, at annas 6 each. R19-8.

***Chhandogya Upanishad,** (English) Fasc. 2. 6a.

***Hindu Astronomy,** (English) Fasc. 2—3, at annas 6 each, 12a.

Kala Madhaba, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Kátantra, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 12 each. R4-8.

Katha Sarit Sagara, (English) Fasc. I—XIV, at annas 12 each. R10-8.

Kurma Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—IX, at annas 6 each. R3-6.

***Lalita-Vistara,** (Text) Fasc. III—VI, at annas 6 each R1-8.

Ditto, (English) Fasc. I—III, at annas 12 each R2-4.

Madana Párijáta, (Text) Fasc. I—XI, at annas 6 each. R4-2.

Manutiká Sangraha, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

***Markandeya Purana,** (Text) Fasc. IV—VII, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Markandeya Purana, (English) Fasc. I—III, at annas 12 each. R2-4.

***Mimamsá Darsana,** (Text) Fasc. III—XIX, at annas 6 each. R6-6.

Narada Smriti, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

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Report on the Agriculture of the District of Cuttack. By N. N. BANNERJEE, B.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S. R3 (6a.)

Report on the Agriculture and Agricultural Statistics of the Dacca District. By A. C. SEN, C.S., M.A., M.R. A.C. R1-8 (3a.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (3a.)

Village Directory of the Presidency of Bengal—

Vol.	I.	Burdwan.
Vol.	II.	Bankura.
Vol.	III.	Birbhum.
Vol.	IV.	Midnapore.
Vol.	V.	Hooghly.
Vol.	VI.	Howrah.
Vol.	VII.	24-Parganas.
Vol.	VIII.	Khulna.
Vol.	IX.	Nadia.
Vol.	X.	Jessore.
Vol.	XI.	Murshidabad.
Vol.	XII.	Dinajpur.
Vol.	XIII.	Rajshahi.
Vol.	XIV.	Rangpur.
Vol.	XV.	Bogra.
Vol.	XVI.	Pabna.
Vol.	XVII.	Darjeeling.
Vol.	XVIII.	Jalpaiguri.
Vol.	XVIII A.	Kuch Bihár.
Vol.	XIX.	Dacca.
Vol.	XX.	Faridpur.
Vol.	XXI.	Backergunge.
Vol.	XXII.	Mymensingh.
Vol.	XXIII.	Tippera.
Vol.	XXIV.	Noakhali.
Vol.	XXV.	Chittagong District and Chittagong Hill Tracts.
Vol.	XXVI.	Patna.
Vol.	XXVII.	Gaya.
Vol.	XXVIII.	Shahabad.
Vol.	XXIX	Darbhanga.
Vol.	XXX.	Muzaffarpur.
Vol.	XXXI.	Saran.
Vol.	XXXII.	Champaran.
Vol.	XXXIII.	Monghyr.
Vol.	XXXIV.	Bhágalpur.
Vol.	XXXV.	Purnea.
Vol.	XXXVI.	Malda.
Vol.	XXXVII.	Sonthal Parganas.
Vol.	XXXVIII.	Cuttack.
Vol.	XXXIX.	Balasore.
Vol.	XL.	Puri.
Vol.	XLI.	Hazáribágh.
Vol.	XLII.	Lohardaga.
Vol.	XLIII.	Manbhum.
Vol.	XLIV.	Singhbhum.
Vol.	XLV.	Tributary States of Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

R1-8 each (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1890-91, 1891-92, and 1892-93. R1-8 (2a.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (2a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4a.)

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. By J. WESTLAND, ESQ., C.S. R3 (3a.)

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October, 1876. R3 (4a.)

Winds of Northern India. R1 (2a.)

Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu. By SHAIK AKBAR ALLY. 8a. (2a.)

Further Notes on the Rangpur Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, C.S. R1 (2a.)

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmaputra. R5 (4a.)

Tables for use with Brandis' Hypsometer for measuring the height of trees, etc. 8a. (1a.)

Rules for the estimation of Alcohol in imported spirits. By C. J. H. WARDEN, M.D. R10 (6a.)

The Civil Engineering College Calendar, 1891. R2 (2a.)

Ditto ditto, 1892. Price R2 (2a.)

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By Colonel EDWARD TUITE DALTON—

Bound copies . R45 (R1-4).

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.

A Hand-book of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By RAM BRAMHA SANYAL (with photo.). R5 (6a.)

Ditto ditto (without photo.). R2 (5a.)

Report on the Tolls of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May, 1891. R1 (3a.)

The List of Books available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen, Mislaid or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 173080, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of (not ascertainable), and last endorsed to P. R. Cadell, Esq., Administrator, Sachin State, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, has been lost.

Payment of the above Note and the interest thereon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

C. N. SEDDON,

Administrator, Sachin State, Surat.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 007296, of 3½ per cent. Rupee Loan of 1879, for Rupees one thousand, originally standing in the name of Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Sirdar Natha Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

SIRDAR NATHA SINGH,

Nabha, Nabha State,

late Nazim, Bamal District, Nabha State.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 356999 and 356990, of the four per cent. Loan of 1865, for R1,500 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, Agra, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

L. H. REID, *Captain,*

Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Agra.

NOTICES

I, Lall Behary Dutt, hereby give notice that I have made over my business of merchant and commission agent, carried on in my own name, to my nephews, Brindabun Chunder Dutt and Kally Churn Dutt, together with the goodwill in and right to use the name of Lall Behary Dutt.

LALL BEHARY DUTT.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1896.

With reference to the above advertisement we give notice that we are carrying on the abovementioned business of merchants and commission agents under the name and style of Lall Behary Dutt.

BRINDABUN CHUNDER DUTT.

KALLY CHURN DUTT.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1896.

Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Ld.

Messrs. Daryana Mul Dholan Dass, Bankers, have been appointed Treasurers at the Rawal Pindi and Murree Agencies of the above Bank.

By Order,

C. BERESFORD, *Agent*,

Rawal Pindi and Murree Agencies.

Advertisement under Section 176 of Act 6 of 1882.

At a General Meeting of the Wazirpur Páribárik-Dhon-Sanchay Company, Limited, held on the 21st January, 1896, it was resolved to wind up the said Company voluntarily, and the said resolution has been confirmed in another Meeting held on the 3rd February, 1896.

NABIN CHANDRA DÁS GUPTA,

Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 18.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1896.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pencillaria spicata*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine corocana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 2	256 2	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 0	7 0	..	...	11 3	11 3	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	†	14 0	7 12	7 12	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	133 0	133 0	15 0	15 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 4	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 3	14 3
Bassein	..	...	...	..	11 14	11 13	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 0	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Tharawadi	..	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	440 0	440 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	..	9 15	11 15	9 15	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 15	9 15	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	10 13	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	..	14 9	14 9	16 8	16 8	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	..	†	..	...	11 10	10 12	14 8	14 8	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	..	..	..	14 3	10 10	...	†	8 8	†	326 0	326 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	10 15	11 6	11 13	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	11 1	21 5	21 4	9 13	10 6	87 0	87 0	16 0	16 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	220 0	220 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	11 10	37 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	25 4	25 4	7 2	7 2	222 8	222 8	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	..	...	...	...	14 14	14 6	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 12	14 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	25 0	25 0
Akyab	...	..	...	..	12 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	..	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 10
Cachar	7 8	7 9	...	...	9 0	9 6	12 4½	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4½	12 4½	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Hill tracts—																										
Khási and Jaintia Hills	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 1	5 1	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	60 0	60 0	7 2	7 2
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Manipur	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	100 0	100 0	3 4	3 4
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	10 8	10 8
Kámrúp	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	9 0	10 0
Darrang	9 0	9 0	...	...	5 0	5 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 0	8 0
gal—																										
stern hill tracts—																										
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8
astern—																										
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 12	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 10
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	10 14	10 14	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	..	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	11 8	12 4	...	...	11 8	12 0	13 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	...	...	17 0	17 8	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Maimensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
eltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	..	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	100 4	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapur	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 4	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	244 0	264 0	11 4	11 4
Howrah	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	15 4	15 4	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	..	12 4	12 4	100 0	100 0	10 10	11 7
Calcutta	11 13	11 13	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	18 13	17 12	14 3	14 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 14	14 8	16 13	16 0	13 14	13 14	85 0	85 0	11 13	11 6
Hooghly	11 8	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	15 7	15 7	22 13	22 13	7 4	7 4	15 7	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 12	...	...	21 0	15 7	128 0	128 0	10 8	11 6
Jessore	11 4	11 4	16 0	16 0	12 0	11 12	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	12 12	...	...	22 12	20 0		...	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	22 13	17 0	...	18 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Bankura	12 8	9 12	...	...	12 0	12 8	17 0	18 12	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	17 8	15 0	24 0	...	12 0	11 8	320 0	320 0	10 8	10 8
Burdwan	12 4	12 8	...	...	12 4	12 0	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	...	...	19 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	12 0
Birbhum	12 12	12 12	...	...	12 12	12 12	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 4	14 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Murshidabad	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	190 0	190 0	11 0	11 0
Santhal Parganas	10 4	9 4	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	25 0	24 0	17 0	16 8	140 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	18 12	18 12	24 0	24 0	6 12	6 6	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	16 0	13 5	...	...	27 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 12	...		12 0	12 0	15 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	..	...	...	..	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12
Rajshahi	16 8	15 12	30 0	26 4	13 3	13 8	15 12	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	19 8	17 4	..	..	23 9	22 13	243 [illegible]	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 8	13 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	11 8	11 8	120 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Northern—																										
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	15 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	80 0	80 0	10 4	10 4
Dinajpur	10 10	11 8	...	18 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	13 0	...	...	21 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	12 0	13 0		...	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	10 0
Hills—																										
Darjeeling	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	5 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	..	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	7 12	7 12	...		11 13	11 13	23 10	23 10	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	..	15 12	17 1	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	11 13	11 3	...	...	13 2	13 2	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5*	20 5*	...	...	19 1	19 11	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	12 0	13 0	..	...	12 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	8 0
Mánbhum	12 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	14 4	11 0	16 0	15 4 to 16 0	...	...	16 8	..	...	...	...	...	16 12	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 10
Lohárdaga	6 8 to 11 0	6 8 to 11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	..	...	23 0	29 0	...	.	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	20 0	16 0	11 0 and 14 0	12 0 and 14 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8
Palamau	12 15	11 4	20 4	20 4	11 4	11 4	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	...	...	15 3	13 8	18 0	18 0	20 4	14 10	...	...	7 14	9 4
Hazáribágh	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 0	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	...	...	14 0	13 4	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Kalai. † Not procurable.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakum, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—continued.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	11 0 and 15 0	11 0 and 15 0	24 0	24 0	9 8	9 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	21 0	15 0 and 20 0	24 8	24 8	18 0	17 0	128 0 to 168 0	126 0 to 168 0	10 0	10 4
Gaya	11 8	12 8	21 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	16 4	16 8	18 12	19 4	...	...	...	24 4	16 4	15 8	18 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 10
Patna	12 0 and 13 0	11 0 and 12 0	25 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	18 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	10 12	11 0
Shahabad	11 0 to 12	11 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	17 0 to 20 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	16 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	..	..	..	..	...	...	32 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	12 10	12 10	22 11	22 11	13 14	13 14	17 10	18 4	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	25 4	25 4	17 10	17 10	151 8	151 8	10 6	10 11
Darbhanga	11 0	11 8	17 5	17 0	10 0	10 8	18 0	19 11	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 5	11 0	11 0	10 6	17 8	28 0	28 7	19 11	19 1	176 0	176 0	11 8	11 8
Muzaffarpur	11 0	11 0	...	17 0	10 0	8 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	..	...	...	..	..		18 0	10 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sáran	10 8	10 8	22 0	21 0	11 8	11 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	..	...	25 0	25 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	17 0	25 0	24 8	13 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Champáran	10 8	11 8	30 0	30 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	18 0	...		...	...	30 0	30 0	...	.	16 0	17 8	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 8	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Benares	10 4½	10 2½	15 9½	15 9½	9 8	9 10	12 3	12 5	17 1	16 10½	15 7	15 5	...	...	14 10	14 10	16 4	15 2½	21 6½	20 10	12 1	11 11	130 0	130 0	9 9	9 9
Ghazipur	12 8	11 4	19 0	18 8	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	20 8	18 0	23 0	22 0	13 8	14 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8
Jaunpur	13 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	18 0	16 0	...	..	..	...		...	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	13 0	170 0	170 0	10 0	10 0
Allahabad	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	15 8	19 12	19 8	18 8	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 8
Central—																										
Bánda	11 0	11 8	14 8	14 8	7 8	7 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	16 8	17 0	13 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Fatehpur	13 0	10 8	17 8	14 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	...	15 0	...	13 4	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 12	...	...	14 4	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamírpur	11 4	11 10	15 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	11 12	12 0	14 8	15 0	14 8	14 3	..	..	...	...	19 14	18 6	17 12	17 4	15 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Jalaun	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0‖	16 0‖	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	13 0	12 4	17 8	14 8	7 12	7 12	12 8	13 0	16 8	15 8	15 0	14 12	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 8	16 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	19 8	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Jhánsi	11 7	12 4	17 0	17 8	9 0	8 8	11 0	11 8	17 8	17 6	16 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 2	18 0	18 0	16 8	16 0	100 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etáwah	12 4	12 8	15 4	17 0	5 0	5 0	12 4	13 0	15 8	16 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	15 8	16 14	17 8	16 4	18 4	17 2	16 4	100 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Farukhabad	11 4	10 8	10 8	14 4	5 4	5 4	11 8	12 0	16 8	13 8	14 4	13 0	...	...	..	...	16 12	14 4	15 4	16 12	16 8	15 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	12 4	12 0	18 12	14 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	14 12	14 4	14 4	14 2	...	..	14 0	...	18 12	16 9	19 14	15 0	15 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	13 8	12 4	23 8	16 12	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	16 8	15 4	15 8	14 12	15 8	15 8	9 8	9 8	18 8	16 12	18 8	16 8	15 8	15 8	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Meerut	13 8	13 4	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	22 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Agra	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 8	18 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	95 0	95 0	11 8	11 0
Muttra	12 4	12 8	17 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	17 0	16 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	22 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 8
Aligarh	12 10	13 0	16 8	16 8	5 4	5 4	9 0	8 0	15 0	18 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 12	16 0	16 8	17 0	15 4	16 0	150 0	110 0	11 0	11 4
Bulandshahr	14 8	13 7	17 4	16 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	14 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	15 8	14 12	15 0	14 12	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 2
Sub-montane, east—																										
Ballia	13 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
Azamgarh	11 12	8 10	17 12	14 12	7 8	7 8	13 4	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	13 6	...	20 10	13 6	13 4	177 0	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 1	12 10	16 3	16 3	9 0	9 0	14 14	15 5	16 3	16 3	10 13	10 13	18 0	18 0	17 2	18 0	16 3	13 15	19 13	19 13	13 3	13 3	144 0	144 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	13 12	13 12	18 8	18 4	9 4	9 4	14 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	19 8	19 8	10 8	20 8	16 0	13 12	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sub-montane, west—																										
Shahjahánpur	12 12	12 0	17 0	16 4	7 4	7 4	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 8	16 12	19 0	19 0	15 0	13 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	11 12	11 0	16 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	15 8	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	13 0	16 0	17 4	15 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	144 0	144 0	10 8	10 8
Pilibit	11 15	11 5	15 10	15 10	5 0	5 0	12 0	11 12	15 10	15 10	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 7	16 14	16 12	16 14	15 10	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Bareli	11 12	10 10	15 4	16 4	4 11	5 0	10 9	11 4	14 1	13 12	13 8	12 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	17 0	16 9	16 8	16 9	12 0	12 8	125 0	125 0	10 [illegible]	11 15
Moradabad	11 6	11 0	16 15	17 0	5 0	5 0	10 12	11 13	15 8	15 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 3	12 0	17 8	17 4	17 0	16 8	13 12	13 12	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Bijnor	14 0	12 10	19 2	16 5	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	18 4	16 2	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	14 0	13 7	17 9	17 10	5 8	5 8	11 0	12 10	...	...	...	13 2	...	..	...	...	18 2	17 12	...	...	12 1	12 2	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur	12 6	12 5	16 2	15 1	5 6	5 6	10 12	10 12	16 2	17 3	11 13	12 14	17 3	17 3	10 12	10 12	19 5	18 4	18 3	17 1	12 14	11 13	140 0	129 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra-Dún	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	9 14	10 8	10 6	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hills—																										
Naini Tal	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	16 4	16 4	13 12	13 14	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 4	16 4	16 4	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 4	9 4	11 8	12 8	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	12 0‖	12 8‖	...	...	11 0‡	11 0‡	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 8
Garhwál	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	6 6	.	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	18 0	..	9 0	8 0*	..	...	8 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partábgarh	14 0	11 12	22 0	16 8	9 8	10 0	13 12	13 12	...	16 4	...	14 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	16 4	...	...	13 12	12 12	150 0	153 0	11 0	10 14
Sultanpur	14 8	11 0	18 8	15 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	...	16 0	...	16 0	21 0	17 0	18 8	18 8	19 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Rae-Bareli	14 4	10 8	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	11 0
Unao	11 11½	11 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 9	15 0	17 8	17 8	14 9	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 12	14 0	19 0	18 8	6 0	6 0	13 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	14 0	21 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	19 8	19 0	22 0	18 0	125 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	12 0	12 12	16 8	15 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	15 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	16 8	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 8	12 1	18 10½	17 10½	11 9	11 8	14 6	14 8	17 0	17 0	...	13 12	...	...	13 8	14 8	18 13	17 10½	19 8	19 0	14 8	13 5	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	13 0	13 0	19 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 8	13 8	15 8	24 0	26 0	14 0	16 0	18 8	16 8	18 0	19 0	11 8	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 0
Gonda	12 8	10 14	18 0	18 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	14 4	18 8	18 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 4	22 4	21 8	20 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	11 12	10 9	21 0	19 0	10 12	10 12	15 4	15 4	19 8	19 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	15 6	15 6	22 12	23 10	20 12	20 12	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Sitapur	14 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	13 0	11 8	20 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 12	12 8	18 12	21 14	8 2	7 8	11 4	11 4	21 4	20 10	12 8	12 8	...	..	..	...	22 8	23 12	30 0	28 12	11 14	11 4	...	...	14 1	14 1
Bánswára	16 4	16 4	17 8	17 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	37 8	37 8	13 12	16 4	..	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Udaipur)	11 11½	11 11½	20 5	19 8½	8 9½	8 9½	9 6	9 6	22 10½	21 14	10 15	10 15	*Nil*	*Nil*	12 14¼	13 4½	17 3	16 6¼	25 12½	25 12¾	10 15	10 15	160 0	160 0	10 5½	10 5½
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	30 0	26 0	...	...	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	23 0	24 0	36 0	35 0	...	..	§	§	10 0	11 8
Sirohi	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	10 13	10 13	20 9	21 0	...	7 8	9 8	9 8	20 5	19 4	18 4	18 4	...	...	..	...	17 5¼	16 5¼	...	..	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 4
Ajmere	11 3	11 2	16 8	16 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	14 3	14 3	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	17 2	18 5	18 5	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	11 0	11 3	16 14	16 14	5 12	5 12	7 4	7 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	.	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	11 8	11 8	17 8	16 4	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 8	14 0	13 8	†	†	†	†	18 0	17 4	18 0	17 8	†	†	*	*	12 8	12 4
Bundi	16 8	15 4	23 0	23 0	10 0	9 0	10 8	9 8	26 4	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	26 4	25 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 10	10 4
Kotah	13 8	13 0	22 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	..	...	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	10 12	9 12½	21 10½	21 10½	7 2	6 7½	10 1	9 7½	17 1	17 1	14 10½	14 11½	...	...	13 2	13 6	18 9	17 5	20 10½	20 1½	11 0	11 0	175 0	175 0	9 3	9 3
Tonk	11 15	11 6	15 12	15 10	5 0	4 0	9 0	6 0	17 4	17 10	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 1	17 10	...	17 8	...	...	115 0	115 0	11 3	11 2
Jaipur	11 8	11 4	18 0	17 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	16 13	16 12	14 8	15 0	†	†	21 0	21 0	15-0 & 18 4	16-0 & 17 12	19 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Kerauli	13 2	13 2	17 8	16 14	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	17 8	17 8	16 4	16 4	...	...	15 0	16 4	18 2	17 8	...	...	26 4	27 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	13 2¼	12 11½	16 14	16 14	8 7	8 7	10 10	10 10	16 14	17 4	16 14½	17 2¾	...	...	14 14½	15 7¼	18 0½	17 12	...	..	23 13¾	23 11¾	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 8½
Bhartpur	13 6	12 12	18 4	17 2	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	16 8	16 8	15 0	15 5	...	...	15 8	15 8	18 2½	18 0	17 8	18 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Alwar	13 1	12 2	17 4	15 11	6 10	6 10	10 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	15 7	14 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	19 13	18 9	18 0	18 0	24 12	24 12	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	13 8½	13 12½	19 6	19 13	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	20 2	20 5	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 4	21 1	.	...	...	..	180 0	180 0	12 4	12 4
Nasirabad Cantonment	12 4	12 0	...	..	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	18 8	17 8	15 0	14 0	†	†	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Bálmer	10 2	10 2	...		5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	..	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Anadra	11 8	11 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpura	13 0	13 15	18 8	18 15	9 4	8 15	11 0	10 8	20 8	18 15	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	10 4	...	18 12	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 10	11 2
Western—																										
Jodhpur	10 5	10 0	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	8 2	15 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	16 9	16 14	...	...		...	13 2	13 2
Jaisulmer	8 0	8 0	..		6 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	..	...	11 0	11 4	...	...	..	.	160 0	160 0	21 0	21 0
Bikanir	10 12¼	11 0	14 0	...	3 0	3 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	11 0	11 1½	...	...	...	...	15 0¼	14 5¾	...	...	8 8	8 8	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	13 0	12 8	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	21 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	13 8	13 0		...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	...	...	20 0	18 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	12 4	12 4
Guna	11 8	11 4	14 8	14 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	18 12	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	18 4	22 0	19 0	..	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	12 3½	12 1½	18 1	18 1	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	16 11¾	16 7½	16 7½	16 5½	...	...	18 1	18 [illegible]	14 1¼	14 1¼	19 10½	19 14	15 15	15 15	191 4	191 4	11 11	11 11

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Husked. § Nine pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MAY 2, 1896.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1896—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice common.		Jawar or Cholum (Sorgnum vulgare).		Bajra or Cumbu (Pencillaria spicata).		Marua or Ragi (Eleusine coracana).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (Setaria italica).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalai or Sunagal (Cicer arietinum).		Maize (Zea Mays).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (Cajanus indicus).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Punjab—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	22 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozpur	15 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	16 0	15 0	23 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 4	12 8
Central—																										
Lahore	14 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	15 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 12	12 12
Gujránwála	13 0	13 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	17 0	17 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	†	†	95 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelam	14 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	*	*	14 0	15 0	*	*	*	*	20 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	*	11 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
South-eastern—																										
Gurgáon	15 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	13 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Sub-montane—																										
Ambala	16 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	14 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	‡	‡	120 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	†	‡	15 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jalandhar	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hoshiárpur	15 0	14 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	110 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	15 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	†	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	12 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	110 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Siálkot	13 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Hills—																										
Simla	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Kángra	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	*	16 0	*	13 0	17 0	17 0	*	6 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Ráwalpindi	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	*	20 0	70 0	63 0	13 12	13 12
Hazára	16 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	‡	‡	16 0	‡	†	†	‡	‡	17 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	†	†	51 0	51 0	11 8	11 8
Peshawar	13 0	13 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	82 0	80 0	34 0	38 0
Kohát	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	†	†	16 0	17 0	†	†	†	†	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	†	†	128 0	128 0	56 2	56 2
Bannu	18 0	18 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	61 0	61 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	23 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	13 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Multan	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4
Montgomery	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	†	†	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	230 0	230 0	12 0	12 0
Dera Ishmael Khan	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	4 0	4 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	125 0	125 0	32 0	36 0
Muzaffargarh	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Dera Ghazi Khan	11 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	21 4	21 4
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0 and 10 0	9 0 and 10 0	91 0	91 0	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	10 8	10 0	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	...	...	13 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	121 14	121 14	12 8	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	...	...	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	12 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	85 5	80 0	9 0	9 8
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	11 1	11 1	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 2	11 2	15 3	15 3	15 0	15 0	21 9	21 9	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	*	312 0	312 0	10 10	10 10
Ratnágiri	10 13	10 13	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 13	12 13	14 5	14 5	15 14	15 14	17 10	17 10	...	...	12 6	13 12	...	...	*	*	134 6	134 6	13 0	13 0
Alibág (Kolába)	10 2	10 2	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 9	12 9	*	*	12 12	14 9	*	*	...	..	11 14	11 14	...	...	*	*	89 10	89 10	12 12	12 12
Bombay	13 10	13 10	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 1	11 1	17 2	17 2	13 15	13 15	15 12	15 12	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	13 4	13 4	87 6	87 6	11 9	11 9
Tanna	10 15	10 15	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 0	12 0	*	*	14 6	14 6	*	*	...	...	14 3	13 5	...	...	*	*	112 0	112 0	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	17 7	16 9	..	...	12 7	12 7	13 6	13 6	28 5	30 3	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	...	...	17 9	18 8	100 0	100 0	12 2	12 2
Belgaum	17 3	16 3	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 10	12 10	24 14	24 6	20 8	22 7	28 0	28 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 11	17 10	89 2	89 2	11 9	11 14
Satara	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 14	10 14	17 4	17 4	16 10	16 10	*	*	...	...	15 12	15 1	...	...	16 9	16 9	91 3	91 3	13 5	13 5
Sholapur	14 14	14 14	...	...	7 10	8 2	11 11	12 3	28 10	28 10	23 4	23 4	*	*	...	...	13 14	18 14	...	...	*	*	85 5	85 5	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	17 12	17 12	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 14	11 14	27 0	28 13	22 14	23 13	*	*	...	...	17 14	18 12	...	...	18 4	18 11	80 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Poona	12 13	12 13	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	20 0	20 0	16 2	16 2	14 13	14 13	.	..	14 15	14 15	...	...	17 2	17 2	81 1	81 1	12 6	12 6
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	15 15	14 8	...	..	9 9	9 9	10 9	10 9	24 12	24 12	20 8	20 8	*	*	...	...	17 5	18 1	...	...	20 10	20 10	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	15 13	15 1	...	...	10 5	10 5	13 3	13 3	*	*	19 12	19 12	25 5	25 5	...	...	16 6	16 6	...	...	*	16 2	128 0	128 0	13 6	13 6
Dhulia (Khandesh)	15 12	15 12	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	25 14	25 14	20 3	20 3	*	*	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	10 3	10 10	...	...	6 15	6 15	7 14	7 14	16 10	17 9	13 14	14 5	*	*	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 4	15 4	91 1	91 1	12 0	12 0
Broach	13 0	13 0	...	..	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	19 0	18 8	14 0	14 8	*	*	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	101 0	101 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	13 0	12 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	17 8	17 8	14 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 8	17 8	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 0
Baroda Cantonment	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	*	*	91 7	91 7	11 0	11 0
Ahmadabad	11 8	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 8	17 0	14 0	14 8	18 8	19 0	..	...	15 8	16 0	...	...	18 8	19 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Godhra (Panch Mahals)	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Disa Cantonment	12 8	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	...	...	15 8	14 0	...	...	*	*	128 0	160 0	11 0	11
Kathiawar—																										
Rájkot	13 6	13 6	.	..	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	17 6	17 6	13 1	13 1	*	*	...	..	11 2	11 2	..	..	*	*	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	14 3	13 8	..	...	6 13	6 13	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 1	...	...	12 1	12 3	100 0	100 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa—Asirgarh Cant	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 8	18 0	17 8	*	*	...	...	16 0	13 0	...	...	*	*	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	13 6	11 15	..	...	8 6	8 3	9 0	9 3	16 2	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 1	17 4	...	...	12 13	12 13	200 0	230 0	9 8	9 8
Betul	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 4	10 4	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Chhindwára	13 13	13 13	..	...	7 4	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	10 5	11 1	140 0	140 0	9 2	9 2
Nágpur	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	13 12	13 12	135 0	135 0	9 8	9 8
Wardha	14 9	14 9	..	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	20 0	...	...	14 9	14 9	140 0	140 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	13 1	13 1	...	..	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Saugor	11 4	11 12	...	...	9 1	10 3	9 7	11 1	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	14 9	...	...	19 6	19 6	130 0	145 0	9 2	9 4
Damoh	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4
Jubbulpore	14 0	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 12	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	150 0	160 0	9 12	9 12
Bághelkhand (Satna)	11 12	11 12	19 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	*	*	8 0	8 0	14 8	16 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Mandla	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	14 15	14 15	...	...	8 10	8 10	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	12 7	12 7	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	13 0	13 0	..	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	16 0	13 0	..	...	11 0	11 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	10 0	...	...	12 0	11 4	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	10 8	14 13	.	.	...	...	15 1	15 1	22 14	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	12 8	...	...	14 9	15 1	320 0	320 0	...	...
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	16 11	14 7	..	...	11 3	11 3	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	12 9	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	17 8	15 9	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	10 8	...	...	15 0	13 2	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	13 8	12 0	...	..	13 0	13 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Berar—																										
Buldána	16 8	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	182 0	182 0	10 0	10 0
Básim	17 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	7 [illegible]	...	...	13 0	13 8	70 0	70 0	8 8	8 8
Akola	14 8	14 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	106 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Ellichpur	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	9 8
Amraoti	14 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	20 0	13 8	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Wun	14 0	13 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	13 3	13 3	*	*	6 3	7 2	9 4	9 13	21 7	21 7	23 0	21 7	22 3	22 3	*	*	13 3	12 3	*	*	20 1	17 12	100 0	110 0	9 4	8 12
Bolaram	11 11	14 0	*	*	7 0	7 0	9 5	9 5	21 0	21 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	14 0	13 5	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghát	12 0	9 8	*	*	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 8	22 0	22 8	21 0	22 0	*	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 4

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pencillaria spicata*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thúr, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 14	12 14
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	22 10	23 0	22 5	22 5	23 0	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 8	11 2
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 10	10 10
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 10	23 11	23 11	21 5	21 5	26 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184 11	184 11	11 5	11 5
Central—																										
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	31 14	32 6	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72 14	72 14	10-5&11-8	10-5&11-8
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	29 14	30 14	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 8	11 8
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	25 5	24 3	24 11	25 10	25 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 13	11 13
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	29 8	29 8	...	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	9-8 & 10-8	9-8 & 10-8
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	28 11	26 11	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	85 2	12 0	12 0
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	29 2	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 2	12 2
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	21 2	21 2	*	*	27 13	29 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	28 13	28 13	22 10	26 5	28 13	26 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 3	20 3	...	...	22 10	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 6	96 11	13 2	13 2
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 14	91 14	13 5	13 5
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	25 8	25 8	23 2	22 5	27 6	28 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	11 8	11 8
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	19 5	...	...	32 5	33 14	28 10	31 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	12 13	12 13
*Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 11	17 2	...	...	29 0	34 13	31 11	36 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	22 6	22 6	27 14	27 14	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137 8	128 5	11 5	11 5
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 13	13 13
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	15 3	19 6	20 5	22 0	22 0	24 13	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	10 4	10 4	37 0	37 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	29 0	25 0	25 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	11 8	11 8	10 8	11 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 8	...	...	31 0	30 8	...	...	11 0	10 8	...	...	15 0	14 8	108 0	96 0	10 8	10 0
Kolar	12 0	11 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	28 0	28 0	34 0	32 0	35 0	32 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	192 0	192 0	10 0	9 8
Tumkur	12 0	12 8	10 0	11 0	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 0	36 0	35 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	34 0	40 0	39 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	224 0	224 0	10 8	10 0
Hassan	...	...	10 0	10 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	36 0	36 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	144 0	144 0	9 0	9 0
Kadur	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	12 10	13 10	...	...	8 6	7 10	12 14	13 10	38 1	35 15	...	...	40 15	40 7	...	...	13 15	14 11	...	...	17 14	16 13	274 0	274 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldrug	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	45 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	48 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	175 0	175 0	9 8	9 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 8	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	...	...	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	11 0
Aden	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	*	*	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 19.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 2nd May, 1896.

No. 351.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of Sir Charles Bradley Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. Arthur Charles Trevor, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The Honourable Mr. Trevor has, on the afternoon of this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

The 7th May, 1896.

No. 362.—The services of the Honourable Mr. Alan Cadell, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 2nd instant.

The 8th May, 1896.

No. 365.—Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Burma from Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo.

MEDICAL.

The 6th May, 1896.

No. 360.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. J. Bourke, M.B., B.CH., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that officer.

SANITARY.

The 8th May, 1896.

No. 117.—The services of Surgeon-Major A. V. Anderson, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

PORT BLAIR.

The 7th May, 1896.

No. 367.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant E. C. MacLeod, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th May, 1896.

No. 652.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for employment as officiating Cantonment Magistrates:

Captain C. W. O'Bryen, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant C. C. Cook, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

No. 654.—Mr. L. H. Jenkins, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 29th April 1896.

The 8th May, 1896.

No. 658.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the undermentioned offices in the Madras Presidency to be Notaries Public, and to exercise their functions as such within the sub-districts to which their jurisdiction as registration officers respectively extends:

The Sub-Registrar of Ferok	Calicut District.
The Sub-Registrar of Kasbah	Calicut District.
The Sub-Registrar of Badagara	Tellicherry District.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Simla, the 4th May, 1896.

No. 1144—43-4.—Mr. T. H. Holland, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent, with effect from the 20th March 1895, during the absence of Mr. T. H. D. La Touche on furlough.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th May, 1896.

No. 748-*G.*—The following promotions are made in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the 1st April, 1896:

Ressaidar Jawahir Singh to be Resaldar, *vice* Sahibdad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment.

Jemadar Ghulam Ali Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Jawahir Singh, promoted.

Kote Dafadar Mumtaz Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulam Ali Khan, promoted.

No. 751-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. Stubmann as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. F. Müller.

The 6th May, 1896.

No. 758-*G.*—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Duke, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the Malwa Bhil Corps and of the Bhopawar Political Agency, held charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Bhopawar, in addition to his own duties, from the 17th March to the 20th April, 1896, both days inclusive.

No. 763-*G.*—Surgeon-Captain B. G. Seton, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), officiating Medical Officer of the 18th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Captain T. W. Shaw, M.B., or until further orders.

The 8th May, 1896.

No. 1503-*I.*—Under section 433, sub-section (4) of the Code of Civil Procedure, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2181-I., dated the 2nd July, 1890, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the Government of Bombay and any of the Secretaries to that Government to exercise with respect to the Chiefs below specified by their titular names the functions assigned by sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of the said section to the Governor-General in Council and a Secretary to the Government of India respectively:

Kathiawar Agency.

His Highness the Nawab of Junagarh.

His Highness the Jam of Nawanagar.

His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Bhavnagar.

His Highness the Rana of Porbandar.

His Highness the Raj Sahib of Dhrangadra.

His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Morvi.

His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Gondal.

The Raj Sahib of Wankaner.

The Thakur Sahib of Palitana.

The Thakur Sahib of Dhrol.

The Thakur Sahib of Limbdi.

The Thakur Sahib of Rajkot.

The Thakur Sahib of Wadhwan.

The Thakur of Lakhtar.

The Thakur Sahib of Saila.

The Thakur of Chuda.

The Thakur of Wala.

The Chief of Jasdan.

The Chief of Manavada.

Azam Vala Lakshman Meram of Jetpur.

Azam Vala Suraj Ganga of Jetpur.

The Thakur of Lathi.

The Thakur of Muli.

The Thakur of Bajana.

The Thakur of Virpur.

The Thakur of Malia.

The Thakur of Kotda Sangani.

Azam Vala Naja Kala, shareholder of Jetpur-Bilkha.

The Talukdar of Patdi.

The Talukdar of Gidad.

The Talukdar of Vanod.

Azam Vala Golad Punja, shareholder of Jetpur.

Azam Vala Bawa Jivna, shareholder of Jetpur.

Azam Vala Ala Bhima, shareholder of Jetpur-Bilkha.

Azam Vala Ala Desa, shareholder of Jetpur-Bilkha.

Desai Keshavlal Pranjivan, shareholder of Vasawad.

The Talukdar of Mengni.

The Talukdar of Kotharia.

The Talukdar of Gavridad.

The Talukdar of Pal.

The Talukdar of Gadhka.

The Talukdar of Jalia Devani.

Khan Shri Rustam Khanji, shareholder of Bantva.

Azam Vala Harsur Lakshman, shareholder of Bagasra.

Jhala Chandrasinghji Bapubha, shareholder of Bhoika.

The Talukdar of Rai Sankli.

The Talukdar of Rajpur.

The Talukdar of Vadod.

Khachar Dada Jaita, shareholder of Chotila.

Khachar Jasa Ala, shareholder of Chotila.

The Talukdar of Sanosra.

Khachar Mesur Visaman, shareholder of Anandpur.

Khachar Jethsur Mansur, shareholder of Anandpur.

Malik Jankhan Zorawar Khan, shareholder of Dasada.

Khachar Harsur Naja, shareholder of Paliyad.

Vala Rukhad Gorkha, shareholder of Jetpur.

Valas Anand Valera and Giga Rana, shareholders of Jetpur.

Vala Dana Hamir, shareholder of Jetpur.

Vala Kala Bhan, shareholder of Jetpur.

Vala Loma Moka, shareholder of Jetpur.

Vala Bhima Valera, shareholder of Jetpur.

Vala Nag Hamir, shareholder of Jetpur.

Azam Jasvantrai Dulerai, Talukdar of Vichhavad.

Azam Narsinghprasad Hariprasad, Talukdar of Vichhavad.

Azam Bapubhai Jadavrai, Talukdar of Kuba.

Vala Vajsur Valera, shareholder of Bagasra.

Azam Kotila Bhan Bhim, shareholder of Dedan.

Jadeja Asaji Bhimji, Talukdar of Rajpara.

Jadeja Pratapsinghji Madhavsinghji, Talukdar of Bhadva.

Jadeja Bhupatsinghji Amarsinghji, Talukdar of Shapur.

Vala Loma Matra, Talukdar of Kotda Pitha.

Vala Deva Rukhad, Talukdar of Kotda Pitha.

Vala Bhoj Dosa, Talukdar of Kotda Pitha.

Vala Amra Ravat, Talukdar of Kotda Pitha.

Vala Harsur Suraj, Talukdar of Kotda Pitha.

Khachar Champraj Mansur, Talukdar of Bhadli.

Khachar Bhan Matra, Talukdar of Kariana.

Khachar Rama Devait, Talukdar of Itria.

Khachar Rukhad Jasa, Talukdar of Vankia (Khambala).

Vala Hipa Nathu, shareholder of Jetpur.

Jadeja Harisingh Abhesingh, shareholder of Lodhika.

Jadeja Ratansingh, Pathubhai, shareholder of Lodhika.

Jadeja Raisinghji Jijibhai, Talukdar of Khirasra.

Jadeja Verabhai Bhupatsinghji, Talukdar of Vadali.

Khachar Devait Luna, Talukdar of Kariana (Sitapur).

Khachar Mulu Bhoj, Talukdar of Kariana (Taivadar).

Kolhapur Agency.

His Highness the Raja of Kolhapur.

The Chief of Vishalgad.

The Chief of Bavda.

The Chief of Kagal (Senior).

The Ghorpade of Kapshi.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji.

The Sena Khaskhel of Torgal.

The Sarlashkar Bahadur of Kolhapur.

The Chief of Kagal (Junior).

The Himmat Bahadur of Kolhapur.

Southern Mahratta Country Agency.

The Chief of Sangli.

The Chief of Miraj (Senior).

The Chief of Miraj (Junior).

The Chief of Kurundwad (Senior).

The Chief of Kurundwad (Junior) (1).

The Chief of Kurundwad (Junior) (2).

The Chief of Jamkhandi.

The Chief of Mudhol.

The Chief of Ramdurg.
The Jagirdar of Jath.
Ranibai Sahib Daphle, Deshmukh and Jagirdar of Daphlapur.

Rewa Kantha Agency.

His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla.
The Raja of Chhota Udepur.
The Raja of Bariya.
The Raja of Lunavada.
The Raja of Sunth.
The Babi of Balasinor.
The Thakur of Kadana.
The Thakur of Sanjeli.
The Thakur of Bhadarwa.
The Thakur of Umetha.
The Rana of Mandwa.
The Thakur of Shanor.
The Thakur of Naswadi.
The Thakur of Vajiria.
The Thakur of Uchad.
The Thakur of Virpur.
The Thakur of Sihora.
The Thakur of Chhaliar.
The Thakur of Gad.
The Thakur of Agar.

Kutch Agency.

His Highness the Rao of Kutch.
Jadeja Virsalji of Roha.
Jadeja Khanji Naronji of Chitrod.
Waghela Meghrajji Lakhaji of Palanswa.
Jadeja Modhji Devaji of Vandhia.
Jadeja Rawaji Lakhaji of Adesar.
Jadeja Hamirji Sahibji of Vinjhan.
Rana Sardarsinghji Meramanji of Gedi.
Jadeja Chandaji Prathirajji of Nagrecha.
Jadeja Harbhamji Hardhoji of Vijpasar.
Jadeja Tejmalji Hamatsinghji of Kumbhardi.
Jadeja Dewaji Sumraji of Bada.
Jadeja Rajmalji Ajaji of Kera.
Jadeja Dansinghji Mathaji of Bambhadai.
Jadeja Khanji Dewaji of Jadodar.

Mahi Kantha Agency.

His Highness the Maharaja of Idar.
The Rao of Pol.
The Maharana of Danta.
The Rawal of Malpur.
The Thakur of Mohanpur.
The Rawal of Mansa.
The Thakur of Katosan.
The Thakur of Ilol.
The Thakur of Varsoda.
The Thakur of Pethapur.
The Thakur of Ranasan.
The Miyan of Punadra.
The Miyan of Khadal.
The Thakur of Ghodasar.
The Thakur of Amaliyara.
The Thakur of Valasna.
The Miyan of Dhaba.
The Thakur of Vasna.
The Thakur of Sudasna.
The Thakur of Rupal.
The Thakur of Dadhalia.
The Thakur of Vadagam.
The Thakur of Magodi.
The Thakur of Sathamba.
The Miyan of Ramas.
The Thakur of Bolandra.
The Thakur of Derol.
The Thakur of Khedawada.
The Thakur of Kadoli.
The Thakur of Vakhtapur.
The Thakur of Prempur.
The Thakur of Dedhrota.
The Thakur of Tajpuri.
The Thakur of Hapa.
The Thakur of Satlasna.
The Thakur of Bhalusna.
The Thakur of Likhi.
The Thakur of Hadol.
Thakur Malamsinghji, chief shareholder of Maguna.
Thakur Jethaji, shareholder of Tejpura.
Thakur Tejaji, shareholder of Tejpura.
The Thakur of Virsoda.
The Thakur of Palaj.
The Thakur of Deloli.
The Thakur of Kasalpura.
The Thakur of Mehmadpura.
The Thakur of Ijpura.
The Thakur of Rampura.
The Thakur of Ranipura.
The Thakur of Gabat.
The Thakur of Timba.
The Thakur of Umri.
The Jagirdar of Mota Kotharna.

Palanpur Superintendency.

His Highness the Diwan of Palanpur.
His Highness the Nawab Babi of Radhanpur.
The Thakur of Tharad.
The Thakur of Bhorol.
The Rana of Wao.
The Thakurs of Deodar.
The Talukdars of Tharad.
The Thakur of Warahi.

Savantvadi Superintendency.

The Sir Desai of Savantvadi.

Surat Agency.

The Raja of Dharampur.
The Raja of Bansda.
The Nawab of Sachin.

Khandesh Agency.

The Chief of Gadhi.

The Chief of Derbhavti.

The Chief of Amala.

The Chief of Vasurna.

The Chief of Pimpri.

The Chief of Kirli.

The Chief of Shivbara.

The Chief of Palasvihir.

The Chief of Vadhyavan.

The Chief of Jhari Gharkhadi.

The Chief of Bilbari.

The Chief of Pimpladevi.

The Chief of Avchar.

The Chief of Chinchligudod.

The Chief of Kekat Kadupada.

The Chief of Kathi.

The Chief of Raysinghpur.

The Chief of Chikhli.

The Chief of Singhpur.

The Chief of Navalpur.

The Chief of Nal.

Satara Agency.

The Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh.

The Deshmukh and Jagirdar of Phaltan.

Thana Agency.

The Raja of Jauhar.

Kolaba Agency.

The Nawab of Janjira.

Dharwar Agency.

The Nawab of Savanur.

Kaira Agency.

His Highness the Nawab of Cambay.

Sholapur Agency.

The Raja of Akalkot.

Poona Agency.

The Pant Sachiv of Bhor.

Shikarpur Agency.

His Highness the Mir of Khairpur.

Nasik Agency.

The Deshmukh of Surgana.

No. 1505-*I*.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has full jurisdiction within the lands which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Rutlam-Ujjain Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for all other purposes), and which lie within the States noted on the margin :

Gwalior.
Sailana.
Rutlam.

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3573-I., dated the 29th October 1895, namely :

In the schedule, *after* the entries relating to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, the following entry shall be added :

Rutlam-Ujjain-Railway ... { Gwalior. Sailana. Rutlam.

No. 1509-*I*.—Whereas His Highness the Mir of Khairpur has ceded to the British Government the civil and criminal jurisdiction exercised by him within the lands which lie within his State and which are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the Kotri-Rohri Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes), and whereas the Governor-General in Council now possesses full jurisdiction within those lands :

In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the aforesaid lands :

(1) All laws in force in the Shikarpur District of the Province of Sind and Presidency of Bombay shall be deemed to be in force in the said lands.

(2) The Governor of Bombay in Council and all officers of Government subordinate to the Government of Bombay exercising executive authority (other than the administration of the police) in the Shikarpur District, shall have within the said lands the same executive powers as they may respectively exercise within the British territory subject to their administration.

(3) All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Shikarpur District shall exercise the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

(4) The administration of the police within the said lands shall be vested in the Assistant Inspector-General of the Railway Police, Punjab, who shall exercise within such lands the same police powers as he may for the time being exercise on the portion of the North-Western Railway which lies in the Shikarpur District, in subordination to the authorities to whom he may be, for the time being, subordinate when exercising those powers on that portion of that railway.

(5) The said lands shall be deemed to be included for the purpose of clauses 2 and 3 of this Notification within such taluka or other sub-division of the Shikarpur District as the Governor of Bombay in Council shall from time to time direct by Notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

SAVINGS BANKS.

No. 1968-A.

Simla, the 4th May, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2270-A., dated the 18th May 1895, prescribing revised rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following alteration in the rules:

For rule 42, clause (*a*), the following shall be substituted:

" (*a*) Government servants, servants of local authorities and of Courts of Wards who are required by their employers to deposit security, and contractors who are required by Government or local authorities to deposit security, may be allowed separate accounts for the security deposits only."

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with reference to his letter No. 1060, dated the 11th March 1896; to the Director General of the Post Office of India; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to the Comptroller, Post Office.

Ordered also, that copy of the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 6th May, 1896.

No. 1993-*F. O*:—Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor, Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Burma, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year, with effect from 4th April 1896.

No. 1997-*F. O.*—The following promotions are made in the Account Department:

With effect from 4th February 1896, in consequence of the retirement of Mr. T. W. Rawlins,—

Mr. O. T. Barrow to be Accountant General, Class I;

Mr. R. E. Hamilton to be Accountant General, Class II; and

Mr. F. C. Harrison to be Accountant General, Class III, substantive *pro tempore*.

Mr. W. L. Harvey to be substantive *pro tempore* in Class I;

Mr. W. H. Michael to be substantive *pro tempore* in Class II; and

Mr. J. P. Bedford to be substantive *pro tempore* in Class III of the Enrolled List.

The following promotions of officers of the Account Department during the month of March 1896 are notified:

With effect from 7th March 1896,—

Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac to officiate in Class I;

Mr. H. S. Groves to officiate in Class II;

Mr. H. Oung to officiate in Class III;

Mr. M. A. Hydari to officiate in Class IV;

Mr. U. L. Majumdar to officiate in Class V; and

Mr. J. S. Milne to officiate in Class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 13th March 1896,—

Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty to officiate in Class III of Accountants General.

With effect from 17th March 1896,—
Mr. J. P. Bedford to officiate in Class II;
Mr. A. H. Anthony to officiate in Class III;
Mr. K. L. Datta to officiate in Class IV; and
Mr. J. C. Mitra to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 18th March 1896,—
Mr. W. H. Dobbie to officiate in Class I;
Mr. F. J. Atkinson to officiate in Class II;
Mr. G. D. Pudumjee to officiate in Class III;
Mr. A. Newmarch to officiate in Class IV; and
Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the same date, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. W. J. F. Williamson,—
Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 24th March 1896, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. H. Oung,—
Mr. W. D. F. Cowley to officiate in Class III of the Enrolled List.

The following promotions are made, with effect from 1st April 1896:
Mr. R. E. Hamilton to officiate in Class I, and
Mr. R. A. Gamble to officiate in Class II of Accountants General.

The 7th May, 1896.

No. 2018-*Ex.*—Mr. W. F. Cockell, 3rd Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 10th May 1896.

Mr. R. H. Kelly, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to act as 3rd Assistant Director General, during Mr. Cockell's absence on leave, or until further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Non-Judicial, &c.

Exemptions, &c.

The 8th May, 1896.

No. 2037-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act on instruments executed after the date of this Notification for the purpose of securing the due payment of rents of fisheries leased under section 4, clause (*b*), of the [Lower] Burma Fisheries Act (VII of 1875) or under section 32, sub-section (3), of the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation (III of 1889).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th May, 1896.

MEDALS.

No. 509.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in announcing to the Army that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to approve of a new medal being struck to commemorate military operations in, or on the frontier of, India. The medal will be designated "The India Medal, 1895," and will have a distinctive ribbon.

CHITRAL.

No. 510.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in announcing to the Army that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the "India Medal, 1895," with two clasps, inscribed, respectively, "Defence of Chitral, 1895," and "Relief of Chitral, 1895," to all the troops and followers who were employed in the late operations connected with the defence and relief of Chitral.

2. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for the submission of medal rolls in accordance with the instructions given in War Office Army Order No. 72 of 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 511.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

Captain H. S. McC. Stanuel, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be a station staff officer, 1st

class, in the Punjab Command, *vice* Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. H. Monro, appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment. Dated 14th March 1896.

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 512.—Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., commanding the Bombay district, to officiate in command of a district of the first class, *vice* Major-General W. Galbraith, C.B., on leave. Dated 13th April 1896.

No. 513.—Colonel A. G. Creagh, Royal Artillery, station commander, 2nd class, Saugor, to officiate in command of a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., appointed to the officiating command of a district of the first class. Dated 7th April 1896.

No. 514.—Colonel A. H. Turner, Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, Fyzabad, to officiate in command of a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General B. Blood, K.C.B., on leave. Dated 17th April 1896.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 1 Field Battery.

No. 515.—Captain T. B. Wood, Royal Artillery, No. 11 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery, to be officiating commandant, *vice* Captain A. G. Johnson, Royal Artillery, on leave. Dated 28th April 1896.

2nd Infantry.

No. 516.—Captain G. W. Priestley, wing officer and officiating wing commander, to be wing commander, *vice* Captain W. H. Lewin, appointed second-in-command, with effect from the 1st May 1896.

3rd Infantry.

No. 517.—Captain A. C. F. Bourchier, wing officer, 2nd Infantry, and officiating wing commander, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be wing commander, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 1st May 1895.

6th Infantry.

No. 518.—Captain G. M. Audain, wing officer and officiating wing commander, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be wing commander, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 1st May 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 519.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

Charles Fairlie Dobbs, Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—11th October 1894.

William St. George Chamier, Leinster Regiment, wing officer, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—11th October 1894.

Robert Joseph Tucker Stewart, Northumberland Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—27th October 1894.

Second-Lieutenant Aubrey St. John Cooke, Royal Sussex Regiment, officiating wing officer, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, —24th September 1894.

Second-Lieutenant Cooke will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from 24th September 1894, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 520.—Lieutenant Alured De Laune Faunce, Northamptonshire Regiment, wing officer, 12th Regiment (2nd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 9th October 1894, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 521.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

Henry Edward ap Rhys Pryce, officiating wing officer, 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—2nd April 1896.

Bertram Graham Balfour Kidd, officiating wing officer, 23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—27th March 1896.

Charles Alexander Campbell Godwin, officiating wing officer, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—28th March 1896.

Robert Charles Goodfellow, officiating wing officer, 10th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry,— 2nd April 1896.

Malcolm Henry Burdett Geddes, officiating wing officer, 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—3rd April 1896.

Valentine Kingston Birch, officiating wing officer, 9th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—29th March 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 522.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 10th April 1896, page 2203.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 10th April, 1896.

* * * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major Charles Hogge is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army. Dated 24th January 1896.

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"London Gazette," dated the 14th April 1896, page 2254.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 14th April, 1896.

* * * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain Ernest Hunter Rodwell is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental second-in-command, Indian Army. Dated 15th January 1896.

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PROMOTIONS.

No. 523.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

6th May 1896.

Nicholas Edmund Robin.

Charles Augustus Edwards.

William Charles Marmaduke Woodcock.

Alexander Henry Eustace.

Herbert Flamstead Walters.

Francis Willie Evatt.

Frederick Graeme Batten.

Clarence Thomas Willoughby Forth.

Francis Peirson Webber.

Ernest Robert Rainier Swiney.

Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

30th November 1895.

Charles Augustus Vivian.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 524.—Store-Sergeant Christopher B. Hardaker to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 5th April 1896, *vice* Alfred Arthur Robertson, deceased.

Madras Command.

No. 525.—Sub-Conductor Alexander Walker to be Conductor, with effect from the 1st April 1896, *vice* Edwin Bonner, retired.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

No. 526.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant Francis Green to be senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First class Assistant Surgeon Mark Arthur Hardy to be senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Third class Assistant Surgeon Francis Xavier D'Santos to be second class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 16th November 1895, *vice* senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Captain E. Trutwein, retired.

No. 527.—Second class Assistant Surgeon George Robert Gaudoin to be first class Assistant Surgeon;

Third class Assistant Surgeon Daniel Randolph Gonsalvez to be second class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 21st December 1895, *vice* first class Assistant Surgeon G. B. Fonseca, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 528.—*16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry* -

Subadar Hira Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Miyan Sita Ram Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Raghubar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Jagat Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1896.

No. 529.—*21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Bela Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Ram Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 25th November 1895.

RETIREMENTS

No. 530.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Mercer Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st May 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 531.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Punjab Army and Punjab Frontier Force are granted meritorious service medals with annuities, with arrears of annuities from the dates specified, and long service and good conduct medals with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1897, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 343, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 1250, Dafadar Rajab Ali, 11th (The Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, *vice* Kot-Dafadar Naurang Singh, pensioned, from 1st October 1895.

No. 108, Kot-Dafadar Nihál Singh, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, *vice* Dafadar Karam Khan, pensioned, from 1st November 1895.

No. 1305, Dafadar Nand Ram, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, *vice* Kot-Dafadar Harditt Singh, pensioned, from 12th July 1895.

No. 921, Kot-Dafadar Atar Singh, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Kot-Dafadar Jalaludin Khan, deceased, 10th May 1895.

No. 15, Kot-Dafadar Painda Khan, 3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, *vice* Kot-Dafadar Partáb Singh, pensioned, from 1st May 1895.

No. 2183, Havildar Dewa Singh, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own, Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Utam Singh, pensioned, from 15th August 1895.

No. 40, Havildar Gopála, 37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Makhan Misr, pensioned, from 1st June 1895.

No. 2301, Havildar Gyán Singh, 4th Regiment of Sikh Infantry, *vice* Havildar Bishn Dass, deceased, from 1st February 1895.

No. 3811, Havildar Híra Singh, 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry, *vice* Havildar Ahmad Dín, pensioned, from 16th February 1895

No. 1178, Havildar Devi Singh (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry, *vice* Havildar Musaddi, pensioned, from 1st March 1896.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 1157, Sowar Pír Muhammad Khan, 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 1010, Sowar Dewa Singh, 10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers.

No. 1439, Lance-Dafadar Rahím Ali Khan, 11th (The Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 1572, Sowar Jhanda Singh, 11th (The Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 1119, Sowar Atar Singh, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1123, Sowar Sher Ali Khan, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

No. 201, Lance-Dafadar Arjan Das, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 210, Sowar Madad Khan, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 274, Sowar Walan Khan, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 391, Sowar Imám Bakhsh Khan, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers

No. 52, Sowar Maluk Singh 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

No. 161, Sowar Gopál Singh, 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

No. 64, Lance-Dafadar Zamán Shah, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

No. 916, Lance-Dafadar Fateh Sher Khan, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 858, Sowar Súltán Khan, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 1206, Lance-Dafadar Hazir Muhammad, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No 1174, Sowar Tota Ram, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 1630, Sowar Mazhar Ali, 1st (The Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1660, Lance-Dafadar Khan Muhammad, 1st (The Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1884, Sowar Nazir Singh, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1902, Sowar Karam Iláhi, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 104, Lance-Dafadar Gúrdit Singh, 3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No 112, Lance-Dafadar Búta Singh, 3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No 1718, Sowar Dasaunda Singh, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1739, Sowar Dasaunda Singh, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 346, Lance-Naick Khiwan Singh, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 332, Sepoy Pohu Singh, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1335, Drummer Sher Singh, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1561, Sepoy Atar Singh, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No 2116, Naick Kishan Singh, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2 19, Naick Budha Singh, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2514, Sepoy Gosaon, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own, Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1571, Naick Sáwan Singh, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No 1525, Sepoy Mír Ali, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2143½, Sepoy Mír Ali, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1893, Naick Bur Singh, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1972, Sepoy Kala Singh, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1898, Sepoy Ditta, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1791, Sepoy Jágat Singh, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1846, Naick Fateh Lál, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1609, Sepoy More Singh, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1583, Sepoy Isar Singh, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1640, Naick Badháwa Singh, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1724, Sepoy Shâhu, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 703, Naick Wali-dád Khan, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2704, Naick Prem Singh, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1420, Sepoy Khushál Singh, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 88, Naick Kála Khan, 33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 87, Sepoy Fazl Khan, 33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 109, Naick Sohan Singh, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 100, Sepoy Jíwan Singh, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 252, Naick Kehar Singh, 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1500, Naick Sarja Singh, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2412, Sepoy Sáwan Singh, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2709, Rifleman Dalsing Thápa, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 2626, Rifleman Kulbír Thápa, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 1990, Rifleman Jokhu Gurung, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 2025, Lance-Naick Sher Zamán (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry.

No. 3038, Sepoy Búdh Singh (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry.

No. 3276, Lance-Naick Búta Singh, 1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 3287, Lance-Naick Jai Singh, 1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 2985, Sepoy Wali-dád, 2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 2993, Band-Naick Imám Ali, 2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 1141, Naick Bisákhi, 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 591, Naick Pala Singh, 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 3750, Sepoy Fateh-Dín, 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 188, Sepoy Míran Bakhsh, 4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 150, Sepoy Wazír, 5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 917, Lance-Naick Naráyan Singh, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 65, Havildar Imám Dín, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 83, Dafadar Bhagat Singh, 3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 663, Naick Thamman Singh, 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 532.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

The Christian names of Second-Lieutenant Clark are "Harry Richardson," and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 1305 of 1895.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 533.—*Cawnpore Light Horse—*

Lieutenant Arthur Stanley Betts Chapman to be Captain, *vice* Maxwell, promoted.

No. 534.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—*

Captain Charles William Thomas to be Major, to complete the establishment.

No. 535.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Second-Lieutenant Robert Alexander Scott to be Captain, *vice* Coutts, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 536.—*Surma Valley Light Horse—*

Captain R. Steward resigns his commission, with effect from the 20th January 1896.

No. 537.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Major Thomas James Ryves, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 4th May 1896, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

No. 538.—*Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Lieutenant P. J. Agelasto resigns his commission.

No. 539.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Captain G. H. List resigns his commission, with effect from the 4th April 1896.

No. 540.—*Southern Mahratta Railway Rifle Corps—*

Second-Lieutenant E. W. Hallum resigns his commission.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th May, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 2nd and the 8th May 1896:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).	Second-Lieutenant C. G. Monsell.	29th April 1896 .	Peshawar.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 2nd and the 8th May 1896.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Brooke Owen William Norfor.	Surgeon-Captain.	Army Medical Staff.	26th August 1895.	No will found.	280 7 0	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd May, 1896.

No. 219.—Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyer, M.A., Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, *temporary rank* (old classification), attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch in that rank, with effect from the 10th April 1896.

No. 220.—Mr. J. R. Muirhead, Chief Traffic Inspector, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

The 4th May, 1896.

No. 221.—Mr. V. C. French, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 1st Grade, is temporarily transferred to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, in Class II, Grade 3 (sub. *pro tem.*), of that establishment, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the East Coast Railway, until further orders.

No. 222.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 250, dated the 28th June 1895, Captain V. Murray, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is transferred to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, in Class II, Grade 4, of that establishment.

He will remain at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for employment on the Burma State Railway.

The 5th May, 1896.

No. 223.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversion of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Tomlin, Captain R. E., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary . .	19th December 1895.
Tomlin, Captain R. E., R.E	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	......	11th January 1896.
Barnardiston, Lieutenant E., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent . .	25th January 1896.
Lloyd, C. V. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Permanent . .	16th February 1896.
Coutts, E. G. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Permanent . .	22nd February 1896.

The 6th May, 1896.

No. 224.—Mr. A. S. Wyman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in Class III, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the Chief Commissioner of Burma to that under the Director General of Railways for employment on the East Coast Railway.

No. 225.—Lieutenant A. Adams, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is transferred to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, in Class III, Grade 1, of that establishment.

He will continue to be attached to the establishment under the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for employment on railways.

No. 226.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, with effect from the 1st April 1895:

Names.	From	To
1. C. A. R. Crommelin . . .	Class II, Grade 3	Class II, Grade 2.
2. D. F. Powell	Class II, Grade 3	Class II, Grade 2.
3. N. G. Priestley	Class II, Grade 3	Class II, Grade 2.

The 7th May, 1896.

No. 227.—Mr. P. Rainier, District Traffic Superintendent, in Class II, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from leave, transferred from the establishment under the Chief Commissioner, Burma, to that under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 228.—Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (Executive Engineer, old 4th Grade), Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 28th April 1896, under Article 719, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 229.—Mr. R. H. Tait, temporary Assistant Storekeeper, in Class III, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is temporarily promoted to Class III, Grade 1, of that establishment.

The 8th May, 1896.

No. 230.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 175, dated the 27th March 1896, for *4th March 1896,* substitute *28th February 1896.*

No. 231.—Mr. J. R. Phillips, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in Class III, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for employment on railways.

No. 232.—The services of Mr. R. A. Way, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, State Railways, are lent to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, Limited, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th April 1896.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 19.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 2nd, 1896.

On most days of the week under review the changes in pressure have been considerable, but notwithstanding this the general distribution has not as a rule undergone much change. The lowest pressures have on most occasions been situated over the Gangetic Plain and the north of the Central Provinces, while relatively high readings have been reported from Tenasserim, from Assâm, from the west coast of the Peninsula, and from the north of the Punjab. At the close of the week the area of lowest pressure was suddenly transferred north-westward and was shown over the Central Punjab. This change in the position of the low pressure area occasioned a change in the winds over the Gangetic Plain. These winds had been settling into the normal westerly and north-westerly direction, but on the 2nd this direction was suddenly changed and become strongly easterly. The weather has been showery over part of North-Eastern India, but has been fine in other parts of the country. The mean temperature has been, for the whole country, excessive on each day of the week, and, except in Bengal on the 29th of April and the 1st and 2nd of May, no province shows any cases of deficient temperature. Over the east of the Arabian Sea the weather seems to have been locally and slightly disturbed. On Sunday, the 26th, the wind shifted suddenly to south on the Konkan Coast with a slowly falling barometer. On the following day the barometer was recovering again over the Konkan Coast, but the wind had shifted to south-east on the Kathiawar and Sind Coast. These changes appeared to show that some small disturbed area had travelled to north-west off the west coast of India.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, April 26th.*—**The barometer had fallen briskly over North-Western India, but had changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings were**

low over the central parts of the country and high in Tenasserim and Assam. The wind has shifted suddenly to south on the Konkan Coast, and some easterly winds were reported blowing up the Gangetic Plain; with these exceptions the wind directions were fairly normal. The mean temperature had risen generally and was excessive in all provinces. Showers of rain were reported from a few places in East Bengal and Burma, as well as from Murree, Colombo, and Belgaum.

Monday, April 27th.—Pressure had decreased briskly over North-Eastern India and the Gangetic Plain and changed slightly in other places. Readings were lowest over the region represented by the stations of Cawnpore, Mainpuri, and Delhi and were highest in Tenasserim. Abnormal southerly winds continued on the Konkan Coast, and south-easterly winds were reported from Verawal and Karachi. Elsewhere the directions were about the average, except over the Gangetic Plain, where the direction was southerly. The mean temperature was again excessive in all provinces. Rain had occurred over North Bengal and Assam, and a few local showers were reported from other parts of the country.

Tuesday, April 28th.—Pressure had decreased everywhere, and at the majority of stations the change had been brisk. Readings were lowest over the Gangetic Plain and the north of the Central Provinces and highest in Tenasserim. The wind directions were fairly normal, except over the Gangetic Plain, where the direction had shifted to north-east. The mean temperature, though remaining generally excessive, was in considerable defect in parts of Bengal and of Assam. Showers had been more general, having occurred over the Kumaun Himalayas, North and East Bengal, and at some stations in Burma and the Peninsula. In North and East Bengal the rainfall equalled 1 to 1¾ inch.

Wednesday, April 29th.—The barometer had fallen briskly over the south of the Peninsula and over Sind, the Punjab, and the west of the North-Western Provinces, but had changed slightly elsewhere. Pressure was lowest over the Gangetic Plain and highest over Tenasserim. Westerly winds were appearing over the Gangetic Plain, and the directions generally were fairly normal. The low temperature area over North-Western India had extended and intensified, and in part of East Bengal and of Assam the deficiency exceeded 6°. Thundershowers had occurred fairly generally over part of Bengal, Assam, Burma, and the south-west of the Peninsula.

Thursday, April 30th.—Pressure had increased almost everywhere, the change being brisk to rapid over Northern and Central India. Readings were low over the Gangetic Plain, the east of the Central Provinces and the west of Bengal and were highest in Tenasserim. The winds were southerly in West Bengal and easterly in Bihar, but elsewhere the directions were about normal. The mean temperature was low over Assam, East Bengal, and the Bay, and was excessive in all other places—most so in Eastern Rajputana. Showers were again reported from the extreme north-east, but they were less heavy and less general than on the 29th.

Friday, May 1st.—Pressure had changed only slightly, but on the whole the inclination was upward. Readings remained lowest over the Gangetic Plain and highest over Tenasserim and the Andaman Sea. The winds were more easterly than usual in Bihar and North Bengal, but were fairly normal in direction generally. The mean temperature was below the normal average over Assam and North and East Bengal, but was still excessive elsewhere. Showers had been received over Upper Burma, Assam, East and North Bengal, and the south-west of the Peninsula.

Saturday, May 2nd.—The barometer had risen briskly to rapidly over Bengal and fallen briskly to rapidly over the Punjab. The area of lowest pressure had been transferred suddenly north-westward and was shown over the Punjab. As a consequence of this there had occurred a sudden extension of the easterly winds which had spread up the Gangetic Plain again as far west as Bareilly. Temperature remained low over Assam, East and North Bengal, and Upper Burma, and high in all other places. Showers had again been received over parts of Assam, of Burma, of East and North Bengal, and of the south-west of the Peninsula.

Temperature.—The main feature in the temperature conditions has been the excessive heat, which has prevailed over nearly the whole Indian region throughout the whole week. On the 28th a decided fall of temperature took place over East Bengal and Cachar, and the mean temperature at some stations in that locality fell to considerably below the normal. This area of depressed temperature extended and intensified during the 29th, but on the 30th it contracted again, and, though, during the 1st and 2nd of May, the abnormal depression of temperature was considerable to large, the extent of the area remained small. The area of greatest heat (relatively to the normal) varied its position considerably during the week. On the 26th it lay near Lahore, on the 27th over Berar, on the 28th over the Central Provinces, on the 29th over the Central Provinces, on the 30th over Eastern Rajputana, on May 1st over Sind, and on the 2nd over the Central Punjab.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India:

Province.	April 1896.					May 1896.		Mean variation of week.
	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	1st	2nd	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·0	+0·7	+1·5	+0·3	+0·7	+2·3	+1·0	+1·1
Bengal and Assam	+1·0	+2·4	+1·4	−1·5	+0·9	−0·3	−1·2	+0·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3·9	+4·6	+3·4	+1·2	+1·8	+3·4	+3·9	+3·2
Punjab	+5·9	+4·6	+1·1	+1·6	+3·5	+5·1	+7·4	+4·2
Bombay	+3·8	+4·6	+2·3	+0·4	+1·5	+2·1	+2·1	+2·4
Central Provinces and Berar	+4·8	+6·0	+5·7	+4·0	+3·5	+2·2	+1·7	+4·0
Central India and Gujarat	+5·2	+6·8	+6·2	+4·3	+2·4	+1·6	+2·0	+4·1
Sind and Rajputana	+5·4	+6·9	+4·7	+2·3	+4·3	+3·4	+5·3	+4·6
Madras	+2·1	+2·5	+3·2	+2·2	+2·5	+3·7	+3·4	+2·8
Mean for whole of India	+3·7	+4·3	+3·3	+1·6	+2·3	+2·6	+2·8	+2·8

The mean temperature of the whole of India was excessive on each day of the week, the greatest abnormal excess being on the 27th. The provincial variations show that the mean temperature was about normal in Bengal and excessive in all other provinces. In the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, Sind, and Rajputana the abnormal excess for the week was more than 4°.

The following were the maximum temperatures throughout India reported on each day:

April	26th	114·4°	at	Chanda.
„	27th	115·3°	„	Ahmedabad.
„	28th	114·5°	„	Amraoti and Deesa.
„	29th	113·2°	„	Jhansi and Nagpur.
„	30th	112·4°	„	Chanda.
May	1st	114·9°	„	„
„	2nd	114·7°	„	Jacobabad.

Rainfall.—The distribution of rain during the present week has been generally similar to that reported last week, but the amount is larger. Almost the whole of the rainfall has occurred over North-Eastern India, though moderate showers have been received over the south-west of the Peninsula, and a few light scattered showers in other parts of the country. The rainfall over Burma occurred generally during the last four days of the week, the first three days being relatively dry. Over Bengal and Assam the fall took place throughout the whole week, while over the Peninsula the fall was generally towards the close of the

week. The rainfall over North-Eastern India was associated with strong southerly winds at the head of the Bay, the average force of the wind for the whole week at Saugor Island having been over 25 miles per hour. In nearly all cases the fall occurred during more or less severe thunderstorms. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. This table shows that rain in greater or less amount fell in twenty-six of the rainfall divisions, as compared with only twenty-one divisions in the preceding week. Of these twenty-six divisions seven had an average actual fall of less than one-tenth of an inch, and hence cannot be said to have received effective rain, while nineteen had an average fall exceeding one-tenth. The divisions which received effective rainfall were—Tenasserim, Upper Burma, Arakan, all the Assam divisions, East, Deltaic, Central, and North Bengal, the hill district of Bengal, Orissa, North Bihar, the North-Western Provinces Hills, Malabar Coast, Coorg, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, and the central division of Madras. With the exception of these divisions the rainfall was hence practically or actually *nil*. The heaviest average fall reported was 5·16 inches in Assam (Surma), followed by 4·66 inches in the Assam Hills, by 3·69 inches in East Bengal, by 3·54 inches in Assam (Brahmaputra), by 3·40 inches in Tenasserim, and by 2·07 inches in North Bengal. In addition the divisions of Deltaic and Central Bengal, the Bengal Hills, and Coorg all had an average fall of over 1 inch. In the second column of the table are shown the averages of the different divisions for the week under review, and in the third column the differences between the actual and normal averages. In the case of Tenasserim, East Bengal, Assam (Surma, Hills, and Brahmaputra), Central Bengal, North Bengal, and Coorg the normal fall was exceeded by amounts, ranging from 0·14 inch in Central Bengal to 1·61 inches in Tenasserim. In all other parts of the country the actual average fall was less than the normal. The greatest abnormal deficiency was in Lower Burma, Arakan, and the south-east of the Peninsula, where the rainfall of the week was between half an inch and three-fourths of an inch less than that usually received.

The three concluding columns of the table exhibit the state of the seasonal rainfall. For the period March 1st to May 2nd the total rainfall has been excessive only in Rajputana (West) and the hills of Assam. It has been normal, *i.e.*, has varied by less than 20 per cent. from the average, in Tenasserim and Assam (Surma and Brahmaputra) and has been more or less in defect in all other parts of India. In Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the plains of the North-Western Provinces, the Konkan, Berar, the centre and east of the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India, and the central parts of the Peninsula there has been practically no rain throughout the whole season.

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week under review :—Moulmein 6·05 inches, Naaf (Akyab) 4·03 inches, Brahmanbaria (Tippera) 8·01 inches, Cherrapunji (Khasia Hills) 7·83 inches, Palasbari (Kamrup) 10·20 inches, Krishnagar 3·74 inches, Culna (Burdwan) 3·47 inches, Jalpaiguri 5·08 inches, Kishangunj (Purnea) 1·14 inches, Hosdroog (Mangalore) 4·89 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 2nd, 1896. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from March 1st to May 2nd, 1896. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to May 2nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	3·40	1·79	+ 1·61	4·08	4·99	— 19
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0·68	— 0·68	0·72	2·21	— 67
	3. Central Burma	0·03	0·45	— 0·42	0·50	1·66	— 70
	4. Upper Burma	0·25	?	?	0·49	?	?
	5. Arakan	0·88	1·61	— 0·73	0·88	3·19	— 72
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	3·69	2·45	+ 1·24	5·28	8·36	— 37
	7. Assam (Surma)	5·16	4·42	+ 0·74	28·01	25·61	+ 9
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	4·66	3·62	+ 1·04	19·87	16·45	+ 21
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·54	2·86	+ 0·68	13·99	13·07	+ 7
	10. Deltaic Bengal	1·31	1·55	— 0·24	2·16	5·38	— 60
	11. Central Bengal	1·10	0·96	+ 0·14	1·29	3·18	— 59
	12. North Bengal	2·07	1·73	+ 0·34	3·52	6·10	— 42
	13. Bengal (Hills)	1·56	1·76	— 0·20	3·36	8·34	— 60
	14. Orissa	0·15	0·46	— 0·31	0·80	2·58	— 69
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·33	— 0·33	0·01	1·70	— 99
	16. Bihar (South)	0	0·21	— 0·21	0	0·76	— 100
	17. Do. (North)	0·12	0·54	— 0·42	0·14	1·59	— 91
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East).	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·37	— 100
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·48	— 100
	20. Do. (North)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·66	— 100
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·01	0·39	— 97
	22. North Western Provinces (West).	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·03	0·60	— 95
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	0	0·10	— 0·10	0	0·59	— 100
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	0·01	0·10	— 0·09	0·12	1·25	— 90
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	0·19	0·40	— 0·21	0·55	3·68	— 85
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·10	0·75	— 87
	27. Do. (South)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·13	0·88	— 85
	28. Do. (Central)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·74	1·75	— 58
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·41	1·67	— 75
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·37	— 0·37	0·98	4·08	— 76
	31. Do. (North)	0·01	0·19	— 0·18	1·65	3·80	— 57
	32. Do. (West)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·59	0·92	— 36
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar (Coast)	0·73	1·02	— 0·29	2·27	4·50	— 50
	34. Madras (South-Central)	0·05	0·93	— 0·88	0·38	3·75	— 90
	35. Coorg	1·25	1·08	+ 0·17	1·97	4·07	— 52
	36. Mysore	0·55	0·69	— 0·14	1·29	2·10	— 39
	37. Konkan	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·01	0·30	— 97
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·11	0·23	— 0·12	0·47	1·13	— 58
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·06	0·18	— 67
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·01	0·40	— 98
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0·02	0·06	— 0·04	0·06	0·52	— 88
	43. Ditto (Central)	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·04	0·83	— 95
	44. Ditto (East)	0·03	0·12	— 0·09	0·04	1·24	— 97
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·23	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·22	0·31	— 30
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0	0·17	— 0·17	2·33	2·96	— 21
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·02	0·22	— 91
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·25	— 100
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·48	0·29	+ 65
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0·04	0·28	— 0·24	0·98	1·29	— 24
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0·35	— 0·35	0	2·13	— 100
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·05	1·31	— 96
	54. Madras (Central)	0·17	0·33	— 0·16	0·41	0·87	— 53
	55. East Coast (Central)	0	0·18	— 0·18	0·10	0·67	— 85
	56. Ditto (South)	0	0·71	— 0·71	0·25	1·58	— 84
	57. Madras (South)	0	0·52	— 0·52	1·51	3·11	— 51

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Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *7th May 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—Moderate rain on the West Coast, and scattered showers in parts of the Circars, Deccan and Central districts. The April rainfall was considerably deficient in the Nilgiris and Central districts, where rain is now wanted. Preparations for the next crop are proceeding slowly. Harvesting operations still continue in some parts with moderate yield. Pasture is scarce, but fodder is generally available. The condition of cattle is generally good. Prices are rising slightly, especially in the Circars and Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Slight rain fell in parts of Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar. Wheat is blighted in one taluka of Karachi and *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and *mung* (*Phaseolus mungo*) have been damaged by adverse winds in one taluka of Thar and Parkar. The standing crops are otherwise good. Cotton-picking continues in the Karnatak, and harvesting of the late crops generally in parts of eight districts. Preparations for next season are progressing in eighteen districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock in good condition, except in parts of three districts. Prices are normal, except in Hyderabad and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 4th May.*—There was general rain in Bengal Proper during the week, the falls being heavy in the eastern districts and some of the northern districts. The rain has improved the agricultural prospects generally, and the cultivation of the rice and jute crops is now going on. More rain is still badly wanted in parts of South-West Bengal and in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, which have had practically no rain. Spring rice is being harvested, but it has suffered for want of rain. Prospects of indigo in Midnapore and Murshidabad are said to be poor. In Bihar sugarcane and millets are doing fairly well. The heavy rain has relieved the scarcity of water to some extent, but it is still felt in parts of Midnapore, the 24-Parganas and Khulna. The price of common rice is generally steady.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 6th May.*—The weather is getting hotter. Light showers have fallen in two hill districts, but more rain is urgently wanted to assist in the germination of the autumn crop sowings. In a few of the Eastern districts fields are being prepared for the autumn crops. The extra crops are flourishing everywhere and are being irrigated where practicable. Slight injury to tobacco, cane and rice by hot winds is reported from Farukhabad, Bareilly and Basti. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, May 2nd, were—Banda 1,02,698, Hamirpur 40,062, Jhansi 30,892, Jalaun 24,164, Allahabad 4,532, Pilibhit 2,207, Garhwal 1,682—total 2,06,237; of this number 29,979 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works and 4,625 persons received gratuitous relief under other provisions of the Famine Code. The numbers employed on village works were—Hamirpur 8,347 and Jalaun 4,836. In Banda the figures were not available at date of report. Supplies are sufficient. Fodder is becoming scarce in several places. Water is also deficient in Banda and

Lucknow, and in the latter district *jhils* and tanks are drying up, and cattle have to be watered from wells. Prices, although fairly stationary, show a tendency to rise in many districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 6th May.*—No rain. The canal crops are being threshed in Hissar. Spring threshing has been completed in Umballa and is almost completed in Ferozepore. Spring harvesting is almost completed in Ferozepore and Mooltan and is in progress in Sialkot, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan. The autumn ploughings in the canal villages of Hissar, and cotton sowings in Shahpur, are progressing. The autumn weeding of sugarcane and cotton in Sialkot and of sugarcane in Gurgaon has commenced. Sowings of millet and the extra spring crops in Lahore, of indigo and cotton in Rohtak, of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and cotton in Gurgaon, and of cane and cotton in Gujranwalla, are in progress. The spring crops are being winnowed in Gurgaon. The condition of the standing extra spring crops is good in Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan. The melon and sugarcane crops are suffering in Umballa and Rawalpindi. The extra spring crops are being watered from wells for want of rain. The condition and prospects of the spring crops are generally reported average in irrigated and below average in unirrigated tracts. Cattle are in poor condition in Hissar, Umballa, Shahpur and Rohtak, and are dying of starvation in Hissar. They are suffering from scarcity of fodder and water in Umballa and of fodder in Rohtak. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Jullundur, Ferozepore. Sialkot, Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan. Prices are normal in Ferozepore and Amritsar and are falling in Gujranwalla, but are rising in parts of Gurgaon, and are high elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th May.*—The weather continues very hot and is cloudy in places. Preliminary operations for the autumn sowings are in full swing in many districts. Prices are stationary, but are above the normal in Chhattisgarh.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy has been completed in Sagaing and has commenced in Lower Chindwin, Pakokku and Meiktila and is in progress in several other districts. The prospects of the standing crops continue good, but some damage has been caused to the Indian-corn crop in the Kyabin township of the Minbu district. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Thongwa, Pakokku and Minbu; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 5th May.*—The weather is rainy. Sowing of early rice continues. Prospects are unfavourable in Nowgong owing to incessant rain. Planting of sugarcane and plucking of tea are progressing. The condition of cattle is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th May.*—MYSORE.—Rain fell nearly all over the State. Prospects are good. The standing crops are in good condition, but are withering in parts of Chitaldroog. Prices have risen in Tumkur, Kadur and Shimoga, but have fallen in Chitaldroog and Kolar.

COORG.—Rainfall moderate. Ploughing for *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continues. Coffee has blossomed, and cardamom has sprouted. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 6th May.*—BERAR.—The weather is very warm. Land is being prepared for the next autumn crop. Scarcity of fodder and water continues. Prices have risen in Wun, but are steady elsewhere.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall slight. The crop on irrigated areas is being harvested, but is drying up in places for want of water. Fodder is getting scarce. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th May.*—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in Malwa and have been started in Bhopal, but have been completed in other Agencies. The probable outturn will be below average in most Agencies owing to want of rain. Cattle are in fairly good condition, except in Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Gwalior. Pasturage is good and sufficient all over, except in some districts of Gwalior. Prices of food-grains are above normal in Baghelkhand, Malwa and Goona and in a few districts of Gwalior, but are normal elsewhere. The opium crop is in fairly good condition in Gwalior, Malwa and Goona. The numbers employed on famine relief works in the Gwalior and Bundelkhand Agencies were 4,000 and 13,286 respectively.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, except in Merwara where the harvest is poor. The crops are very poor in Jaisalmere. The unirrigated crops have been damaged in Dholepore for want of rain. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition, but are suffering in one pargana of Bhurtpore, in Ulwar and in parts of Jaisalmere for want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in Meywar, Shahpura, Tonk, Jeypore, Ulwar and Jaisalmere. Fodder is becoming scarce in Ajmere-Merwara and is failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in nine States, fluctuating in one and falling in another, but are steady elsewhere. In Marwar 3,789 persons are on relief works, and 307 on gratuitous relief; in Shahpura 400 are on relief works, and 25 on gratuitous relief; in Merwara 1,526 are on relief works; in Bikanir 2,349 are on relief works, and 464 are on gratuitous relief; in Jaisalmere 310 are on relief works, and 42 on gratuitous relief.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 5th May.*—KASHMIR VALLEY.—The weather is fine. The autumn sowings are still in progress. Water is ample for irrigation. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 6th May.*—No rain. Reaping of the spring crops continues. The autumn sowings have commenced. Cattle are in fair condition. Prices are falling.

Nepal.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—Some light showers have fallen, and the weather is cooler. Sowing of early rice and Indian-corn is progressing.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

NO. 2054 S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Adulteration of Indian Opium at the Treaty Ports of Chinkiang and Wuhu.

Simla, the 8th May, 1896.

In the discussion, on March 26th last, on the Financial Statement for 1896-97, the Honourable Mr. Playfair made an enquiry about adulteration of opium in China in the following terms :

* * * I would also like to enquire whether the attention of the Government of India has been directed to the remarks appearing in the reports of the British Consuls in China upon the increased adulteration by the Chinese of Indian opium with Tientsin cake, sesamum seed cake, and other compounds, to the prejudice of the reputation of the Indian drug, before it reaches the consumer, and whether the Government will endeavour to induce the officials in China to protect the Indian trade against this pernicious practice. * * *

To this enquiry, by inadvertence, no reply was given : the following correspondence is therefore published for information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

LIST OF PAPERS.

1. Letter from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in China, dated 11th December 1892, and enclosure.
2. Letter from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in China, dated 2nd August 1894, and enclosure.
3. Letter from this Department, to the Government of Bombay, No. 5071-Ex., dated 10th October 1894.
4. Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 518, dated 22nd January 1895, and enclosures.
5. Letter from the Foreign Department, to Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in China, No. 337-E., dated 14th February 1895.
6. Letter from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in China, dated 5th April 1895.
7. Letter from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in China, dated 7th June 1895, and enclosures.
8. Letter from the Foreign Department, to Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in China, No. 1515-E., dated 5th August 1895.
9. Additional Article to the Agreement between Great Britain and China signed at Chefoo on the 13th September 1876.
10. Letter from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in China, dated 10th October 1895, and enclosure.

Dated 11th December 1892.

From—N. R. O'CONOR, Esq., C.B., C.M.G., Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in China,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

I have the honour to transmit herewith to Your Excellency copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang on the subject of complaints which have been received by him of the seizure by the Chinese Customs of opium on which duty and likin duty had been paid.

Mr. Carles's No. 6, November 30th, 1892.

Under the system which prevails at Chinkiang and which differs from that in existence at all other Treaty Ports except Wuhu, the merchant is allowed to remove opium which has paid duty and likin to his own godown. It is only

brought to be packed under the supervision of the Customs after it has been sold. During the interval a door is opened to abuses: the opium thus seized has been found to be adulterated, and it is difficult for a British merchant to prove that such opium is the same as that which has already paid the legal duties.

By Article 4 of the Additional Article to the Chefoo Convention of 1885, opium has to be deposited in bond in warehouses or hulks approved by the Customs, and after payment of duty and likin (Taels 30 and Taels 80 per chest) is repacked on the spot, the packages being stamped by the Customs. Each such package is then entitled to receive a transit certificate from the Customs.

I propose informing Mr. Carles that I do not consider it advisable to support the complaint of the merchants if they take upon themselves to make other conditions than those laid down in the Additional Article to the Chefoo Convention, more especially that there appears reason to think that the opium has been adulterated in the godowns.

No. 6, dated 30th November 1892.

From—W. R. Carles, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang,
To—Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in China.

I have the honour to report to you that recently complaints have been made to this Consulate of the seizure by the Customs of opium on which likin and duty are alleged to have been paid.

The manner in which opium is treated at Chinkiang is different, I believe, to that at all other Treaty Ports except Wuhu, and demands some explanation on my part.

So far as I can learn, when the new Opium Regulations were introduced in 1887, it was represented to the Customs here and at Wuhu by the merchants (whether native or foreign I am unable to ascertain) that the opium trade would be ruined unless facilities were afforded to merchants of allowing their customers to test the quality of the opium offered to them for sale, previous to its being packed in wrappers sealed by the Customs.

The Customs accordingly consented to allow merchants, on the payment of likin and Tariff duty at the time of importation, to remove the opium to their own godowns, and it is only after its sale to native merchants that the opium is brought to be packed, under the supervision of the Customs in packages for which Transit Pass certificates are issued. These certificates differ from the form prescribed in the 4th Additional Article signed at London on the 18th July 1885, in the addition of a clause, in Chinese only, which requires all likin and other stations to allow the opium to pass without hindrance as the Tariff duty and *likin* on it have been paid in full, and which further gives the name of the Chinese merchant who has applied for the certificate.

The practice has, I understand, worked very well until recently, but of late the Customs has made several seizures of opium, which they are satisfied has been adulterated.

The fact that the opium has been for some time in godowns where its adulteration may have been effected leads the Customs to presume that the adulteration has taken place subsequent to importation, and the lenient practice of the port makes it practically impossible for the British merchant to satisfy the Customs that the opium brought to them for examination is the same as that on which duty and likin have been paid.

Messrs. Duff and Co., who have complained to me and my predecessor of the action of the Customs, assert that the opium is of foreign origin but of a low quality. Experts at Shanghai, to whom samples of the opium seized have been submitted, while differing as to the exact nature of the opium have, with one exception, agreed that it was adulterated, while the dealer who took a more favorable view said that it was Malwa opium, but of such a low grade that it could not be smoked without an admixture of pure opium. The majority agree that there is a large proportion of sesamum seed in the opium, and the Chinese authorities assert that sesamum seed is imported from Hankow for the purpose of being mixed with foreign opium.

Under the circumstances I have not thought it my duty to protest against the action taken by the Customs. The British merchant has the remedy in his own hands of submitting the opium at the time of importation to the Customs for examination; and if he foregoes this opportunity in order to obtain the exceptional advantages granted at this port, he cannot, I hold, complain if he suffers afterwards on account of his opium being so far adulterated or of such low grade as not to be recognized as Indian.

The question is one which may be of interest to the Indian Government, for the importation into the interior of adulterated opium purporting to be Indian will, if it continue, necessarily in time prejudice the native consumers against what they find to be an inferior drug to that to which they have been accustomed as Indian, while the certificate issued by the Customs will confirm them in the belief that the drug is genuine.

On the ground there would appear to be objections to any modifications such as exist here in the provisions of the Additional Articles to the Chefoo Agreement. Owing to the destruction of the Consular archives prior to 1889, I am unable to ascertain whether or how far these modifications have been approved by the Legation, and I shall be glad to receive your instructions regarding them.

I learn privately from the Commissioner of Customs that the Taotai is prepared to revert to the stricter practice laid down in the Additional Articles, if the Wuhu authorities follow the same course, and my own opinion is that it would be desirable to conform entirely to the rules laid down in those Articles, if any abuse of the present Regulations continues to occur.

Dated 2nd August 1894.

From—N. R. O'Conor, Esq., C.B., C.M G., Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in China,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

I have the honour to inclose herewith, for Your Excellency's information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang respecting the increasing quantities of adulterated opium sent inland under Customs certificates as foreing opium.

Mr. Carles's No. 17, dated 18th July 1894.

No. 17, dated 18th July 1894.

From—W. R. Carles, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang,
To—Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in China.

In my despatches No. 6 of the 30th November 1892 and No. 2 of the 20th January 1893, I had the honour to report to you on the local adulteration of Indian opium which was afterwards sent inland for consumption as Indian opium, under transit certificates from the Customs.

At the same time I referred to the prejudicial effect which this abuse, if tolerated, might have on the market for Indian opium.

During the last twelve months the importation of Indian opium to Chinkiang has increased, and its adulteration has to some extent been checked by the action which I reported had been taken by the Customs.

But large quantities of this adulterated opium are still sent into the interior under Customs certificates for Indian opium.

The chief market is in the large tract of country known as Hsia Ho, which lies between the Grand Canal and the sea in the Northern half of this Province.

In that part of the country I learn from the Taotai that it is likely to displace pure Indian opium entirely.

The Commissioner of Customs has been strenuously endeavouring to stop the abuse by confiscation of such parcels of adulterated opium as are detected by the Customs officers. This action, however, creates a considerable outcry, as the native merchants maintain that the adulteration has occurred previous to importation into Chinkiang.

Without a strict observance of the practice prescribed by the Additional Articles to the Chefoo Agreement it is impossible to tell how far their story may be true. But with the opportunities for adulterating opium which the merchants enjoy through the Customs not enforcing the deposit of opium in its own warehouses, and granting transit certificates to opium which has been stored in private godowns, it seems more probable that the adulteration takes place here.

I have informed the Commissioner of Customs that I am quite ready to support him in any way that I can in preventing adulterated opium from being passed off as Indian, and I have spoken to the Taotai of the strong objections which exist to its improperly receiving an official guarantee of genuineness owing to the rule approved by our respective Governments not being enforced.

No. 5071 Ex., dated 10th October 1894.

From—E. N. Baker, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,
To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

I am directed to forward a copy of letters from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in China, dated the 11th December 1892 and 2nd August 1894, with their enclosures, regarding adulteration of opium imported into the Treaty Port of Chinkiang and sent inland for consumption under Customs certificates as Indian opium.

2. It is understood that the opium referred to is Malwa opium, and I am to request that the Government of India may be favoured with an expression of opinion by His Excellency the Governor in Council (after communication with the merchants interested in the opium trade) as to whether the adulteration of opium, before it is sent into the interior of China, interferes with the opium trade, and whether steps should be taken to stop it.

No. 518, dated 22nd January 1895.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. J. NUGENT, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Baker's letter No. 5071 Ex, dated 10th October 1894, forwarding copies of the correspondence received from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in China, on the subject of the adulteration of opium imported into the Treaty Port of Chinkiang and sent inland for consumption under Customs certificates as Indian opium, and requesting that the Government of India may be favoured with an expression of the opinion of this Government (after communication with the merchants interested in the opium trade) as to whether the adulteration of opium, before it is sent into the interior of China, interferes with the opium trade, and whether steps should be taken to stop it.

2. In reply I am directed to forward herewith copy of a memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No. 165, dated 11th January 1895, and of its accompaniments, which contain the opinion of the various merchants consulted on the subject, and to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs in the view expressed by the Commissioner that the proper course to prevent Indian opium losing its reputation amongst the consumers in China, is to remove the facilities afforded for its adulteration at Chinkiang and Wuhu by the system which now obtains at those two ports by substituting for that system the practice in force at the other Treaty Ports.

No. 165, dated 11th January 1895.

Memo. by T. D. MACKENZIE, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

In returning the papers received with the above the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, has the honour to submit, for the information of Government, copy of his memorandum No. 5253, dated 25th October last, to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, and that officer's reply, No. 401 C., dated 9th instant, in original, together with the accompaniments thereto. Mr. Mackenzie sees no reason to alter the view expressed in his memorandum of 25th October to Mr. Campbell.

No. 5253, dated 25th October 1894.

Memo. by T. D. MACKENZIE, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

Forwarded to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, for favour of report after consulting such merchants as are able to give an opinion on the question raised. It appears to the Commissioner *primâ facie* that the proper course to prevent Indian opium getting a bad name in China is to urge that the facilities given for its adulteration at the Chinese ports named in the correspondence should be withdrawn.

No. 401 C., dated 8th January 1895.

From—J. M. CAMPBELL, Esq., C.I.E., Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay,
To—The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

I have the honour to return herewith the papers received under your endorsement No. 5253, dated 25th October last, and to enclose the replies of the various merchants in Bombay whom I have consulted on the subject under reference.

2. It will be observed that in their replies the merchants do not suggest that the adulteration of Indian opium at the ports of Chinkiang and Wuhu has so far caused any appreciable injury to the trade in that commodity. They merely confine themselves to the general statement that such adulteration is likely to have an injurious effect on the trade in the future. And this, in my humble opinion, is beyond dispute.

3. It seems that the cause for complaint lies in the system which prevails at Chinkiang and Wuhu inasmuch as merchants of those ports are allowed to remove opium, after payment of duty, to their own godowns where they are at liberty to manipulate it as they please. I would therefore venture to express my concurrence in the remark made by you that the proper course to pursue is to urge that the facilities which exist for the adulteration at the Chinese ports named above should be withdrawn. If, after this has been done, the complaints still continue, it will be necessary to look elsewhere for their cause. At present the conclusion is unavoidable that the adulteration is due to the laxity of the system.

Dated 27th November 1894.

From—E. J. ABRAHAM, Esq., Bombay,

To—The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, I beg to state that in my opinion the adulteration of Indian opium before it is sent to the interior of China interferes with the consumption and trade of opium, because the quantity mixed is of inferior quality and of less value than Indian opium.

I think if steps are taken to stop this practice our trade will be benefited.

Dated 17th December 1894.

From—MESSRS. DAVID SASSOON & Co., Bombay,

To—The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

We have the honour of acknowledging receipt of your letter of 7th instant (No. 14448-C. of 1894), conveying information of the advantage taken by certain Chinkiang merchants of the privilege accorded to the trade by the Customs authorities at that port to remove opium for testing and sale to adulterate the opium in the interval between such removal and its return for packing under Customs supervision.

In reply to your enquiry, we are decidedly of opinion that such adulteration of Bombay opium is injurious to the trade, and we think steps should be taken to stop the practice.

Dated 22nd November 1894.

From—MESSRS. SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., Bombay,

To—The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 13471-C. of 1894, dated the 19th instant, which was addressed to us as J. David & Co., perhaps by an oversight, instead of Sassoon J. David & Co., and in reply to your enquiry whether the adulteration of opium, before it is sent into the interior of China in the manner explained in your letter, interferes with the opium trade, and whether steps should be taken to stop it, we beg to express our opinion as follows:

There is no doubt that the adulteration complained of is most detrimental to the interests of exporters of Indian opium like ourselves, and for this reason. The practice which prevails in Chinkiang and Wuhu of allowing the merchant to remove the opium which has paid duty and likin to his own godown, and of only bringing it to be packed under the supervision of the Customs after it has been sold, offers ample opportunity and inducement to mix Chinese opium of inferior quality and value with the Indian opium. The Chinese opium by itself, as is well known, is liable to certain duties and imposts from which the Indian drug is free after once paying the Customs and likin dues. By adulterating Indian with this Chinese opium on which full likin duties have not been paid, so much of the latter is in fact smuggled, and there is in consequence so much evasion of leviable duty.

But from the point of view of the exporter of Indian opium, the quality of his drug seriously suffers by the facility thus unwittingly offered of making a mixture which, though it is passed off as Indian opium, is not really so. The mark of superiority which it has up to this time borne would be seriously damaged by the practice recently exposed, and the demand for the real Indian drug would gradually grow less and less on account of its name being thus spoiled.

Now, if strong measures are taken to put a stop to the system in vogue at Chinkiang and Wuhu, the inducement to adulteration would immediately cease. The merchant would not consider it worth while; in fact he will not have the opportunity to mix the Chinese drug which is subject to so many duties and which in consequence would be so much dearer to mix with the Indian drug.

We do not see why Chinkiang and Wuhu should not be placed under the same restrictions to keep the opium in bonded warehouses, or under the immediate control of the Customs until the drug is re-packed and the package bears the Customs stamp, as at the other Treaty Ports. Up to this time we have not heard that any merchants at these ports have had cause to complain against such restrictions.

Under these circumstances we are strongly of opinion that to keep up the reputation of Indian opium as regards its superior quality and prevent its demand from falling off as above explained so as to guard the interests of exporters, it is urgently necessary to take prompt action in the matter.

No. 337 E., dated 14th February 1895.

From—W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.,
To—Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of China, Peking.

I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Your Excellency's letters, dated the 11th December 1892 and 2nd August 1894, regarding adulteration of opium imported into the Treaty Port of Chinkiang and sent inland for consumption under Customs certificates as Indian opium

2. The Governor General in Council apprehends that the continued importation into the interior of adulterated opium purporting to be Indian is likely to injure the reputation of the Indian drug among the Chinese consumers, and may have a prejudicial effect on the trade in the future. I am, therefore, to suggest that, if Your Excellency sees no objection, the authorities in China should be pressed to take steps towards removing the facilities afforded for the adulteration of the opium at Chinkiang and Wuhu.

Dated 5th April 1895.

From—N. R. O'CONOR, Esq., C.B., C.M.G., Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in China,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Despatch No. 337-E, dated the 14th February, respecting the adulteration of Indian opium at Chinkiang, and in reply beg to state that I have instructed Her Majesty's Consul at that port to take advantage of any opportunity that may offer for urging upon the local authorities the necessity of reverting to a stricter enforcement of the provisions of the additional Article of the Chefoo Convention with a view to the suppression of the existing abuses.

Dated 7th June 1895.

From—Sir N. R. O'CONOR, K.C.B., C.M.G., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of China,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

With reference to Despatch of the 5th of April last, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency herewith copy of a Despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang respecting the adulteration of opium at that port.

Mr. Carles's No. 15 of May 22nd, 1895.

No. 15, dated 22nd May 1895.

From—W. R. CARLES, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang,
To—Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of China.

With reference to your Despatch No. 5 of the 5th ultimo, instructing me to take advantage of any opportunity that may present itself for impressing upon the Taotai and the Customs authorities the stricter enforcement of the provisions of the additional articles to the Chefoo Agreement relative to opium, I have the honour to report that the stricter measures adopted of late by the Customs to guard against the issue to adulterated opium of certificates as Indian opium have not been without a beneficial effect.

The import last year, 4,179 chests, was 810 chests in excess of that of 1893, and exceeded that of any year since 1887. The import for the first four months of the current year is little below that of the same period in 1894.

It is, however, impossible to secure that certificates be not granted to adulterated opium, unless the regulations are strictly enforced which provide that the repacking of foreign opium be under the supervision of the Customs and take place before the opium is removed from the hulks or warehouses approved of by the Customs. The Commissioner of Customs informs me that he cannot enforce these regulations without instructions from the Inspector General of Customs.

It is the practice here, and I believe at some other ports, to allow opium to be taken away after examination of the chests. As the opium is sold, it is brought to the Customs, before conveyance into the interior, in packages of 2 or 4 balls, or in much smaller quantities. Occasionally a package is opened to see whether it is genuine drug, but, as a rule, the package is accepted without question, and the Customs labels are affixed to it, in certification of its foreign origin.

The confiscation of some packages of adulterated opium last year has done much to check the adulteration of opium with sesamum seed. The presence of native opium is more difficult to detect and prove.

So general was the practice of adulteration with sesamum seed that a Chinese official stated it to be his belief that pure Indian opium would find no market in this neighbourhood. The increased demand for Indian opium is a proof that he was mistaken as to the appreciation of pure foreign opium.

It is believed that little adulteration now takes place, except that sometimes the opium is steeped in sesamum seed oil in order to increase its weight.

Last year, of 4,140½ chests of Malwa imported, 3,520 chests were sent inland under transit pass, and labels were issued by the Customs for a quantity representing 503 chests, to be sold retail in Chinkiang and the neighbourhood. There was thus a balance of 117½ chests left for consumption in Chinkiang itself, which, though it appears an inadequate supply for the needs of this large town, is very much larger than in previous years.

I am of opinion that the present practice of the Customs encourages to a small extent the sale of foreign opium, but the effectiveness of the check on adulteration depends almost entirely upon the experience and carefulness of the Customs employé, in charge of the Opium Department.

No. 1515 E., dated 5th August 1895.

From—W. J. Cuningham, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of China.

I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Your Excellency's Despatches, dated the 5th April and 7th June 1895, regarding the adulteration of Indian opium at the Treaty Port of Chinkiang.

2. It is stated in Mr. Carles's report* that the effectiveness of the check maintained on adulteration under the present system at Chinkiang depends almost entirely upon the experience and care of the Customs Officer in charge of the Opium Department, and that it is impossible to prevent the grant of certificates covering adulterated opium as long as the regulations of the Additional Article of the Chefoo Convention are not strictly enforced.

* Enclosure to Despatch dated the 7th June 1895.

3. I am, therefore, directed to enquire whether, in Your Excellency's opinion, there are any objections to the strict enforcement of the provisions of the Additional Article at Chinkiang as well as at Wuhu where a similar system is said to exist; and to observe that, if there are no such objections, the Governor General in Council considers that the practice at these two ports should be brought into conformity with the regulations.

Additional Article to the Agreement between Great Britain and China, signed at Chefoo on the 13th September 1876.

The Governments of Great Britain and of China, considering that the arrangements proposed in Clauses 1 and 2 of Section III of the Agreement between Great Britain and China, signed at Chefoo on the 13th September 1876 (hereinafter referred to as the "Chefoo Agreement"), in relation to the area within which *likin* ought not to be collected on foreign goods at the open ports, and to the definition of the foreign Settlement area, require further consideration; also that the terms of Clause 3 of the same section are not sufficiently explicit to serve as an efficient regulation for the traffic in opium, and recognising the desirability of placing restrictions on the consumption of opium, have agreed to the present Additional Article.

1. As regards the arrangements above referred to and proposed in Clauses 1 and 2 of Section III of the Chefoo Agreement, it is agreed that they shall be reserved for further consideration between the two Governments.

2. In lieu of the arrangement respecting opium proposed in Clause 3 of Section III of the Chefoo Agreement, it is agreed that foreign opium, when imported into China, shall be taken cognizance of by the Imperial Maritime Customs, and shall be deposited in bond, either in warehouses or receiving hulks which have been approved of by the Customs, and that it shall not be removed thence until there shall have been paid to the Customs the tariff duty of 30 taels per chest of 100 catties, and also a sum not exceeding 80 taels per like chest as *likin*.

3. It is agreed that the aforesaid import and *likin* duties having been paid, the owner shall be allowed to have the opium repacked in bond under the supervision of the Customs, and put into packages of such assorted sizes as he may select from such sizes as shall have been agreed upon by the Customs authorities and British Consul at the port of entry.

The Customs shall then, if required, issue gratuitously to the owner a transit certificate for each such package, or one for any number of packages, at the option of the owner.

Such certificate shall free the opium to which it applies from the imposition of any further tax or duty whilst in transport in the interior, provided that the package has not been opened, and that the Customs seals, marks, and numbers on the packages have not been effaced or tampered with.

Such certificates shall have validity only in the hands of Chinese subjects, and shall not entitle foreigners to convey or accompany any opium in which they may be interested into the interior.

4. It is agreed that the Regulations under which the said certificates are to be issued shall be the same for all the ports, and that the form shall be as follows:

" *Opium Transit Certificate.*

"This is to certify that tariff and *likin* duties at the rate of taels per chest of 100 catties have been paid on the opium marked and numbered as under; and that, in conformity with the Additional Article signed at London the of 1885, and appended to the Agreement between Great Britain and China signed at Chefoo the 13th September 1876, and approved by the Imperial Decree printed on the back hereof, the production of this certificate will exempt the opium to which it refers, wherever it may be found, from the imposition of any further tax or duty whatever, provided that the packages are unbroken, and the Customs seals, marks, and numbers have not been effaced or tampered with.

"Mark.	No.	
X	—	10 packages.

"Port of entry,

"Date "Signature of Commissioner of Customs."

5. The Chinese Government undertakes that when the package shall have been opened at the place of consumption, the opium shall not be subjected to any tax or contribution, direct or indirect, other than or in excess of such tax or contribution as is or may hereafter be levied on native opium.

In the event of such tax or contribution being calculated *ad valorem*, the same rate, value for value, shall be assessed on foreign and native opium, and in ascertaining for this purpose the value of foreign opium the amount paid on it for *likin* at the port of entry shall be deducted from its market value.

6. It is agreed that the present Additional Article shall be considered as forming part of the Chefoo Agreement, and that it shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted therein word for word.

It shall come into operation six months after its signature, provided the ratifications have then been exchanged, or if they have not, then on the date at which such exchange takes place.

7. The arrangement respecting opium contained in the present Additional Article shall remain binding for four years, after the expiration of which period either Government may at any time give 12 months' notice of its desire to terminate it, and such notice being given it shall terminate accordingly.

It is, however, agreed that the Government of Great Britain shall have the right to terminate the same at any time, should the transit certificate be found not to confer on the opium complete exemption from all taxation whatsoever whilst being carried from the port of entry to the place of consumption in the interior.

In the event of the termination of the present Additional Article the arrangement with regard to opium now in force under the Regulations attached to the Treaty of Tientsin shall revive.

8. The High Contracting Parties may, by common consent, adopt any modifications of the provisions of the present Additional Article which experience may show to be desirable.

9. It is understood that the Commission provided for in Clause 7 of Section III of the Chefoo Agreement to inquire into the question of the prevention of smuggling into China from Hong-Kong shall be appointed as soon as possible.

10. The Chefoo Agreement, together with, and as modified by, the present Additional Article, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Additional Article, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London in quadruplicate (two in Chinese and two in English), this day of 1885, being the day of the moon, in the year of the reign of Kwang-Su.

Dated 10th October 1895.

From—Sir N. R. O'CONOR, K.C.B., C.M.G., Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, Peking,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

Chinkiang, No. 37, dated 27th September 1895.

With reference to Your Excellency's Despatch, dated the 5th of August last, regarding the adulteration of Indian opium at the treaty port of Chinkiang, I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of a further despatch upon this subject, which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at the said port.

No. 37, dated 27th September 1895.

From—W. R. CARLES, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang,

To—Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, Peking.

With reference to your despatch No. 17 of the 5th instant, I have the honour to report that I learn that the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. W. Say, some time since reported to Peking in favour of a strict adherence to the provisions of the Additional Article to the Chefoo Agreement, in the interest of the Chinese revenue.

It appears that even after opium has been boiled and is therefore almost incapable of identification, it is brought to the Custom House to be certified to be Indian opium and is labelled as such by that office.

The system obtaining at Chinkiang was sanctioned, I understand, by the Inspector-General of Customs on the local native dealers representing that their trade would be ruined by a strict enforcement of the additional article, but I know of no reason to apprehend that such action would produce more than perhaps a diversion of some of the trade to another port.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 27TH APRIL 1895, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 25TH APRIL 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1895.	Week ending 27th April 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 27th April 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 27th April 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 25th April 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 25th April 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 25th April 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st January to 27th April 1895.	Earnings from 1st January to 25th April 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	644	1,687	12,28,050	728	1,733	11,21,000	647	1,88,90,567	1,87,97,000	...	93,567
Bengal-Nagpur	199	862	1,70,061	197	862	1,24,000	144	31,36,694	25,95,000	...	5,41,694
Indian Midland (*a*)	137	752	1,18,821	158	752	1,12,000	149	18,46,165	17,89,000	...	57,165
Bezwada extension	101	21	2,744	130	21	4,200	200	54,637	64,500	9,863	...
Bezwada-Madras (Washermenpet-Ennur section)	...	...	...	...	9	900	100	...	(*b*)10,500	10,500	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	313	1,790	6,02,514	337	1,789	4,66,000	260	92,88,783	78,54,000	...	14,34,783
Palanpur-Deesa	51	17	1,324	78	17	900	54	15,871	13,700	...	2,171
South Indian	164	1,042	1,68,650	162	1,042	1,92,000	184	27,19,268	27,84,000	64,732	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	84	54	4,375	81	54	4,900	91	67,642	70,600	2,958	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	121	1,165	1,52,328	131	1,165	1,65,000	142	22,74,314	23,82,000	1,07,686	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	100	756	1,37,341	182	756	1,46,000	193	21,20,885	21,17,000	...	3,885
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	85	231	17,637	76	231	20,600	89	3,43,191	3,35,000	...	8,191
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	157	11,900	76	...	2,48,000	2,48,000	.
TOTAL	285	8,377	[illegible]3,825	311	8,588	23,69,400	275	1,07,58,017	[illegible],90,60,300	...	16,97,717
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	300	2,511	7,38,472	294	2,617	6,33,000	242	1,21,06,873	1,03,96,000	...	17,10,873
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	293	797	2,21,725	278	797	1,98,000	248	40,26,085	33,40,000	...	6,86,085
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	298	813	2,20,865	272	813	2,51,000	309	43,54,957	41,12,000	...	2,42,957
Bengal Central (*g*)	133	125	14,923	119	125	15,500	124	2,82,886	2,69,000	...	13,886
East Coast (state)	103	397	59,277	149	488	89,500	183	6,07,381	7,93,000	1,85,619	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	203	746	1,27,706	171	886	1,44,000	163	27,20,197	29,01,000	1,80,803	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	53	28	1,237	44	28	1,500	54	20,417	15,100	...	5,317
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	60	8	533	67	8	600	75	10,004	9,200	...	804
TOTAL	206	5,425	13,84,738	255	5,702	13,33,100	231	2,41,29,400	2,18,35,300	...	22,94,100
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	507	1,490	7,77,552	522	1,490	8,54,000	573	1,33,33,865	1,42,51,000	9,17,135	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	903	461	5,12,910	1,113	461	4,23,000	917	64,11,857	62,61,000	...	1,50,857
Madras	202	840	2,10,526	251	840	2,12,000	252	35,86,341	33,82,000	...	2,04,341
TOTAL	499	2,791	15,00,997	538	2,791	14,89,000	534	2,33,32,093	2,38,94,000	5,61,907	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	315	16,593	54,89,500	331	17,141	51,91,500	303	5,82,10,516	5,47,89,000	...	34,29,910
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	186	161	32,638	203	161	25,300	157	5,07,912	4,23,000	...	84,912
Tarkessur	304	22	5,727	260	22	5,800	263	1,22,041	1,14,000	...	8,041
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	123	66	8,707	124	66	7,000	106	1,18,801	1,10,000	...	8,801
Bengal Dooars	102	36	2,842	78	36	2,200	61	50,557	59,600	9,043	...
Dibru Sadiya	149	78	11,094	142	78	12,700	163	2,00,041	2,07,000	6,959	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	283	51	15,684	308	51	18,000	353	2,14,029	2,17,000	2,971	...
TOTAL	180	414	70,172	184	414	71,000	171	12,13,381	11,30,600	...	82,781
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	8	...	...	...	73	1,200	16	...	20,100	20,100	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	114	7,500	66	...	32,300	32,300	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	203	333	58,830	177	333	61,000	189	11,66,966	11,44,000	...	22,966
The Gaekwar's Petlad	121	13	1,747	134	13	2,500	192	25,227	27,400	2,173	...
Rajpura-Bhátinda	287	108	16,567	153	108	20,400	189	5,70,229	3,33,000	...	2,37,229
Kolar Gold-fields	208	10	3,263	320	10	2,800	280	41,162	44,100	2,938	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	92	362	35,666	99	362	42,400	117	5,35,569	6,09,000	73,431	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	10,313	111	93	6,500	70	1,35,135	1,14,000	...	21,135
Kolhápur	86	29	2,100	70	29	3,000	103	41,082	42,000	918	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	77	72	6,006	83	72	6,300	87	84,375	1,06,000	21,625	...
Couch Behar	49	22	603	30	22	1,200	55	20,654	23,500	2,846	...
TOTAL	147	1,042	1,35,264	130	1,229	1,56,800	128	26,20,399	24,95,400	...	1,24,999
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	141	334	61,073	186	334	50,500	151	7,27,625	8,57,000	1,29,375	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	82	46	4,088	102	46	5,300	115	63,147	70,400	7,253	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	63	364	23,320	64	364	23,900	66	3,96,128	4,53,000	56,872	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	...	...	...	...	60	2,500	42	...	45,000	45,000	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	85	94	11,019	117	94	10,500	112	1,14,763	1,31,000	16,237	...
TOTAL	98	838	1,01,000	121	898	92,700	103	13,01,663	15,56,400	2,54,737	...
GRAND TOTAL	293	18,857	58,01,996	307	19,682	55,12,000	280	9,33,54,953	8,99,72,000	...	33,82,953

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Total earnings from 22nd February to 25th April 1896.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal-Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. III of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1894-95.	Week ending 27th April 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 27th April 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 27th April 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 25th April 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 25th April 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 25th April 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st to 27th April 1895.	Earnings from 1st to 25th April 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	599	1,687	12,28,050	728	1,733	11,21,000	647	45,21,432	39,49,000	...	5,72,432
Bengal-Nágpur	152	862	1,70,061	197	862	1,24,000	144	6,58,993	4,90,000	...	1,68,993
Indian Midland (*a*)	144	752	1,18,821	158	752	1,12,000	149	4,14,553	4,05,000	...	9,553
Bezwada Extension	170	21	2,724	130	21	4,200	200	13,823	14,000	177	...
Bezwada-Madras (Washermenpet-Ennúr section)	...	...	...	...	9	900	100	...	3,000	3,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	279	1,790	6,02,514	337	1,789	4,66,000	260	21,29,995	16,97,000	...	4,32,995
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	1,324	78	17	900	54	4,668	3,200	...	1,468
South Indian	154	1,042	1,68,050	162	1,042	1,92,000	184	6,72,268	6,22,000	...	50,268
Máyavaram-Mutupet	75	54	4,375	81	54	4,900	91	20,042	17,900	...	2,142
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	105	1,165	1,52,328	131	1,165	1,65,000	142	5,99,025	5,47,000	...	52,025
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	146	756	1,37,341	182	756	1,46,000	193	5,03,486	4,77,000	...	26,486
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	231	17,637	76	231	20,600	89	71,182	71,900	718	...
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	157	11,900	76	...	42,200	42,200	...
TOTAL	259	8,377	26,03,825	311	8,588	23,69,400	276	96,09,467	83,39,200	...	12,70,267
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	253	2,511	7,38,472	294	2,617	6,33,000	242	30,11,709	22,81,000	...	7,32,709
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	270	797	2,21,725	278	797	1,98,000	248	8,43,074	7,35,000	...	1,08,074
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	339	813	2,20,855	272	813	2,51,000	309	8,53,048	8,39,000	...	14,048
Bengal Central (*f*)	130	125	14,923	119	125	15,500	124	60,149	54,800	...	5,349
East Coast (state)	99	397	59,277	149	488	89,500	183	1,61,434	2,08,000	46,566	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	164	746	1,27,706	171	886	1,44,000	163	5,13,515	4,88,000	...	25,515
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	28	1,237	44	28	1,500	54	4,152	3,400	...	752
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	64	8	533	67	8	600	75	2,044	2,100	56	...
TOTAL	243	5,425	13,84,738	255	5,762	13,33,100	231	54,51,125	46,11,300	...	8,39,825
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	442	1,490	7,77,552	522	1,490	8,54,000	573	30,94,273	31,26,000	31,727	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	678	461	5,12,919	1,113	461	4,23,000	917	18,59,665	15,62,000	...	2,97,665
Madras	243	840	2,10,526	251	840	2,12,000	252	7,81,303	7,48,000	...	33,303
TOTAL	421	2,791	15,00,997	538	2,791	14,89,000	534	57,35,241	54,36,000	...	2,99,241
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	281	16,593	54,89,560	331	17,141	51,91,500	303	2,07,95,833	1,83,86,500	...	24,09,333
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	165	161	32,638	203	161	25,300	157	1,36,399	98,400	..	37,999
Tarkessur	209	22	5,747	260	22	5,800	263	35,646	30,000	...	5,646
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	121	66	8,207	124	66	7,000	106	39,472	27,400	...	12,072
Bengal Dooars	161	36	2,822	78	36	2,200	61	10,254	10,500	246	...
Dibru-Sadiya	136	78	11,094	142	78	12,700	163	42,105	48,800	6,695	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	249	51	15,684	308	51	18,000	353	57,577	67,000	9,423	...
TOTAL	164	414	76,172	184	414	71,000	171	3,21,453	2,82,100	...	39,353
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	...	...	...	...	73	1,200	16	...	4,100	4,100	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	114	7,500	66	...	17,100	17,100	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	187	333	58,839	177	333	63,000	189	2,70,157	2,38,000	...	32,157
The Gaekwar's Petlad	105	13	1,747	134	13	2,500	192	7,653	7,500	...	153
Rajpura-Bhátinda	271	108	16,567	153	108	20,400	189	63,808	51,200	...	12,608
Kolar Gold-fields	260	10	3,203	320	10	2,800	280	8,959	8,100	...	859
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*h*)	89	362	35,666	90	362	42,400	117	1,18,739	1,43,000	24,261	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	74	93	10,313	111	93	6,500	70	35,878	24,600	...	11,278
Kolhápur	81	29	2,200	76	29	3,000	103	11,611	10,000	...	1,611
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	72	6,006	83	72	6,300	87	32,188	25,700	...	6,488
Cooch Behar	45	22	663	30	22	1,200	55	3,294	4,600	1,306	...
TOTAL	136	1,042	1,35,264	130	1,229	1,56,800	128	5,52,377	5,33,900	...	18,477
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	103	334	61,973	186	334	50,500	151	2,16,665	2,09,000	...	7,665
Jetalsar-Rájkot	68	46	4,688	102	46	5,300	115	18,039	16,500	...	1,539
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	58	364	23,320	64	364	23,900	66	94,916	84,400	...	10,516
Oodeypore-Chitor (*i*)	...	...	...	...	60	2,500	42	...	9,700	9,700	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	11,019	117	94	10,500	112	29,955	34,200	4,245	...
TOTAL	78	838	1,01,000	121	898	92,700	103	3,59,575	3,53,800	...	5,775
GRAND TOTAL	261	18,887	58,01,996	307	19,682	55,12,000	280	2,20,29,238	1,95,56,300	...	24,72,938

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 7th May, 1896.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 7th May 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1219 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 2nd May 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 144 of 1896.—Alfred Ernest Markwick, engineer, Karachi, in the province of Sind, in the empire of India, for improvements in push water cocks.

No. 145 of 1896.—Alister MacNab, merchant, of 23, Great Winchester Street, in the city of London, for an improvement in the treatment of bay salt.

No. 146 of 1896.—Wasudeo Balwant Soman, head clerk, Indo-China Mills, residing at No. 20, Parel Road, Cross Lane, Bombay, for an improved sizing machine.

No. 1220 P.—A SPECIFICATION of the undermentioned invention has been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 264 of 1895.—Samuel Maurice Johnson, managing director, Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, for an improved fastener for the purdahs, kanaths and other parts of tents, to be known as the "Johnson tent link." (Filed 27th March 1896)

No. 1221 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 175 of 1889.—Samuel Telford Dutton, civil engineer of Marl Bank, in the city of Worcester, England, for improvements in locking and unlocking points and signals, and detecting the position and movement of points on railways, which improvements are also applicable to the locking and unlocking of turntables, gates and other structures and things appertaining to railways. (From 27th January 1897 to 26th January 1898.)

No. 267 of 1890.—Charles Arthur Turton, manager, Lukwah Tea Company, Upper Assam, for improvements in the methods, machinery and appliances used for withering or desiccating tea leaf. (From 12th May 1896 to 11th May 1897.)

No. 314 of 1890.—Alexander Stanley Elmore, electro-metallurgist of Spring Grove, Hunslet, Leeds, in the county of York, England, for improvements in the process and apparatus for manufacturing copper tubes, sheets, strips and wires by electrolysis. (From 20th May 1896 to 19th May 1897.)

No. 135 of 1891.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, civil engineer, of the town of Calcutta, for an improved and economical method or system for pulling punkahs and for appliances connected therewith. (From 25th March 1896 to 24th March 1897.)

No. 155 of 1891.—The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, a share company legally constituted and registered and having their principal place of business at 32, Queen Victoria Street, in the city of London, for improvements in or applicable to automatic vacuum-brake apparatus, having reference more especially to the ejector and brake-controlling mechanism. (From 1st October 1896 to 30th September 1897.)

No. 165 of 1891.—Alfred William MacIlwaine, managing director of the Hull Oil Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Stoneferry, Hull, in the county of York, England, for improved means for cleaning or removing extraneous matter from rape or other seeds. (From 5th October 1896 to 4th October 1897.)

No. 107 of 1892.—Jabez Turton, metallurgist, of No. 9, Norfolk Street, Strand, in the county of London, for a process for the extraction of metals from ores and minerals containing them. (From 23rd June 1896 to 22nd June 1897.)

No. 129 of 1892.—The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, a share company legally constituted and registered and having their principal place of business at 32, Queen Victoria Street, in the city of London, for improvements in or applicable to automatic vacuum-brake apparatus. (From 1st August 1896 to 31st July 1897.)

No. 179 of 1892.—The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, a share company legally constituted and registered and having their principal place of business at 32, Queen Victoria Street, in the city of London, for improved means applicable for use in railway trains fitted with pneumatic brakes for enabling passengers to signal the drivers and guards. (From 26th October 1896 to 25th October 1897.)

No. 1222 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the Fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—

No. 35 of 1891.—Mr. S. G. B. Cook's invention for improved machinery for making nails or brads, and for nailing or bradding together the parts of wooden boxes or other articles with such nails or brads. (Specification filed 1st February 1892.)

No. 212 of 1891.—Mr. W. Murray's invention for an improved stopper for bottles containing aërated or gaseous liquids. (Specification filed 1st February 1892.)

No. 217 of 1891.—Mr. H. Harper's invention for improvements in electro-magnets and in their application to arc-lamps. (Specification filed 26th January 1892.)

No. 218 of 1891.—Mr H. Harper's invention for improvements in electric arc-lamps. (Specification filed 26th January 1892.)

No. 229 of 1891.—Mr. E. Taylor's invention for an improved refrigerating machine for ice-making and cooling purposes. (Specification filed 1st February 1892.)

No. 285 of 1891.—Mr. J. Suydam's invention for automatic pipe couplings for railway cars. (Specification filed 30th January 1892.)

No. 291 of 1891.—Mr. S. B. Wortmann's invention for mechanical movements. (Specification filed 26th January 1892.)

No. 293 of 1891.—Mr. G. Young's invention for improvements in mechanism or apparatus for dyeing and bleaching cotton, wool, silk and other fibrous materials in the raw and manufactured or partly manufactured state. (Specification filed 26th January 1892.)

No. 294 of 1891.—Mr. A B. Ibbotson's invention for improvements relating to couplings for railway carriages and other vehicles and to apparatus connected therewith. (Specification filed 26th January 1892.)

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888, should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th April, 1896.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879—SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879	TOTAL.	Of 1870	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th April, 1896	2,35,27,500	17,78,54,100	3,38,57,500	1,55,14,500	47,46,600	33,100	25,55,33,300	14,827	17,900	81,400	55,200	1,66,700	12,700	3,48,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,61,17,227
Add—																					
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th April, 1896	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th April, 1896	10,000	4,19,500	15,500	32,000		...	4,77,000	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,77,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th April, 1896	33,100	4,38,500	9,500	51,700	11,500	...	5,44,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,44,300
	2,35,72,300	17,87,12,100	3,38,82,500	1,55,98,200	47,58,100	33,100	25,65,56,300	14,827	17,900	81,400	55,200	1,66,700	12,700	3,48,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,71,40,227
Deduct—																					
Amount written off in the London Registers	85,000	13,000	75,000	...	34,500	...	2,07,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,07,500
Balance on 30th April, 1896	2,34,87,300	17,86,99,100	3,38,07,500	1,55,98,200	47,23,600	33,100	25,63,48,800	14,827	17,900	81,400	55,200	1,66,700	12,700	3,48,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,69,32,727

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867 to 29th Feb., 1896, enfaced from India, 9,275 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,125 lakhs
„ 1st Mar., 1896 „ 15th Mar., „ ditto 25 „ ditto 8 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto 27 „ ditto 14 „
„ 1st April „ „ 15th April „ ditto 30 „ ditto 4 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 30th „ „ ditto 10 „ ditto 2 „

9,367 lakhs. 8,153 lakhs.
8,153 „

Balance against India . 1,214 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 5th May, 1896.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the first quarter ending 31st March, 1896.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of the book and contents of the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such right.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	6th February, 1896.	Satya-dharma bichar.	Hindi.	Manager, Vedic Press.	Discussion about true religion and God.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Jawala Dutt Sharma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press.	28th January, 1896.	24 pages.	8" × 5".	4th edition.	1,000 copies.	Printed.	One anna.	*Nil.*	
2	6th February, 1896.	Kavya Rasamrit.	Hindi.	Pt. Kishori Lal Rawat, inhabitant, Nagarol.	Poetries.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Jawala Dutt Sharma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press.	1st February, 1896.	55 pages.	6¼" × 3¾".	1st edition.	1,000 copies.	Printed.	Two annas six pies.	Pt. Kishori Lal Rawat, Clerk, Locomotive Department, Ajmere.	
3	6th February, 1895.	Narisudasha Pravartak.	Hindi.	Srimati Buddhimati.	Female Education.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Jawala Dutt Sharma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press.	25th January, 1896.	12 pages.	6¼" × 3¾".	5th edition.	1,000 copies.	Printed.	Nine pies.	*Nil.*	

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the first quarter ending the 31st March, 1896—continued.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of the book and contents of the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such right.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4	6th February, 1896.	Varshik Report.	Hindi.	Babu Hira Lal, Secretary, D. A. V. School Committee, Ajmere.	Report on the working of the D. A. V. School for 1893-94.	Vedic Press, Ajmere	Jawala Dutt Sharma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmere.	3rd January, 1896.	21 pages.	6⅝" × 3½".	1st edition.	200 copies.	Printed.	Free.	*Nil.*	
5	6th February, 1896.	Kashi Sastrarth.	Sanskrit and Hindi.	Manager, Vedic Press.	Religious discussion.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Jawala Dutt Sharma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press.	8th January, 1896.	18 pages.	7¾" × 5".	4th edition.	1,000 copies.	Printed.	One anna.	*Nil.*	
6	6th February, 1896.	Krishi Darpan.	Hindi.	M. Bhairun Narain, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Ajmere.	Dialogue about cultivation.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Jawala Dutt Sharma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmere.	15th January, 1896.	38 pages.	8" × 5".	2nd edition.	500 copies.	Printed.	Two annas.	*Nil.*	
7	6th February, 1896.	The Fourth Annual Report.	English.	Babu Hira Lal, Secretary, School Committee, Ajmere.	Annual Report on the working of the Dayanand Ashram Vedic School, Ajmere, for 1894.	Vedic Press.	Jawala Dutt Sharma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press.	1st January, 1896.	27 pages.	7¾" × 5".	1st edition.	300 copies.	Printed.	Free.	*Nil.*	

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the first quarter ending 31st March, 1896—continued.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of the book and contents of the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such right.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8	24th February, 1896.	Satyavati Natak.	Hindi.	Chhagan Lal Kasliwal, Ajmere.	Moral lesson for Princes.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Jawala Dutt Sharma, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press.	22nd February, 1896.	236 pages.	7¼" × 5".	1st edition.	500 copies.	Printed.	One rupee.	Chhagan Lal Kasliwal, Ghaseti Bazar, Ajmere.	
9	24th February, 1896.	Sangit Ratnakar.	Hindi.	Raghuber Singh.	Hymns.	Bhargao Press, Ajmere.	Raghuber Singh.	23rd January, 1896.	50 pages.	Royal 16mo.	1st edition.	1,000 copies.	Printed.	One and a half anna.	*Nil.*	
10	11th March, 1896.	A complete key to the History Course of the intermediate class of the Allahabad University for 1896-97, Part II.	English.	Magan Lal Nag.	Prose.	Job Press, Ajmere.	Seth Nazar Ali.	24th February, 1896.	139 pages, excluding title pages.	6½" × 4¼".	1st edition.	1,000 copies.	Printed.	One rupee.	Magan Lal Nag.	
11	20th March, 1896.	Manohar Prakash.	Hindi.	Kavi Hardanjee.	Nayka Bhed.	Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.	Munshi Samrathdan.	1st March, 1896.	232 pages.	Royal octavo.	1st edition.	1,000 copies.	Printed.	One rupee and eight annas.	Munshi Samrathdan, Proprietor and Manager, Rajasthan Press.	

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the first quarter ending 31st March, 1896 —concluded.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of the book and contents of the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such right.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12	20th March, 1896.	Ras Raj.	Hindi.	Kavi Moti Ram.	Nayka Bhed.	Rajasthan Press.	Munshi Samrathdan.	1st March, 1896.	96 pages.	Royal octavo.	1st edition.	1,000 copies.	Printed.	Six annas.	*Nil.*	

H. L. SHOWERS, *Captain,*
Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

AJMERE;
The 2nd May, 1896.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th May, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	97,03,332	7	6	2,36,58,657	0	0
Public Deposits at Branches	1,39,55,324	8	6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,03,13,341	5	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.				3,70,561	12	1
Sundries				29,47,653	10	9
RUPEES				10,41,40,213	12	1

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				56,88,770	0	0
Other authorized Investments				39,71,416	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,62,53,432	7	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,35,31,846	12	11
Bills discounted and purchased				3,42,68,293	9	11
Balances with other Banks				4,30,663	11	3
Bullion				1,829	0	11
Dead Stock				13,20,747	6	7
Stamps				10,795	7	9
Sundries				14,29,281	15	8
				7,69,07,077	0	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	87,23,572	5	2	2,72,33,136	11	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,85,09,564	6	0			
RUPEES				10,41,40,213	12	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 7th May, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 35·2.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

AHMEDABAD.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Gujarat only.
ALLAHABAD.—Superintendent, Government Press.
CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.
LAHORE.—Munshi Gulab Sing, Government Publishers and Booksellers.
LONDON.—Mr. Edward Standford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
MUSSOORIE.—The Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute.
NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-Zincographic Department.
RAJKOT.—The Treasury Officer.
RANGOON.—Messrs. Myles, Standish & Co.
SIMLA.—Mrs. E. Corstorphan, Simla Fancy Repository.

The following Catalogues of maps are available at annas six per copy:—

1. Assam.
2. Atlas of India.
3. Bengal Presidency.
4. Berar or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Nizam's Dominions.
5. Bombay Presidency.
6. Burma.
7. Central India and Rajputana Agencies.
8. Central Provinces.
9. India and Adjacent Countries.
10. Madras Presidency.
11. N.-W. P. and Oudh.
12. Punjab.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash *prepaid*.

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service*, except on cash payment.

Maps published at the Head-Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1896.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UN-MOUNTED. Uncoloured.	Coloured.	REMARKS.
				R a.	R a.	
ATLAS OF INDIA.						
Sheets Nos. 9 N. W. and 126 S. E.	1"= 4 M.	2	27"×20" each.	0 12 each.	0 12 each.	With additions to 1895.
Sheet No. 69 N. W.	1"= 4 M.	1	27"×20"	0 12	0 12	With additions and corrections to 1894.
„ „ 49 S. W.	1"= 4 M.	1	27"×20"	0 12	0 12	
GENERAL MAP.						
INDIA	1"=128 M.	1	29"×23"	1 12	2 0	Corrected to December, 1895.
PROVINCIAL MAP.						
PUNJAB AND KASHMIR (with hills)	1"=16 M.	4	31"×25" each.	4 0	5 0	
STANDARD MAPS.						
BENGAL—						
Sheets Nos. 8, 349, and 377	1"= 1 M.	3	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheet No. 270	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	Preliminary edition.
BOMBAY—						
Sheets Nos. 334 and 335	1"= 1 M.	2	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
BURMA (LOWER)—						
Sheets Nos. 279 (N. W.-4, and S. W.-2) in one	4"= 1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

Title.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	Price of Map unmounted.		Remarks.
				Uncoloured.	Coloured.	
				R a.	R a.	
STANDARD MAPS—*contd.*						
BURMA (UPPER)—						
Sheets Nos. 166, 167, 168, 213, 214, 215, 216, 259, 260, 262, and 312 . . .	1"= 1 M.	11	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA—						
Sheet No. 483	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH—						
Sheet No. 187	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
SOUTH-EASTERN FRONTIER SERIES—						
Sheet No. 2 N. W.	1"= 4 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
PLANS OF CITIES AND CANTONMENTS.						
CALCUTTA (Surveyed during the years 1887 to 1894)	16"=1 M.	9	33"×26" each.	15 0	...	
NAINI TAL	20"=1 M.	5	30"×22" each.	3 12	5 0	
ADMINISTRATION REPORT MAPS.						
ALMORA (N.-W. P. and Oudh) . . .	1"=10 M.	1	19"×17"	0 6	*Nil.*	Engraved.
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS (Bengal) . .	1"= 8 M.	1	20"×17"	0 6	...	Ditto.
HAMIRPUR (N.-W. P. and Oudh) . .	1"= 8 M.	1	20"×17"	0 6	...	Ditto.
HOSHANGABAD (Central Provinces) . .	1"=12 M	1	16"×15"	0 6	...	
LUCKNOW (N.-W. P. and Oudh) . .	1"= 8 M.	1	15"×11"	0 6	...	
MYMENSINGH (Bengal)	1"= 8 M.	1	20"×17"	0 6	...	
PURI („)	1"= 8 M.	1	18"×13"	0 6	...	
TIPPERAH („)	1"= 8 M.	1	16"×12"	0 6	...	Ditto.
INDEX MAPS.						
For the Standard sheets of Bengal . .	...	1	27"×17"	0 4	0 4	With additions to 1895.
„ „ „ Punjab . .	...	1	27"×13"	0 4	0 4	Ditto.
STATISTICAL MAPS.						
RAILWAY MAP OF INDIA	1"=48 M.	4	34"×26" each.	4 0	5 0	Railways brought up to October, 1895.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Portion of boundary between Nepal and the North-West Provinces along the Sarda River, 1893	2"= 1 M.	3	30"×25" each.	3 0	3 12	
Kalrayan Hills Reserved Forests, Salem and Uttankarai Taluks, Salem District, Madras, Sheets Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 .	4"= 1 M.	5	40"×27" each.	1 0 each.	1 4 each.	
No. 80, Kalladipatti Reserved Forest, Uttankarai Taluk, Salem District, Madras .	4"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 0	1 4	

Maps of the Survey of India Department—concluded.

Title.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	Price of Map unmounted.		Remarks.
				Uncoloured.	Coloured.	
				R a.	R a.	
MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*						
No. 7, Chinnamamudram Reserved Forests, Tiruvannamalai Taluk, South Arcot District, Madras	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 0	1 4	
Nos. 8 and 92, Anandavadi and Milchingam Reserved Forests, Tiruvannamalai Taluk, South Arcot District, Madras . .	4″= 1 M	1	40″×27″	1 0	1 4	
Javidi Hills Reserved Forests, Tiruvannamalai Taluk, South Arcot District, Madras .	4″= 1 M.	4	40″×27″ each.	1 4 each.	1 8 each.	
TRIANGULATION CHARTS.						
GUJARAT SURVEY, Degree Sheet No. VIII	1″= 2 M.	2	40″×27″ each.	2 0	...	
„ „ „ „ No. IX .	1″= 2 M	2	40″×27″ each.	2 0 each.	...	
Published at the Dehra Office.						
STANDARD MAPS.						
PUNJAB—						
Sheets Nos. 264 S. E.-3, 265 S. E-4, 285 N. W.-2,* 286 S. W.-2, 286 S W.-3., 308 S. W.-1, 308 S. W.-2, and 331 S. W.-3 (District Kangra) . . .	4″= 1 M.	8	40″×29″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	*With additions and corrections to boundaries and roads up to 1895.
Sheet No. 313 S. W.-1 (District Amballa)	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×29″	1 8	1 12	
Sheets Nos. (291 N. E.-2 & 4 and 313 N. W.-1) in one, Patiala State Forests .	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×29″	1 8	1 12	

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 1st April, 1896.

A. E. SPRING,
Asst. Surveyor General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of Comptroller General, Calcutta, on 31st March, 1896, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of investment.		Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 1865.	Other loan.	
		R		
10047 Bombay.	Hormasjee Framjee and Omedram Jewajee	500	...	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India, Mount Abu.

H. CONDUITT,
Examiner, Public Works Accounts,
Rajputana and Central India.

MOUNT ABU;
The 30th April, 1896.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government Promissory Notes and other Securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal Command, on 31st March, 1896, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						
		3½ per cent., 1853-54.	3½ per cent., 1865.	3½ per cent., 1893-94.	4 per cent.	Port Trust Bond.	Bank deposit receipts.	TOTAL.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Stock.							
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Calcutta	...	23,100	...	...	...	...	23,100
2	Ditto ditto Allahabad	...	16,700	700	...	...	...	17,400
3	Ditto ditto Agra	...	20,600	...	...	...	...	20,600
4	Ditto ditto Lucknow	500	33,800	1,500	...	...	...	35,800
5	Ditto ditto Bareilly	...	26,300	2,700	...	...	...	29,000
6	Ditto ditto Meerut	1,000	54,000	5,000	...	...	...	60,000
7	Ditto ditto Jubbulpore	...	8,300	...	...	...	...	8,300
8	Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Balooghat	500	24,700	800	...	...	...	26,000
9	Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipore	...	7,500	...	...	...	...	7,500
10	Ditto Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore	...	54,000	...	...	...	...	54,000
11	Superintendent, Remount Rearing Depôt, Kurnal	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
12	Ditto of Kheddas, Dacca	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	1,200
13	Ordnance Officer, Agra	...	500	...	...	...	...	500
14	Ditto Allahabad	...	300	...	...	...	...	300
15	Ditto Fort William	...	500	...	...	...	...	500
16	Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, Deoli	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000
17	Ditto Erinpura Irregular Force, Erinpura	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000
18	Officer Commanding, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, Jubbulpore	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	4,500
19	Officer Commanding, Meywar Bhil Corps, Kherwara	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	11,000
20	Pay Examiner, Bengal Command	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
		2,000	3,04,000	10,700	...	...	...	3,16,700
	Safe Custody		Various.					
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Calcutta	...	13,000	1,000	...	...	...	14,000
2	Ditto ditto Allahabad	...	500	...	...	...	...	500
3	Ditto ditto Agra	...	6,400	1,500	...	...	...	7,900
4	Ditto ditto Lucknow	...	30,000	500	100	...	4,720	35,320
5	Ditto ditto Bareilly	...	900	...	...	...	...	900
6	Ditto ditto Meerut	...	15,200	300	500	...	20,750	36,750
7	Ditto ditto Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
8	Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Balooghat	...	9,500	...	...	...	...	9,500
9	Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipore	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000
10	Ditto, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	1,100
11	Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôt, Saharunpur	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500
12	Ditto, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh	...	500	...	...	...	...	500
13	Ditto, of Kheddas, Dacca	...	200	...	...	...	...	200
14	Medical Store-keeper to Government, Calcutta	...	400	...	...	...	...	400
15	Ordnance Officer, Allahabad	500	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,500
16	Agent for Government Consignments, Calcutta	...	6,700	...	...	...	...	6,700
		500	89,900	3,300	600	1,000	25,470	1,20,770

Besides the above, the following Government Promissory Notes were received, but not accounted for :—

Upper halves of three Government Promissory Notes aggregating R1,200 from the Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Balooghat, the lower halves not having been received before the end of the quarter.

Ten Government Promissory Notes aggregating R1,800 from the Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Calcutta were held in abeyance for want of certain information asked for, which was not received before the end of the quarter.

W. J. B. BIRD, *Major*,
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, BENGAL COMMAND,
CALCUTTA;
The 5th May, 1896.

COMPTROLLER, POST OFFICE.

(ARTICLE 171 VOLUME I, CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE)

List of Government Promissiory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller General on the 31st March, 1896, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of investment.						Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.
		3½ per cent., 1842-43.	3½ per cent., 1854-55.	3½ per cent., 1865.	3½ per cent., 1879.	3½ per cent., 1893-94.	4 per cent., 1865.	
		R	R	R	R	R	R	
1	Post Office Savings Bank depositors.	5,800	1,400	4,15,500	2,300	43,500	500	Postmasters concerned.
2	Post Office Departmental Guarantee Fund.	...	...	2,94,000	...	...	...	Credited by Book transfer to the fund.
	Security deposits of Postal Servants and Contractors.							
3	Bejoy Chandra Bose, Treasurer, Calcutta General Post Office.	1,000	...	20,000	...	29,000	...	Postmaster General, Bengal.
4	Jogendra Nath Mukerji, late Treasurer, Calcutta General Post Office.	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	Ditto.
5	Harry Pundra Nath, Sorter, Railway Mail Service, B. Division.	500	...	...	...	...	...	Inspector General, Railway Mail Service.
6	P. Valoo Cheltu, Sorter, Railway Mail Service, H. Division.	...	...	300	...	...	...	Ditto.
7	P. Chockalinga Moodliar, Sorter, Railway Mail Service, H. Division.	..	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
8	Nilcomul Mittra and Sons, Contractors.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	Ditto.
9	O'Dowda, Stock Manager, Railway Mail Service.	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	Ditto.
10	Himmut Lal, Inspector, Post Office, Sambhar Sub-Division.	...	...	...	...	400	...	Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.
11	Lachmi Chand, Sub-Postmaster, Kotah.	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
12	Hensraj, Sub-Postmaster. Mundwa.	...	...	400	...	...	...	Ditto.
13	Durga Pershad, Head Clerk, Nusseerabad Post Office.	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
14	Din Mohammad, Sub-Postmaster, Chitorgarh Railway Service.	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
15	Vishna Nath, Sub-Postmaster, Jhalaspatam.	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
16	Fateh Lal, Head Clerk, Jeypore Post Office.	...	...	...	...	100	...	Ditto.
17	Rupchand, Sub-Postmaster, Bikaneer.	...	...	...	...	800	...	Ditto.
18	Ghisi Lal, Head Clerk, Abu Road Post Office.	...	...	...	...	100	...	Ditto.
19	Mahomed Hasham, Sub-Postmaster, Nagaur.	...	...	...	...	100	...	Ditto.
20	Mahomed Ali, Head Clerk, Bikaneer Post Office.	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
21	Behari Lal, Sub-Postmaster, Abu.	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
22	Mahadeo Pershad, Head Clerk, Sambhar Post Office.	...	...	400	...	...	...	Ditto.
23	Vijey Chand, Sub-Postmaster, Jeysulmere.	...	...	...	...	400	...	Ditto.
24	Ardesur Framji, Mail Contractor.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
25	Goar Narain, Mail Contractor	...	...	500	...	...	...	Postmaster General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
26	Wazer Ahmed and Abdul Hameed, Mail Contractors.	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
27	Munna Lal and Sons, Mail Contractors.	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	Ditto.
28	Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway Company, Mail Contractors.	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
29	Altifat Hossain Khan and Shaik Golam Mohamed, Mail Contractors.	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
30	J. Ethirajuloo, Clerk, Rangoon Post Office.	...	...	400	...	...	...	Deputy Postmaster General, Burma.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller General on the 31st March 1896, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code—continued.

No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.
		3½ per cent., 1842-43.	3½ per cent., 1854-55.	3½ per cent., 1865.	3½ per cent., 1879.	3½ per cent., 1893-94.	4 per cent., 1865.	
		R	R	R	R	R	R	
31	J. Paul, Head Clerk, Mandalay Shore Post Office.	...	...	400	...	...	...	Deputy Postmaster General, Burma.
32	T. M. S. Moorthi, Branch Postmaster, Thibaw (Mandalay).	...	...	100	...	...	...	Ditto.
33	C. Andrew, Clerk, Rangoon Post Office.	...	...	800	...	...	...	Ditto.
34	C. W. Monikam, Clerk, Rangoon Post Office.	...	...	700	...	...	...	Ditto.
35	T. J. Michael, Clerk, Mandalay Post Office.	...	500	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
36	M. D. Santhappa, Sub-Postmaster, Fort Dufferin.	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
37	E. Narain Swamy, Clerk, Mandalay Post Office	...	...	100	...	...	...	Ditto.
38	Dhanjbhoy, Mail Contractor	...	...	500	...	...	...	Postmaster General, Punjab.
39	Fakirjie Comadore, Mail Contractor.	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
40	Ditu Sing and Golab, Mail Contractors.	...	...	...	...	100	...	Ditto.
41	Sewaq Ram Kesho Ram, Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	500	...	Ditto.
42	Dhanjbhoy F. Comadore, Contractor.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	Ditto.
43	Lalbhoy Golabdass, Cashier	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	Presidency Postmaster, Bombay.
44	Soker Modam, Cashier	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
45	G. H. Rislend, Sub-Postmaster Bandra.	...	...	400	...	...	...	Postmaster General, Bombay.
46	Dandbhoy Peerbhoy, Contractor.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	Ditto.
47	Nurswanjee Pestonjee, Mail Contractor.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	Deputy Postmaster General, Central Provinces and Berar.
48	Nundololl and Sons, Mail Contractors.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	Ditto.
49	J. Fletcher, Clerk, Nagpur Post Office.	...	...	...	...	100	..	Ditto.
50	G. W. Roe, Clerk, Calcutta General Post Office.	...	...	400	...	...	...	Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.
51	Ram Chunder Sookul, Calcutta General Post Office.	...	...	400	...	...	...	Ditto.
52	Madhu Sudun Dey & Co., Contractors.	...	...	300	...	...	...	Ditto.
53	Dharm Dass Chatterji, Clerk, Calcutta General Post Office.	400	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
54	Daniel Jacob, Clerk, Calcutta General Post Office.	...	...	...	...	500	...	Ditto.
55	Partha Sarathy Pillay, Shroff	...	...	500	...	...	...	Presidency Postmaster, Madras.
56	Raja Gopal Pillay, Shroff	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
57	C. Rathnasabapathy Pilley, Assistant Treasurer.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	Ditto.
58	P. Ternvengada Pillein, Treasurer.	...	...	5,000	...	...	..	Ditto.
	TOTAL	8,700	1,900	7,69,700	2,300	76,600	500	

J. W. H. SANDELL,
Comptroller, Post Office.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER, POST OFFICE;
Calcutta, the April, 1896.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of unclaimed sums deposited since the year 1843 with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for soldiers' children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
				R a. p.
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlan, L., Farrier Sergt.	4th Troop, 2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	112 9 0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrell, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Charlotte	4 2 8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austil	7 13 3
Mar. 9, 1844	Shiehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and Patrick	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd Bn. of Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19 14 9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews,—, Private	44th Foot	George	200 0 0
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, G., Private	40th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. of Arty.	John	130 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd. Bn. of Arty.	James	156 12 5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey,—, Sergt. Major	......	Harriet M. and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry,—, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12 6 9
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergt. Major	......	Thomas	101 5 4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergt. Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty	Henry and James	292 15 8
" 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77 4 11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergt.	4th Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167 15 5
" 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7 1 7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan,—, Sergt.	......	Julia, B. and George, J.	120 13 0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	......	Hannah	152 0 9
	Glasscan, John, Corporal	......	Ellen Sarah	66 10 3
	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	......	Henry	34 9 3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	......	Martha	83 3 6
" 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	......	Adam, T. and John	79 14 0
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104 10 8
" 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergt.	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes,—, Corporal	......	Maria	59 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergt.	......	C. William and William, H.	148 3 5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergt. Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick, and David, Edwin.	99 6 1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah, C.	9 8 4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7 6 1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	......	Emeline	50 0 0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget,—, Sergt. Major	......	George	69 14 4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26 3 5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergt.	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29 15 0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9 11 11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwardes, Michael, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36 5 9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergt.	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97 2 6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergt.	Arracan Bn.	John	49 10 3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206 1 2
" 16, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61 10 3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergt.	......	Mary	566 3 10
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergt.	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209 14 0
Dec. 4, 28, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June , 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color Sergt.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39 5 10
Mar. 10, 1864 } May 19, 1864 }	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35 4 11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8 0 0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary Ann and Thomas	4 0 0
Oct. 31, 1867	Hutchinson, John, Sergt.	Army Comst. Dept.	Rose	26 2 0
" 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt.	Arty.	Henry, J.	21 1 4
Sep. 28, 1877	Murphy, William, Private	12th Foot	Ernest Reuben	40 7 3
Dec. 20, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color Sergt.	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60 0 0

Applications for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

H. E. PASSY, *Major*,
Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND;
Calcutta, the 1st April 1896.

ROHILKUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY.

INCLUDING THE LUCKNOW-BAREILLY RAILWAY.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of Bank of Bengal on the 31st December, 1895.

No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of investment. 3½ per cent. of 1842-43.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
002526	Provident Fund	...	16,000	The Auditor, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
002604	Ditto	...	5,000	Ditto.
002605	Ditto	...	5,000	Ditto.
072805	Ditto	...	25,000	Ditto.
074338	Ditto	...	1,000	Ditto.
074339	Ditto	...	1,000	Ditto.
074340	Ditto	...	1,000	Ditto.
074466	Ditto	...	600	Ditto.
056994	Ditto	...	200	Ditto.
002525	Fine Fund, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway	...	2,000	Ditto.
002524	Babu Golab Rai, Cashier	...	2,000	Ditto.
002527	" Sheo Golam, Pay Clerk	...	1,000	Ditto.
002506	" Newal Kisore, Assistant Cashier	...	500	Ditto.
002906		...	500	Ditto.
002782	" Guneshi Lal, Pay Clerk	...	500	Ditto.
002899		...	500	Ditto.
002894	" Ram Narain, Pay Clerk	...	1,000	Ditto.
068364	Station Masters, Clerks, etc.	...	1,500	Ditto.
049629	Station Masters, Clerks, and Signallers	...	1,000	Ditto.
021600	Ahmuty & Co.	100	...	Ditto.
020639	J. Winterscale	500	...	Ditto.
042646	E. A. Currime	...	100	Ditto.
042645		...	100	Ditto.
042644		...	100	Ditto.
032275	Smith Rodwell & Co.	2,500	...	Ditto.
		3,100	65,600	
		68,700		

BAREILLY,
The 1st May, 1896.

FRED. WELSH,
Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	Remarks.
H. H. Wray	Lahore	18th December, 1895	The District Judge of Lahore, on 23rd April, 1896.	The deceased was a Guard in the North-Western Railway and no one has yet applied for Letters of Administration.
Albert Hines	Ajmere	On 3rd April 1896	The Commissioner of Ajmere Merwara, on 25th April, 1896.	The deceased was an European and a Fitter in the Loco. Shops, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere, and died intestate. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
J. D. Harris	Not stated	22nd April, 1896	The Additional Judge, District Court, Mandalay, on 21st April, 1896.	The deceased was an employé of the Mandalay-Rangoon State Railway and died intestate. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
T. H. Lillywhite	Not stated	4th April, 1896	The Additional Judge, District Court, Mandalay, on 21st April, 1896.	The deceased was a Telegraph Master and left a Will. No one has applied for Probate of the Will.
Charles Frederick Venner Sidebottom Venner.	General Hospital, Calcutta.	21st October, 1895	The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, on 17th April 1896.	The deceased was a Captain in the 10th Bengal Infantry, Indian Staff Corps, and died intestate. The Administrator General of Bengal is applying for Letters of Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

2, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 8th May 1896.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th May, 1896.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Joseph FitzGerald, Esq., of No. 108, Queen Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Barrister and Solicitor, a Commissioner within all parts of the Colony of Victoria to take affidavits or affirmations or declarations in all suits, matters and proceedings in the Calcutta High Court, and also the acknowledgments of married women in respect of property in India.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th May, 1896.

No. 6.—Mr. J. M. Coode, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for eight months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd March, 1896.

C. H. REYNOLDS,

Director-General of Telegraphs.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th April, 1896.

No. 20.—Third class Military Assistant Surgeon John Vincent James, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is posted for duty in the Staff Dispensary, Mussoorie.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.*,

Director General, Indian Medical Service.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 28th April, 1896.

No. 1646-G.—Major E. R. Penrose, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command, Meywar Bhil Corps, and Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, is granted ninety days' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th April, 1896, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 29th April, 1896.

No. 1662-G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant No. 436, Narayan Dutt, attached to the Deoli Irregular Force, was granted leave on private affairs for six months, under Article 40 of India Army Regulations, Volume I, Part II, with effect from the 18th April, 1896.

The 1st May, 1896.

No. 1723-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 521-G., dated the 27th March, 1896, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Vincent, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of the Bikanir Agency from Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. ffrench Mullen, M.D., on the afternoon of the 22nd April, 1896.

The 4th May, 1896.

No. 1784-G.—1 L. A.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 697-G., dated the 24th April, 1896, Lieutenant E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of his duties as an Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajputana, on the forenoon of the 21st idem.

No. 1807-G.—194-L. A.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 570-G., dated the 7th April, 1896, Major J. H. Sadler, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of the Kotah Agency from Surgeon-Major R. Shore, on the forenoon of the 30th idem.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 27th April, 1896.

No. 3279.—Captain W. W. Norman, I.S.C., Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, under paragraph 640 of Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, with effect from the 15th May, 1896, or such subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,

First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 23rd April, 1896.

No. 461—675-II.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Dewan's Estate

Regulation (III of 1887), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to appoint Captain H. L. Showers, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, to be the Agent to administer, on behalf of the Government, the property vested in Her Majesty under the said Regulation.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 30th April, 1896.

No. 1272-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that, with his approval, the Reverend Doctor J. Husband has been elected Chairman of the Ajmere Municipal Committee, with effect from the 1st April, 1896.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.,*

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara in the P. W. D.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 28th April, 1896.

No. 1539.—Mr. H. F. Wilkieson made over, and Mr. F. E. C. Carr assumed, charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the afternoon of the 15th April, 1896.

No. 1541.—In this Office Notification No. 1236, dated the 7th instant, granting Mr. H. F. Wilkieson, Officiating District Superintendent of Police in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, privilege leave for three months, *for* "17th April" *read* "16th April".

By order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*

First Assistant to the Resident.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Agra, the 27th April, 1896.

No. 16.—Mr. F. T. Palmer, Superintendent, Nawa Weighment Section, Sambhar Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291, section ii, chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May, 1896, or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 17.—Bhai Lakmir Singh, M.A., Assistant Superintendent, Khushalgarh Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for twenty days, under Article 291, section ii, chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.

The following Chart has received large and important corrections at the Admiralty and can be obtained from their Chart Agent, Mr. J. D. Potter, 31, Poultry, London :—

No.	Scale.	Title of Chart.
898	M.=40	Port Mouat, Port Campbell.

W. CHANDLER,

for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

BOMBAY;
The 2nd May, 1896.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th April. 1896.

No. 25.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 204, dated the 24th April, 1896, Baboo Mohit Kanta Sen, Apprentice Engineer, is posted to the Bezvada-Madras Railway.

No. 26.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 204 of the 24th April, 1896, Mr. E. A. Scott, Apprentice Engineer, is posted to the Mari-Attock Railway and Gradient Improvement Works (North Western Railway).

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Director General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th May, 1896.

No. 843.—Mr. Ratanji Jamshedji Lalkaka' Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days, with effect from the 10th April, 1896, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

2. The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Mr. Moreshvar Raghoba, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

Mr. Lakhubhai Bhaichand Parakh to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 5th May, 1896.

Arnovici, Burich.
Ash & Co.
Barr, D.
Boyd & Co., J.
Brown & Brothers, H. P.
Cox, J.
Donval & Co.
Druet, Antonie.
Exchange Bank Manager.
Gamler, E.
Gilbert & Co., J.
McArthur, J. L.
Morley, A. R., & Co.
Peter McIntosh & Co.
Siquira, J. S.
Universal Import Society.
Varid & Co., J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, Mrs.
Adams, Mrs. J.
Alfone, Surgn.-Capt.
Allison, Mrs. W. M.
Alston, Mrs. C.
Appel Caum, H.
Arinowicz, B.
Bailey, W.
Baker, C. A.
Barnett, Rev. T. H.
Benny, Joseph.
Beves, P. S.
Biddulph, Lionel.
Billon, H.
Blackett, W. S.
Bompass, H.,
Bovis, Mr.
Brooke, Miss G.
Brown, James.
Brown, Mrs. G. J.
Browne, Graham.
Browning, H. E.
Buck, Mrs.
Bulfin, Capt. E. S.
Byrne, St. Quinton, Mr. and Mrs.
Callie, R.
Calperson, Joseph.
Cameron, A. M.
Campenett, A.
Carlisle, C. M.
Carrier, Miss Amelia A.
Carruthers, R. J.
Carvalho, R.
Casey, Miss.
Cave, Miss E.
Cave, Miss L.
Celine, J.
Chambers, C.
Chapman, E. H.
Coast, A.
Cohen, E. M. D.
Constable, A.
Constant, M.
Crosteh, Miss.
Cunny, J. V.
David, Isaiah.
DeGeneve, A. M.
Delwood, Mr.
DeSouza, John.
Dressner, Capt. C.
Dutton, T.
Edwards, J. T.
Eliot, John.
Esechiel, J. A.
Farquhar, W.
Fiedler, Monsieur le General.
Finckenstein, W.
Fitzgerald, Hugh.
FitzPatrick, H. Lindsay.
Fouthson, Mabel.
Gallaghur, J. W.
Gallosly, Mrs.
Gallwey, Clarence.
Gast, R.
George, R. D.
Gill, J. B.
Goldner, C.
Griffiths, Capt. A. P. H.
Grimbers, H. M.
Grove, F.
Gunn, Miss A.
Haly, J. J.
Ilam, Miss.
Hamilton, Mrs.
Hanbury, Miss.
Harris, H. W.
Hawkins, A. B.
Hay, John.
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Heastey, C. R.
Heath, G. F.
Hedworth, Mrs. A.
Heywood, J. G., Mrs.
Holland, Mrs. A. V.
Hugot, Wilfreid.
James, Mr.
Joakim, W. L.
Johnson, J. H.
Jones, Mrs.
Jordon, H. S., Mrs.
Klasmer, M.
Lane, J. N.
Lee, Miss E.
Lewis, Mrs.
Luckman, A. G., Rev.
Lyall, J.
Lyons, H. P.
Maccoffle, Mr.
Macfarquhar, Miss A.
Mack, F.
Maitland, Miss Ada.
Mansfield, R. W.
Mathusen, L.
McCrea, S.
Meikle, Mr.
Mertin, Mr. (Junior).
Miller, Geo.
Norman, W.
Nussbeyn, G.
O'Brien, E. C.
Oldham, H.
Parkinson, Mrs.
Parkinson, Mrs. A.
Parnell, Max. J.
Peacock, Col. H. P.
Perry, A. N.
Pietro, Sig. S.
Pinto, C. (care of L. S. Montague).
Pitman, J. D.
Pryor, F. F.
Quin, A. E.
Rae, Mrs. L.
Rankin, J. R. L.
Redlich, Albert.
Richards, Mrs. A.
Risch, Ulrich.
Klamehl, A.
Robertson, A. B.
Robertson, Mrs. J. B.
Robinson, E. S.
Roinard, E. M.
Scott, Alex.
Scott, A. C.
Shawe, S. D.
Smith, A. Mervyn.
Smith, W. R.
Smyth, R. S.
Stanley, James.
Stein, F. M.
Stoddard, Mrs.
Stokes, Miss.
Talbot, A.
Tarleton, Mrs.
Tavner, G. O.
Thimble, Mrs. F.
Thomas, E., Miss.
Toshtein, K.
Townsend, R. A.
Tripe, J. T.
Turner Palhill, Mrs.
Uphill, Mrs. T.
Vansittart, C. J.
Vincent, G. W.
Weiss, Madame J.
White, Miss.
Wickershaw, W. C.
Wilcox, H.
Wilcox, Mrs. Mary.
Williams, A. S.
Williams, E. J.
Willison, Bert.
Wilson, J. H. J.
Wilson, R. H.
Wood, J.

Registered Letters.

de Vine, C. Leslie, Dr.
McCrea, Mr.
Montoreano, M.
Pigott, A. E.
Richard, Miss O.
Robson, Miss.
Schvarts, Julius.
Skellhorn, J. W.
Stoiheff, M. V.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anger, John Herr.
Adams, Malca.
Abdul Alli Khan.
Alaikumarai.
Allen, C. A.
Ackerman, E. A., Mrs.
Burgess, H., of Broxted.
Bamanji Hormosji Lam.
Barrett, W. J.
Buksh, Mansa, Dr.
Binning, B. B.
Bennett, W.
Bittles, Mrs.
Blake, Miss.
Bruce, Miss.
Bronover, Louiza.
Blake, S. T.
Blackett, Waller S.
Barlow, L., Miss.
Benton, Mrs.
Bercovitch, R.
Bhunenthal, Lize.
Benedit, Sandor.
Curtain, Rev. Father.
Clemson, Miss.
Clementson, Mr.
Chusel, Gusta.
Crocker, G.
Campbell, Sybil, Miss.
Chandler, W., Madame.
Conroy, J. T. C., Dr.
Clift, H. W.
Cama, F. B., Messrs.
Campbell, A. W.
Denne, A., Capt.
Dinkar Shridar Divarkar.
Duck, Mr.
D'Ugili, J. E.
Elliot, Jessie, Mrs.
Erane, Mr.
Faulkner, August.
Fryer, Chas. S.
Frann, H. Otto.
Fitzgibbon, John, R. A.
Flinnigam, P. F., Mrs.
Fernandez, Andrew, Mrs.
Graham, H E. B., Beningham, Miss.
Gast, M. Robert.
Gibbons, Stanley.
Gibson, Miss.
Grandies, Georges, Mons.
Grenfell, St. Leger.
Ghose, K. P.
Groves, J. W., Mrs.
Haraman, Lucy, Mrs.
Hehir, P., Surgeon-Capt.
Haves, F.
Headon, W.
Henderson, H. H.
Haimon, Alexis.
Hutchins, Mrs.
Hunter, W. Y. (1st Battn., King's Regiment).
Ishmari Persad.
Janes, Jas.
Jones, H. N., Major.
Kartar Singh, S.
Kintzig, John.
Koch, Helene.
Kinsbruner, M., Mons.
Krov, Irma.
Kelly, E. S., Miss (I. H. S.)
Lubert, H. L.
Leslie, C. D.
Lyons, Mr.
Lange, T. B., Major.
Moore, D.
Miles, W.
Murray, F. C.
Martin, T.
Murray, S. H.
Mercik, Mr.
Morrell, W.
Martin, Henry.
Nithigawa, Mr. and Mrs.
Nevilles, Charles R.
Purvis, J.
Percival, Lionel.
Phelps, E. L.
Piccivilli, O.
Pedroza, Surgn.-Lt. Col.
Rennell, E. J.
Robertson, F. J.
Rankin, J. R. L.
Rittener, F.
Robinson.
Ramachary, T.
Rogers, Middleton.
Robertson, F. W.
Romard, l' Abbe, Mons.
Rawson, F.
Robertson, W. A.
Shamafield, Albert.
Skorenski, Vlodimiss Comte.
Sylvester, C. F.
Snalay, Emerich.
Stanley, P.
Sandeman, Edward W.
Schultz, Franlline Alwine.
Slemway, Geo. A.
Startin, G. B., Mrs.
Swayne, Alfred H.
Schooback, W. H.
Salkeld, Wm.
Sanders, H.
Scott, H. H., Lt.
Turner, H. G.
Thornett, A. J.
Throp, Eva, Miss.
Thomas, Mrs.
Vas, John Goddard.
Vaughan, R. C., Lt.
Walmosley, Johnnei.
Warkentien, Wm.
Wendt, R.
Weallens, W., Signora.
Wischefski Boris.
Ward.
Ward, Miss.
Wickershane, W. C.
Wollner, Alfonsa.
Walley, T. St. Geo.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 27th April, 1896.

Elder, Mr.
Hawrad, L. G.
Sloyd, C.
Tydd, F. Ashley.

The 9th May, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1896.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	13th May	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	9th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.
*Australasian Colonies . .	9th ,,	Ditto.*
Ditto ditto . .	16th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	16th ,,	Per French Str. *Eridan.*
Colombo	11th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Chusan.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	12th ,,	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	15th ,,	Per Steamer *Pundua.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	12th ,,	Per Steamer *Ethiopia.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	13th ,,	Per Steamer *Karagola.*
Port Blair	14th ,,	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	13th ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Daphne.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer.

full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up at 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 7-30 P.M for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS.

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Commencing from Friday, the 22nd May, 1896, and until further notice, the Foreign Mail Steamer will leave Bombay every Friday, the Mails closing in Calcutta every Tuesday. The last Wednesday Mail closes at the General Post Office on the 13th May current. The first Tuesday Mail will close on the 19th May, 1896.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster.

CALCUTTA GENERAL POST OFFICE,
The 8th May, 1896

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee from the 22nd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, dated at Mhow, this 4th day of May, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. R. A-91404, Bombardier William Abbey Yates.
Age,—23 years 4 months.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, dark grey.
Date of Desertion—3rd May 1896.
Place of Desertion—Mhow.
Date of Enlistment,—3rd December, 1891.
At what place Enlisted,—London.
Parish and County in which born.—Highgate, London, Middlesex.
Marks,—Scar, left arm and above right temple; eye brows meet.
Trade,—Clerk.
Coat or Jacket—, Waistcoat—, Breeches or trousers— } Not known.
REMARKS,—Peculiar rolling gait; two upper front teeth false and detachable.
Under 5 years' service.

N. E. FOWELL, *Major, R.A.*,

Comdg. 22nd Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

SESSION 1896-97.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May, 1896. The session begins on Monday, the 1st June, 1896. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests:—

(1) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University or a similar standard of any Indian University recognised by the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.

(2) The B. A. Examination in the B. course. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the 2nd year class.)

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 40. The position in the University Examinations and the age of candidates will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department, not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships. Every applicant before admission to the College will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 22nd April, 1896.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی— يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هی - يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوں ميں بهي بکتي هی - ماسوائے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R18, or, post free, R18-12.
½ " R 9, " R9-8.
¼ " R4-8, " R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৮৸০
½ আধ " " ৯৲ " ৯৷০
¼ শিকি " " ৪৷০ " ৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারান্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

Advertisement of Books and Publications which are less than two years old, for insertion weekly in Part II of the Gazette of India.

Catalogue of Books printed at Thomason College Press and procurable from Thomason College Book Depot.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the College Book Depôt, at R04 per box. Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the Roorkee Workshops, and applications should be made to the Superintendent.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

First two Volumes are published in separate Sections as below, but can be bound up in Volumes if required:—

VOLUME I.*

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GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1894-95. R2 (4a.)

Bengal Administration Report for 1894-95. R6 (R1-4a.)

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1894. R1 (2a.)

Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies, for 1894. 12a. (1a. 6p.)

Rules by the Government of Bengal under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, as amended by Act VII of 1893. R1 (3a.)

Introduction to the Kharia Language, by GAGAN CHANDRA BANERJEE, B.A. 8a. (2a.)

MEDICAL.

Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1 (2a.)

Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1894 95. R1 (2a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal, for quarter ending 30th September 1895. 8a. (2a.)

Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1-8 (6a.)

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal' Sikim, and Bhutan for 1894-95. R1 (2a. 6p.)

Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Pro-vinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1894-95. R6 (8a.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Discovery of the exact site of Asoka's Classic Capital of Pataliputra. The *Pali Bothra* of the Greeks and description of the superficial remains, by L. A. Waddell, M.B. R1 (2a.)

A Guide to the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. By Dr. G. KING, 1895. 8a. (1a.)

JUDICIAL.

Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act in English. 6a. (2a.)

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktear-ship Examinations—
for 1894. 2a. (1a.)
for 1895. 2a. (1a.)

Report on the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1894. R2 (4a.)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for the year 1893. 4a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto for the year 1895. 4a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police during 1895. 4a (1a.)

Bengal Police Code, Chapter XVI. 4a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1 (2a. 6p.)

Ditto ditto in Bengali R1 (3a.)

Ditto ditto in Hindi. R1 (4a. 6p.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December 1895. 2a. (½a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establish-ment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December 1895. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irri-gation Branch, Bengal, for 1894-95. R5 (4a.)

A Report on the Water-supply System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4a.)

A Report on the Drainage and Sewerage System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4a.)

Hand-book of Rules and Government Circulars for the use of the Subordinates of the Public Works Department, Bengal. 4a. (2a.)

A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals, Second Edition, 1895. 4a. (3a.)

Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of Rivers, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ. R3-8 (4a.)

Navigation Canals in India. Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April 1895 at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2a.)

MARINE.

Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engi-neers and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto ditto in Bengali. 10a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto in Hindi. 12a. (2a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 31st December 1895. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Records Manual, 1895. R1 (2a.)

Registration Manual, 1895. R2 (3a.)

Manual of Rules, Forms, and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B.C.) of 1895. 1a. 6p. (6p.)

Tauzi Manual, 1895. 8a. (2a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto,	Fishes, Volume	I.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto,	ditto, Volume	II.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto,	Birds, Volume	I.	R13 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto,	ditto, Volume	II.	R9-12 (4a.)
Ditto	ditto,	ditto, Volume	III.	R9-12 (5a.)
Ditto	ditto,	Reptilia and Batrachia.		R13 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto,	Moths, Volume	I.	R17-2 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto,	ditto, Volume	II.	R21-4 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto,	ditto, Volume	III.	R21-4 (6a.)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1895. R1-8 (3a.)

Ditto ditto on Settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1895. R1-8 (3a.)

Rules for the Grant of Leases of Waste Lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. (Edition of 1894.) 2a. (1a.)

Gazetteer of Sikhim. R8 (12a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (½a.)

Early English Administration of Bihar, 1781-1785, by J. Reginald Hand, late Deputy Collector, Shahabad, R1 (2a.)

Rules made by Government under the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, having force in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, Second Edition. 6a. (2a.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1-2 (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (3a.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Depart-ment in Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (2a.)

☞ ***Note.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 007296, of 3½ per cent. Rupee Loan of 1879, for Rupees one thousand, originally standing in the name of Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Sirdar Natha Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

SIRDAR NATHA SINGH,
Nabha, Nabha State,
late Nazim, Bamal District, Nabha State.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 356999 and 356990, of the four per cent. Loan of 1865, for R1,500 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, Agra, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

L. H. REID, *Captain,*
Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Agra.

Lost.

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note, No. 133848, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rupees Five hundred (R500) originally standing in the name of Babu Chunder Madhub Ghose and last endorsed by Carapiet Matthews, of No. 5, Grants Lane in Calcutta, the proprietor, to M. V. Apcar, of No. 45, Free School Street, Calcutta, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost in transit from Cuttack in Orissa between the 7th and 15th of August, 1894, notice is hereby given that payment of the abovementioned note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the said Carapiet Matthews, the proprietor. The public are cautioned from the purchasing or otherwise dealing with the said upper half of the said note.

C. MATTHEWS,
5, Grants Lane, Calcutta.

29th April, 1896.

NOTICES.

I, Lall Behary Dutt, hereby give notice that I have made over my business of merchant and commission agent, carried on in my own name, to my nephews, Brindabun Chunder Dutt and Kally Churn Dutt, together with the goodwill in and right to use the name of Lall Behary Dutt.

LALL BEHARY DUTT.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1896.

With reference to the above advertisement we give notice that we are carrying on the abovementioned business of merchants and commission agents under the name and style of Lall Behary Dutt.

BRINDABUN CHUNDER DUTT,
KALLY CHURN DUTT.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1896.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, JAYPUR.

1. The following candidates have passed the Sanskrit Title Examinations of Jaypur held in March, 1896:—

I.—SASTRI EXAMINATION.

IN SAHITYA.

Examiner.—Pandit Tatya Sastri Pattavardhan of Benares.

Second Division.

Name of Candidate.	Name of School.
1. Badarinaryan	Malpura School, Jaypur.

II.—UPADHAYAYA EXAMINATION.

IN TARKE.

Examiner.—Pandit Kailas Chandra Siromani of Benaras.

First Division.

1. Gangadhar Bhatta	Sanskrit College, Jaypur.

Second Division.

1. Basanta Ojha	Sanskrit College, Jaypur.

IN JYAUTISHA.

Examiner.—Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Sudhakar Duivedi of Benares.

First Division.

1. Mahadeo Gour	Sanskrit College, Jaypur.

Second Division.

1. Suryanarayan Dhadhich	Sanskrit College, Jaypur.

IN SAHITYA.

Fxaminer.—Pandit Satya Sâstri Patta-Vardhan of Benares.

Second Division.

1. Ramkumar Gour	Sanskrit College, Jaypur.
2. Narayan Sârma	Ditto ditto.

III.—PRAVESIKA EXAMINATION.

Examiners.—In Sahitya, Pandit Lakshminath Sâstri; in Vyakaran, Pandit Madhusudan Ojha; in Nyaya, Pandit Bhainath Thakur; in Ganit, Pandit Ramsewas Purohit, M.A.; in History, Pandit Gopinath;—of Jaypur.

First Division.

1. Ghinsilal Oswal	Svitamvari Jain Pathshala, Jaypur.

Second Division.

1. Isvarlal	Digam vari Jain Pathshala, Jaypur.

Third Division.

1. Jamnalal	Digamvari Jain Pathshala, Jaypur.

2. The following candidates have passed the Upper Primary Examination held in March, 1896:—

Centre	Serial No.	Names of Candidates.	Names of Schools.	Passed in Division.
JAYPUR CENTRE.	1.	Motilal	Sambhar Anglo-Vernacular Middle School	II.
	2.	Harikrishna	Ditto ditto	II.
	3.	Ilaibaksh	Ditto ditto	II.
	4.	Ahmed Ali	Ditto ditto	II.
	5.	Radhakrishna	Ditto ditto	II.
	6.	Vaziruddin	Ditto ditto	II.
	7.	Kaluram	Malpura Vernacular Middle School	II.
	8.	Harnarayan	Dansa Vernacular Middle School	I.
TORAWATY CENTRE.	9.	Gulabchand	Bairat Vernacular Middle School	I.
	10.	Narsinghlal	Ditto ditto	II.
	11.	Mahadeo	Ditto ditto	II.
	12.	Jugalkishor	Srimadhopur Upper Primary School	II.
	13.	Harnath	Ditto ditto	II.
	14.	Durgaprasad	Pragpura Lower Primary School	II.
GANGAPUR CENTRE.	15.	Misrilal	Gangapur Vernacular Middle School	II.
	16.	Gandalal	Ditto ditto	II.
	17.	Ibrahim Khan	Hindaun Upper Primary School	II.

3. The following candidates have successfully passed the Lower Primary Examination held in March, 1896:—

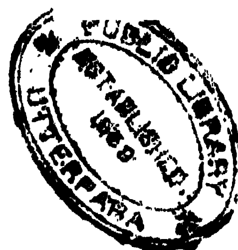
Centre	Serial No.	Names of Candidates.	Names of Schools.	Passed in Division.
TORAWATI CENTRE.	1.	Mangilal	Srimadhopur Upper Primary School	I.
	2.	Udayram	Ditto ditto	I.
	3.	Ramsahay	Ditto ditto	II.
	4.	Nathulal	Ditto ditto	II.
	5.	Kanhaiyalal	Ditto ditto	I.
	6.	Ramkumar	Kanvat Lower Primary School	II.
	7.	Gopinath	Ajitgarh Lower Primary School	II.
	8.	Badariprasad	Pragpura Lower Primary School	I.
	9.	Nanulal	Ditto ditto	I.
	10.	Shivaprasad	Ditto ditto	I.
	11.	Md. Samiullah	Jhunjhun Upper Primary School	II.
	12.	Kanhaiyalal	Ditto ditto	II.
	13.	Rajbahadur	Ditto ditto	I.
	14.	Hidayet Ali	Ditto ditto	I.
	15.	Biharilal	Ditto ditto	I.
	16.	Niranjan Nath	Ditto ditto	I.
	17.	Chhotilal	Bairat Vernacular Middle School	I.
	18.	Dhannalal	Ditto ditto	I.
	19.	Muktaram	Ditto ditto	I.
	20.	Mangilal	Ditto ditto	I.
	21.	Murarilal	Ditto ditto	I.
	22.	Fakruddin	Ditto ditto	I.
	23.	Srinarayan	Ditto ditto	II.
	24.	Mahabir	Ditto ditto	II.
	25.	Jankilal	Ditto ditto	II.
	26.	Mulchand	Udaypur Lower Primary School	II.
GANGAPUR CENTRE.	27.	Shivaprasad	Gangapur Vernacular Middle School	I.
	28.	Almad Husen	Ditto ditto	II.
	29.	Mulchand	Todabhim Lower Primary School	I.
	30.	Pannalal	Ditto ditto	II.
	31.	Kanhaiyalal	Malarna Lower Primary School	I.
	32.	Nandkishor	Ditto Ditto	II.
	33.	Kanhaiyalal	Banuli Lower Primary School	I.
	34.	Madholal	Salsot Lower Primary School	I.
	35.	Jankilal	Ditto ditto	II.

	Serial No.	Names of Candidates.	Names of Schools.	Passed in Division.
JAYPUR CENTRE.	36.	Surajbakhsh	Chandpore Anglo-Vernacular Middle School	I.
	37.	Nanagram	Ditto ditto	II.
	38.	Govindnarayan	Ditto ditto	II.
	39.	Damodar	Ditto ditto	I.
	40.	Sunderlal	Ditto ditto	I.
	41.	Hardeoprasad	Sambhar Anglo-Vernacular Middle School	II.
	42.	Nathulal	Ditto ditto	II.
	43.	Radhamohan	Ditto ditto	II.
	44.	Azim Khan	Ditto ditto	II.
	45.	Gafur Ahmed	Ditto ditto	II.
	46.	Damodar	Ditto ditto	II.
	47.	Chitharmal	Malpura Vernacular Middle School	II.
	48.	Kashinath	Ditto ditto	II.
	49.	Mulchand, I	Mahwa Upper Primary School	II.
	50.	Mulchand, II	Ditto ditto	II.
	51.	Chhajulal	Ditto ditto	II.
	52.	Gaurishanker	Ditto ditto	II.
	53.	Madanmohan	Toda Raisingh Lower Primary School	II.
	54.	Jayaparkash	Fagi Lower Primary School	II.
	55.	Damodardass	Ditto ditto	II.
	56.	Shankerlal	Ditto ditto	II.
	57.	Vidyaprasad	Dansa Vernacular Middle School	I.
	58.	Hasibullah	Ditto ditto	I.
	59.	Jawahirlal	Ditto ditto	I.
	60.	Bhanurilal	Ditto ditto	I.
	61.	Jagannath	Ditto ditto	I.
	62.	Ramnarayan	Ditto ditto	I.
	63.	Abid Mohmad	Ditto ditto	I.
	64.	Gopinath	Sangause Lower Primary School	II.

JAYPUR;
The 17th April, 1896.

KALIPADA BANERJI,
Director of Public Instruction, Jaypur State.





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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 20.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th May, 1896.

No. 11.—Whereas the non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have, in accordance with the Regulations published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 19, dated 23rd June, 1893, recommended the Honourable Pandit Bishambar Nath, Vakil of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14), has been pleased to nominate the said Honourable Pandit Bishambar Nath, to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Governor General.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 14th May, 1896.

No. 374.—The services of Surgeon-Captain E. Hudson, F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

The 15th May, 1896.

No. 377.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. Garvie, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

No. 379.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. S. S. Lumsden, M.B., C.M., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

SANITARY.

No. 129.

The 15th May, 1896.

DRAFT REGULATIONS UNDER THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, XIV OF 1895.

The following proposed notifications under section 5, sub-section (1), and section 19, sub-section (1), and the following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make under section 58, of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), is published, as required by the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 15th July 1896.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Proposed Notification No. I.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 19, sub-section (1), of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that every pilgrim ship shall contain, in the first or upper between-deck, at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet, and, in the second or lower between-deck, at least sixteen superficial feet and ninety-six cubic feet, of space available for each pilgrim.

Proposed Notification No. II.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 5, sub-section (1), of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in the computation of pilgrims for the purposes of the said Act and the rules thereunder, two persons of the age of one year and upwards and under the age of twelve years shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, count as one pilgrim.

Proposed Notification No. III.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:

1. In these rules "the Inspector" means the officer appointed by the Local Government under section 8, or the person authorised by such officer as aforesaid under section 9, of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), hereinafter referred to as "the Act," and "Section" means a section of the said Act.

2. The Inspector shall, on receiving the notice required by section 8, himself proceed, or give written authority to some competent person on his behalf, to inspect the ship, her provisions, medical stores, equipments, ventilation, fittings, etc., and shall satisfy himself by such inspection that they meet all prescribed requirements.

3. The certificates A and B required under sections 11 and 12 shall be given in Forms Nos. I and II appended to these rules and that required under section 24 in Form III.

4. No certificate under section 12 shall be granted between May 20th and September 20th in any year in respect of a ship of a tonnage of less than 500 registered tons, or which is not capable of steaming at least eight knots an hour in ordinary monsoon weather; nor shall such a certificate be given unless all the arrangements required by these rules have been made to the entire satisfaction of the Inspector.

5. The Inspector shall see that in all cases where the number of pilgrims exceeds 100, the Medical Officer of the ship is present at the official inspection and that such Medical Officer has had an opportunity of satisfying himself as to the completeness of the arrangements made for the accommodation and care of the pilgrims under these rules; and shall require such Medical Officer to furnish a certificate to that effect in Form X and to sign the second of the certificates prescribed by rule 57.

Boats, anchors and cables.

6. (1) Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with boats, two of which shall be life-boats, according to the following scale:

Registered tonnage of steam-ship.	Number of boats not less than	Minimum cubic contents of life-boats Feet.	Minimum cubic contents of all the boats of the ship.
Less than 800 tons ...	5	330	1,730
800 tons and less than 1,000 tons.	6	330	2,045
1,000 tons and less than 1,250 tons.	6	900	2,545
1,250 tons and less than 1,500 tons.	6	900	3,000
1,500 tons and upwards ...	7	918	3,600

NOTE.—The cubic contents of the boats in the above table are ascertained by multiplying their outside length, their outside width and their inside depth together, and then the product by 0·6.

(2) Every boat shall be supplied with two fresh water breakers, two small tin-lined lockers fitted under the side seats in the stern and each capable of holding about 50 lbs. of biscuit, and a tightly spread canvas cover.

(3) Every boat shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, with masts, sails, painters, oars, rowlocks or tholes, rudder and tiller, boat hooks, plugs and breakers, all properly secured.

(4) A hatchet or tomahawk shall be kept in each end of every life-boat in good order and secured by a lanyard; a life-jacket or belt for each oarsman, and one for the cockswain, shall also be provided: and a life line in loops shall run round the outside of the boat and be securely made fast.

7. Boat drill shall be practised at least once a week.

8. Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with three bower anchors of such weight, and with cables of such length, size and material as are, in the judgment of the Inspector, sufficient.

Instruments for purposes of navigation.

9. Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with—

(a) not less than three good ship's compasses and two boat's compasses and with a record of the deviation of her compasses on every point, entered in the log-book;

(*b*) Admiralty or Indian Government charts and sailing directions suitable for the voyage she is about to undertake;

(*c*) Not less than two chronometers and not less than two sextants or quadrants and barometers, one of the latter being a mercurial barometer;

(*d*) A deep sea lead-lined and lead.

Apparatus for extinguishing fires and precautions against fire.

10. (1) Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with—

(*a*) hose capable of being connected with the engines of the ship, and adapted for extinguishing fire in any part thereof; and

(*b*) fire-buckets in the proportion of three for every 100 tons of tonnage up to 600, and two for every 100 tons above 600: Provided that not more than 50 fire-buckets need under any circumstances be carried.

(2) If fire-annihilators or fire-engines are carried, they shall be placed by the Master in charge of one of the principal officers of the ship and the ship's carpenter, who shall be held responsible that they, with the buckets and other fire apparatus, are kept in a state fit for immediate use.*

11. As soon as possible after leaving port, the officers and crew shall be divided into parties and assigned to stations in case of fire; and fire-drill shall be practised at convenient times and at least once a week.

12. Immediately before leaving port, the passengers shall be called on to deliver up whatever lucifer matches, gunpowder or other inflammable articles they may have with them.

13. No naked lights shall on any account be used in the hold or store-rooms or in the between-decks, except under trustworthy superintendence. No person shall be allowed to read in bed with a naked light. Smoking between-decks is strictly prohibited.

14. Cases containing spirits shall never be opened in the hold, but may be hoisted on deck for the purpose.

Appliances for saving life and making signals of distress.

15. Every pilgrim ship shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, with a supply of life-buoys, with lines attached, of which not less than six shall be kept readily available on deck, and with inextinguishable lights fitted for attachment to the life-buoys. Every pilgrim ship shall also be supplied with an approved lifebelt or other similar approved article of equal buoyancy suitable for being worn on the person, for each person on board, and such life-belts or other articles as aforesaid shall be so placed, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, as to be readily accessible.

EXPLANATION.—An "approved lifebelt" means a belt which does not require to be inflated before use, and which is capable of floating in water for 24 hours with at least 15 lbs. of iron suspended from it.†

* Fire-engines should be worked once a week to keep them in proper order.

† Lifebelts should be cut out 2 inches under the armpits, and so fitted as to remain securely in place when put on.

16. Life-buoys shall be secured by toggle and becket or any similar method allowing of ready release, but shall not be lashed or seized to the vessel.

17. Every pilgrim ship shall carry such quantity of rockets and blue lights or other signals as the Inspector may deem adequate.

Fittings and other appliances to be provided in the upper and between-decks.

18. The Inspector shall see that sufficient ventilators are provided for the between-decks to give each pilgrim 10 square inches of ventilation area exclusive of hatches and side scuttles, and so placed as to afford an equable diffusion of air through all parts. The ventilators of the second between-deck must act separately from those of the first between-deck, and, if pilgrims are carried on a second or lower between-deck, such lower between-deck shall be ventilated by artificial ventilation, such as Blackman's ventilator or a thermantidote approved of by the Inspector. The Inspector shall also see (i) that all air-holes affording a means of communication between the hold and the between-decks, are closed so as to shut off, as completely as possible, the escape of foul air from the bilge, or steam from the cargo, into the between-decks; (ii) that the foul air from the hold and the between-decks respectively is carried in separate shafts above the uppermost deck; and (iii) that all ventilating shafts and tubes for the hold are so arranged as to act quite independently of those for the between-decks.

19. In the absence of hollow iron masts or other means of ventilating the hold, there shall be fitted at least four cowl-headed tubes (of a size to be approved by the Inspector) leading from the lower hold to the open air on the upper deck.

20. Every cowl-headed tube shall be provided with a strong plug for use, if necessary, in bad weather.

21. Such provision shall be made for affording light to the between-decks as the circumstances of the case may in the judgment of the Inspector require. The pilgrims shall, moreover, have the free and unimpeded use of the whole of every hatchway situated over the space appropriated to their use, and over each hatchway there shall be erected such a booby-hatch or other substantial covering as shall, in the opinion of such Inspector, afford the greatest amount of light and air and of protection from sun and wet as the case will admit of.

22. The upper deck of every pilgrim ship shall be either of wood, or of iron or steel sheathed with wood and caulked.

23. Each hatchway shall be provided with a large tarpaulin tent which can in bad weather be spread well over it and securely fastened so as to keep out rain and let in fresh air, and in fine weather be rolled up and put out of the way; and shall, except where arrangements exist for lowering the derrick boom in a way which will serve the purpose, also be fitted with a strong iron or wooden A-shaped frame for the support of such tent.

24. Every pilgrim ship shall have poop, quarter deck, waist and forecastle awnings complete and in good order, and six windsails distributed as the Inspector may direct. The

awning and windsails shall be kept up so long as the weather does not render this impossible.

25. Strong ladders 2½ feet wide with hand rails of a convenient height shall be provided for every hatchway used as such and not merely as a ventilator; and, as additional means for women and children to hold on by, knotted hand-ropes shall be fastened conveniently near the ladders.

26. Hooks for hanging the required number of lanterns shall be fixed at convenient distances apart.

27. The space to be occupied by pilgrims must be kept clear from obstruction of any kind whatever, thoroughly clean and dry; and nothing, except lifebelts with the consent of the Inspector given under rule 15, shall be slung up or stowed away between the beams. Every day while the pilgrims are on deck the between-decks shall be carefully cleaned and scrubbed with dry sand mixed with suitable disinfectants.*

28. Bamboos, ropes or strong rails shall be securely fastened fore and aft to the midship stanchions on the between-deck.

29. Only the necessary fittings properly secured and timber, cargo and live-stock for consumption on the voyage shall be allowed on the upper deck, which shall, save as aforesaid, be exclusively reserved for the pilgrims.†

30. A set of water-vessels, such as buckets and tin mugs, required by topases or others for use in the latrines, shall be exclusively set apart for such purposes; and they shall be marked or painted so as to be clearly distinguishable from those used for cooking or drinking purposes.

Food, fuel and water-supply.

31. Every pilgrim ship shall be supplied in accordance with the following scale with food, fuel and water, of good quality, conveniently stored and in quantity sufficient to supply the pilgrims on board during the intended voyage (including such detention in quarantine as may be probable):

For each pilgrim daily—

Rice . . .	1 lb.	Tamarind . .	1 oz.
Flour or ships' biscuit . . .	4 oz.	Condiments, chillies, garlic, coriander seed or turmeric . .	½ „
Pulse, dall . .	4 „	Salt . . .	¼ „
Ghee or oil . .	1 „	Firewood, dry .	2 lbs.
Onions . . .	2 „	Drinking water from iron tanks .	1 gal.
Pumkins, yams, or other vegetables .	2 „		

Provided that, in the case of drinking water, the allowance hereby prescribed shall be provided for each pilgrim irrespective of his age.

A table of the rations of food and water in Persian, Urdu and Gujarati shall be posted up in a public place on the ship to be approved of by the Inspector.

32. Excepting fuel and water, which shall always be found by the ship, the articles in the above scale need not be provided for those pilgrims who have satisfied the officer appointed in this behalf under section 18 that they have on board sufficient food for their own use.

33. Every pilgrim ship shall, in addition to the requirements of the two last foregoing rules, have on board, either as cargo or stores, food sufficient, in the opinion of the Inspector, to provide for the pilgrims in the event of an accident to the ship's machinery.

34. (1) Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with caboose accommodation sufficient to cook for the total number of pilgrims on board, and such accommodation shall in no case consist of less than two cabooses or cooking ranges placed on deck, properly housed and covered, to which the pilgrims shall have free access between the hours of 6 A.M. and to 9 P.M.

(2) All cooking ranges shall be made of substantial plate-iron lined inside with bricks and raised at least four inches from the deck, with an outlet or chimney at top for the escape of smoke. Each range shall contain five or six cooking places, and the Master shall see that fires adequate for cooking are kept lighted at them from 6 A.M. to 9 P.M. An additional range shall be provided for every 200 pilgrims carried in excess of 100. Cooking on board in pilgrims' private stoves is prohibited.

(3) The Inspector may require the Master to provide such number as such Inspector may think necessary of Muhammadan cooks, not exceeding three per hundred pilgrims (exclusive of pilgrims who have on board their own supplies and desire to cook for themselves).

35. The crew of the ship shall not be allowed to use the cooking ranges or latrines set apart for pilgrims while pilgrims are on board, but shall be provided with a separate cooking range and latrine.

36. Each ship shall be fitted with a condenser or distilling apparatus of sufficient capacity to produce at least one gallon of drinking water a day for every person on board of whatever age, including the crew.

37. No certificate under section 12 shall be granted unless the condenser can not only supply the minimum quantity of water prescribed under rule 36 for each person on board, but also yield every 24 hours 500 gallons of pure cold water fit to drink.

38. The tanks for storing drinking water on board shall not be placed near the latrines. They shall be protected from all filth, and shall be so closed that the distribution of the water can be effected only by means of pumps or from taps with lock and key fitted to the tanks.

39. The water of any tank pronounced bad by the Medical Officer of the ship shall be immediately rejected and pumped out and the tank cleaned out before being refilled.

40. If there is any doubt as to the quality of the drinking water stored, or as to the possibility of its pollution, either at its source or in the course of the voyage, it shall be well boiled; and it shall be thrown into the sea as soon as it is possible to obtain a purer supply. All water taken on board at any port and intended to be issued as drinking water shall invariably be boiled before it is distributed.

* Calvert's powder in the proportion of 10 per cent. should be used.

† Pilgrims should be encouraged to use the upper deck as much as possible.

41. Every condenser or distilling apparatus shall have a separate engine for working the circulating cold-water pump, and under no circumstances shall this engine be used for any other purpose than that of feeding the boiler of the condenser.

42. The arrangements for discharging the circulating water from the condenser shall be such that it can be delivered into buckets or connected with a hose for the purpose of washing decks, or extinguishing fire, as well as discharging over the ship's side. A suitable hose and connection shall also be provided.

43. Either upright or horizontal boilers may be used for condensers. Each boiler shall be furnished with a steam-gauge indexed to double the working pressure, a glass water-gauge and two separate gauge-cocks, one safety valve and two mud-hole doors for the purpose of cleaning.

44. The boilers and all machinery connected with condensers shall be properly covered in, and every wooden bulkhead in the vicinity of the boilers of condensers shall be covered with sheet lead weighing 4½ lbs. per square foot and securely fastened to such bulkhead.

45. All the piping in connection with the condenser, especially the main suction and the condensed water discharge-pipe, shall be laid in position safe from accident or otherwise securely encased.

46. The Inspector shall satisfy himself by actual experiment that the condenser is capable of performing the work required of it.

47. The Chief Engineer or some other competent person, to be approved by the Inspector, shall be appointed to have charge of the distilling apparatus and machinery connected therewith during the voyage.

48. No ship shall put to sea before the decks have been cleared of any loose straw, hay or other inflammable material, and all the cargo has been properly stowed away.

Cargo.

49. No petroleum as defined in the Petroleum Act (XII of 1886), or explosive as described in the Explosives Act (IV of 1884), nor any inflammable oils, spirits, jute or coal (except such coal as is required for the voyage and the return voyage to India), nor any commodity likely, by reason of its quantity, quality or mode of stowage, to be prejudicial to the safety of the pilgrims, shall be taken as cargo or part of the cargo.

Allotment of upper deck space.

50. No cabin shall be provided for any pilgrim on the upper deck unless space remains unallotted on that deck after providing the accommodation required for the permanent and temporary hospitals, latrines, and six superficial feet for every pilgrim carried in the between-decks. Such space as remains unallotted after making provision for these requirements may be reserved for the accommodation of pilgrims in cabins containing not less than 12 superficial and 72 cubic feet of space. No pilgrim shall be furnished with reserved accommodation on the upper deck except in a cabin.

51. The deck space may be distributed between the 1st and 2nd class pilgrims as the Master or owner may desire: provided that each pilgrim of the lowest class has six feet of deck space provided for him.

Amount and distribution of baggage.

52. Pilgrims' heavy baggage shall be registered and numbered under the supervision of the Master the day before the ship sails, and shall be deposited in the hold before the ship leaves her moorings. Pilgrims shall be allowed to keep with them only such articles as are absolutely necessary: Provided that they do not exceed one maund (82 lbs.) in weight for each adult pilgrim or, in the case of those who, in accordance with the provisions of section 18, are allowed to provide their own food for the entire voyage, one maund and-a-half.

Hospital accommodation, medical stores, and arrangements for maintaining health, cleanliness and decency.

53. *(1)* The hospital accommodation required under section 21 shall be provided on the upper deck either in the poop or in a deck-house. A permanent hospital shall be provided containing not less than six bunks, and having a deck area of at least 144 superficial feet and dimensions of not less than 864 cubic feet. On every pilgrim ship on which there are 50 or more female pilgrims, there shall be a separate permanent hospital, containing not less than two bunks with a deck area of at least 72 superficial feet and dimensions of not less than 288 cubic feet, which shall be reserved for the use of women and children under 12 years of age. The hospitals shall be lighted and ventilated to the satisfaction of the Inspector and shall be provided with permanent raised floors or platforms at least four inches off the deck. They shall be made as secure as any other deck-house, and the roof shall be well caulked and covered with painted canvas.* No case of small-pox, cholera, yellow fever or plague shall on any account be treated in a permanent hospital.

(2) Materials shall be carried for the construction on the upper deck of a separate temporary hospital for the treatment of such cases of sickness as it may be considered desirable specially to segregate (such as small-pox, cholera, yellow fever or plague) and for any general outbreak of sickness in the event of the permanent hospital accommodation becoming insufficient. The part of the upper deck upon which such hospital shall, if required, be erected, shall be pointed out and measured off by the Inspector. The frame-work of the hospital shall be either of iron (in pieces that can be easily fitted together) or of wooden spars or bamboos. The roof shall be tented, and both that and the side walls shall be made of stout canvas and be perfectly water-tight, due provision being at the same time made for ventilation. The superficial area

* The fittings used in constructing permanent hospitals should be of iron in preference to wood.

of the floor* shall be not less than 144 square feet, and the floor shall be raised at least 4 inches from the deck. In cases of sickness of the kind referred to in this rule, only the Medical Officer and the person or persons charged with the duty of looking after the patients shall have access to them, and, except the Medical Officer and medical attendants referred to in rule 69, none of those who have had access to such patients shall be permitted to come into contact with the other persons on board.

54. A suitable dispensary to be approved by the Inspector shall be provided on the upper deck.

Medical stores, etc.

55. The following articles shall be provided according to the following scale and supplied gratuitously to the pilgrims on board at the discretion and by the direction of the Medical Officer, namely:

For any number of pilgrims not exceeding 100 (proportionate quantities to be provided for pilgrims in excess of that number)—

Sago	5 lbs.
Arrowroot in tin case . . .	10 ,,
Preserved milk† (1 lb. tins) .	1 dozen.
Liebig's extract of meat in 2 oz. tins or jars	1 lb.
Sugar	5 lbs.
Rum	1 quart bottle.

56. The following medicines and medical appliances shall be provided on the scale indicated below in the case of each at the discretion and by the direction of the Medical Officer:

(Weights and measures of the British Pharmacopœia.)

Names of medicines, etc.	Scale for 100 passengers.	Notes.
Acidum, boricum .	2 oz.	Miscellaneous articles for one hundred pilgrims.
,, carbolicum (cryst.)	1 ,,	
,, nitro-hydro-chloricum dilutum .	1 ,,	Fresh vaccine lymph, 6 tubes. Adhesive plaster (in tin case), one yard.
,, sulphuricum dilutum.	1 ,,	Calico, two yards. Flannel, ditto.
,, tartaricum .	2 ,,	Lint, four ounces.
Æther sulphurus .	½ ,,	Bandages (roller), half a dozen.
Alumen (in powder) .	2 ,,	Paper for powders, etc., one quire.
Ammonii carbonas .	2 ,,	Corks for bottles, 1 dozen.
Argenti nitras . .	½ ,,	Cotton-wool (country), 1 lb.
Borax . . .	½ ,,	Bed-pans (metal), one.
Calomel . . .	¼ ,,	NOTE.—The preparations of am-
Chlorodyne . .	2 ,,	monia, ether, chloroform, iodine,
Chloroformum . .	1 ,,	and all acids should be in well-stop-
Cocainæ solution, 10 per cent.	½ ,,	pered bottles. Chloroform should be in blue glass
Copaiba . . .	1 ,,	or covered from light by dark
Creasotum . .	½ ,,	paper.
Glycerinum . .	1 ,,	All the drugs, etc., must be properly
Hydrargyrum cum creta.	½ ,,	labelled with the quantities marked on each label.
Iodoformum . .	1 ,,	"Poisons" should be specially dis-
Ipecacuanha valoid, fluid extract.	½ ,,	tinguished by labels with the word "Poison" on them.
Linimentum camphoræ compositum.	2 ,,	*Disinfectants.*
Lini farina . .	2 lbs. in tin case.	Sulphur . . 32 lbs.
Liquor ammoniæ .	1 oz.	Corrosive sublimate. 5 ,,
Liquor ammonii acetatis.	6 ,,	Pure Phenic acid. 20 gallons.
Liquor epispasticus fortior.	½ ,,	Fresh slaked lime. 20 lbs.
Liquor morphinæ hydrochloratis.	½ ,,	Sulphate of iron 10 ,,
Chrysarobinum .	½ ,,	Calvert's Carbolic powder. 15 %.
Magnesii carbonas .	½ ,,	
Magnesii sulphas in tins.	3 lbs.	Methylated alcohol 15 gallons.
Oleum Caryophilli .	½ oz.	Hydrochloric acid. 1 gallon. (Convention, I. B. III, 35.)
,, menthæ piperitæ.	½ ,,	
,, ricini . .	2 pints.	Impermeable bags of India-rubber or
Phenacetin . .	½ oz.	tarred canvas, six for each ship.

* For flooring sheet iron is the best material.

† The contents of a pound tin of preserved milk mixed with half a gallon of water make good milk.

(Weights and measures of the British Pharmacopœia.)

Names of medicines, etc.	Scale for 100 passengers.	Notes.
Pilula asafœtidæ composita.	1 doz.	*Instruments for each ship.*
,, colocynthidis et hyoscyami.	2 ,,	Boxes chip for ointments (1 oz. each). 18
,, plumbi cum opio B. P.	4 ,,	Dispensing bottles (3 oz. each) 12
,, scillæ composita.	4 ,,	Glass measures, 2 oz. . . 2
		,, ,, 2 drachms . 2
Potassii bromidum .	1 oz.	Pestle and morter (brass) . 1
,, chloras .	1 ,,	,, ,, ,, wedgwood . 1
,, nitras . .	2 ,,	Scales and weights (grains) . 1
,, permanganas	2 ,,	Spare weights for ,, . 1 set.
Pulvis ipecacuanhæ, 5 gr. powders.	1 doz.	Splints (common) . . . 1 ,,
		Silver catheters (No. 8 size) . 1
		India-rubber catheters, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 10. 4
,, ipecacuanhæ compositus in 5 gr. powders.	4 ,,	Spatula 1
		Scissors (shop) . . . 1
		Penknife. 1
Pulvis Jalapæ compositus.	1 oz.	Syringe, ear, pewter. . . 1
		,, Enema patent . . 1
Quininæ sulphas in 3 gr pills	4 doz.	,, Urethral (male) . . 1
		,, female . . . 1
Quininæ sulphas in bulk.	2 oz.	Infusion pot 1
Salol	½ ,,	Pocket dressing case (to contain 1 probe, 1 director, 1
Sinapis (in powder) .	4 ,,	female catheter, 1 clinical
Sodii bicarbonas .	1 ,,	thermometer (in case), 1 pair
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi.	2 ,,	of scissors, 1 dressing forceps plated, 6 suture-needles,
,, rectificatus .	8 ,,	1 artery forceps, 1 Symes'
Tinctura aconiti .	½ ,,	abscess knife, 1 straight and
,, capsici .	½ ,,	1 curved bistoury in 1
,, digitalis .	½ ,,	handle, 1 lancet (bleeding),
,, ferri perchloridi.	1 ,,	silk thread for sutures (20 grains).
,, iodi . .	½ ,,	
,, nucis vomicæ.	1 ,,	
,, opii . .	1 ,,	
,, senegæ .	1 ,,	
,, zingiberis .	1 ,,	
Tragacantha powder .	1 ,,	
Unguentum hydrargyri.	½ ,,	
,, simplex .	2 ,,	
,, sulphuris	4 ,,	
,, zinci .	1 ,,	
Vaseline . . .	2 ,,	
Vinegar . . .	1 pint.	
Vinum antimoniale .	½ oz.	
,, ipecacuanhæ .	1 ,,	

Table showing the quantities of medicines, etc., to be supplied according to the above scale for more than 100 pilgrims.

Number of pilgrims.	Quantity.	
Above 100 to 250 .	⅓ more than	the quantity prescribed according to scale per 100 pilgrims, and so on.
,, 250 to 350 .	Twice .	
,, 350 to 450 .	Thrice .	
,, 450 to 550 .	Four times .	
,, 550 to 650 .	Five times .	

57 The following certificates showing that medicines, etc., have been duly supplied and received according to the above scale shall be produced before the Inspector at the time of his inspection:

(1) Certified that we have supplied medicines, etc., for —— pilgrims proceeding to ——— in the S. S ——— according to the above scale, [or we have supplied medicines, etc., in making up deficiencies in existing stock up to the above scale.]

Dated *Chemists.*

(2) Certified that I have carefully compared the above list with the medicines, etc., examined by me on board the pilgrim ship_____________, and am satisfied that they are all correct.

Medical Officer.

Dated *Ship* *Health Officer.*

58. (1) Every pilgrim ship shall carry a disinfecting stove approved by the Health Officer of the Port in British India at which the voyage is to commence.

(2) Articles of bedding, carpets and clothes used by patients who have been affected with cholera, as well as by persons who have had access to such patients, shall be immediately disinfected. Such of these articles as have little or no value shall be thrown into the sea, or, if the ship is in a port or canal, be destroyed by fire. All such articles as are not destroyed shall be carried to the disinfecting stove in impermeable bags sprinkled with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

(3) The excreta of the sick shall be collected in vessels containing a disinfecting solution and the latrines in which these vessels are emptied shall be thoroughly disinfected after each operation.

(4) Articles which have come into contact with persons suffering from cholera, shall be thoroughly disinfected in the following manner:

(a) Articles so contaminated or suspected of being so contaminated shall, unless they are liable to be destroyed by exposure to heat, be disinfected in the disinfecting stove under pressure, the stove being maintained at a temperature (to be tested during each operation) of 220° Fahr. and the articles exposed to this temperature for 15 minutes.

(b) Articles liable to be destroyed by exposure to the heat of a disinfecting stove, such as metals, leather, tables, lockers, etc., shall be disinfected by being washed with a disinfecting solution.*

(5) Ships on which cases of cholera have occurred shall be disinfected in the following manner:

(a) The cabins† and all parts of the ship occupied by cholera patients or those suspected to be suffering from cholera shall be emptied, and all articles removed disinfected as above.

(b) The interior sides, bulkheads, floors and decks of the ship shall be washed with the corrosive sublimate solution with the addition of 10 per cent. of alcohol (*i.e.*, one gallon of methylated alcohol to every 10 gallons of the corrosive sublimate solution mentioned above),‡ and, two hours after washing, scrubbed, and then thoroughly washed down with plenty of water.

(c) The hold of the ship shall be strewn from time to time with a sufficient quantity of iron sulphate to neutralize the sulphuretted hydrogen, and the water in the hold shall then, unless the ship is in dock, be pumped out, and the hold washed with sea-water and sprinkled with the corrosive sublimate solution.

59. Pilgrims shall air their clothing, blankets, etc., as often as required to do so by the Medical Officer.

60. The following articles and appliances shall be supplied on the scale shown below:

Iron boilers with covers—

For rice (large)	According to the number of pilgrims to be fed by the ship.
„ dall or curry (small)	

Iron ladles—

For rice (large)	According to the number of pilgrims to be fed by the ship.
„ dall, etc. (small)	

Iron spoons, tinned	4	To each pilgrim ship.
Curry-stones, with mullers	4	
Sieves for cleaning rice, etc.	6	
Gallon measure	1	
Half-gallon measure	1	
Quarter-gallon measure	1	
Scales and weights or A spring balance	1	
Block-tin saucepans, for hospital use exclusively, from 1 pint to 1 gallon	3	
Hatchets for cutting wood	2	
Knives	2	

Safety lanterns with lock and key to each	Besides 3 for hatchways, 2 „ latrines, 1 „ hospital, and 1 „ Surgeon, which are to burn all night,	there shall be one additional lantern for every 100 pilgrims on board, and each such lantern shall burn for three hours every night.

Oil with wicks, or candles to fit lantern.	Sufficient for seven lanterns to burn at least ten hours, and for the rest to burn at least three hours of every night of the voyage.
Soap	1 lb. per pilgrim.
Buckets (galvanised iron)	2 for every 100 pilgrims.

* One of the following disinfecting solutions should be used:

(a) Corrosive sublimate in the following proportion:—

Corrosive sublimate, ½ oz.

Hydrochloric acid, 1 oz.

Water, 3 gallons.

Fuchsin or eosin, 5 grains.

(b) Pure phenic acid five parts in 100 parts of water.

(c) Fresh slaked lime.

The different disinfecting solutions are useful for the following purposes:

(a) Linen, clothes and articles soiled by the evacuations of cholera patients should be put into the corrosive sublimate solution.

(b) Persons in attendance on the sick should use the corrosive sublimate solution, when washing themselves, in the proportion of one part of the solution to 2,000 parts of water.

(c) Phenic acid should be used to disinfect articles which cannot be exposed to a temperature of 220° Fahr. or to contact with sublimate solutions, such as metals, instruments, etc.

(d) Slaked lime is specially useful to disinfect the evacuations of cholera patients; in the absence of slaked lime phenic acid will answer the same purpose. When slaked lime is used for disinfecting liquids, it should be used in the proportion of three lbs. of lime to ten gallons of the liquid to be disinfected.

† For the purpose of fumigating cabins and confined spaces one ounce of sulphur should be burnt for every 30 cubic feet of the space to be fumigated, the cabin or other space being completely closed during the operation and kept so for twelve hours.

‡ The washing should commence from the top, horizontally and downwards, so that the whole surface becomes covered with a coating of the solution in fine drops.

Tubs (large) for bathing or washing	4	To each pilgrim ship.
* Tubs (smaller) for latrine use	4	
* Tin pots for latrine	12	
Tin pots for pilgrims suffering from sea-sickness	12	
Canvas bathing screens for the use of women	2	
A dirt-shoot, moveable	1	
Deck scrapers	12	
Sand	1 ton.	
Holystones or hard bricks	50	
Swabs or squeezers	18	
Brooms (country)	50	

* All these should be specially marked for privy use.

61. (*1*) Every pilgrim ship shall be fitted with not less than two latrines, apart from those for the use of the crew, sufficiently screened from public view and readily accessible. If there be any females among the pilgrims, one latrine shall be screened off and set apart for the exclusive use of females. There shall be an additional latrine for every 100 pilgrims, or fraction of that number in excess of 100, and if there be more than 100 female pilgrims on board, the number of latrines reserved for their use shall be increased in the proportion they bear to the total number of pilgrims. The latrines shall be provided with seats at the rate of not less than three for the first 100 pilgrims and three for every additional 100 pilgrims. No latrine shall be allowed either between-decks or in the hold.

(*2*) Every latrine shall be firmly secured in a convenient and accessible place on the upper deck and close to the bulwarks. It shall not project over the side of the ship, but shall be so placed that the soil-shoot of the latrine floor may lead directly out of a port or other opening, and well clear of the ship's side. Every latrine shall be divided into separate and private compartments. Each compartment shall be not less than three feet by two in size and shall have a separate entrance with door and be fitted with a seat, or a pair of foot-boards having a free opening or hole in the centre. Every such opening shall communicate directly with the floor beneath common to all openings. The floor continued into the shoot, and having a good fall towards it, shall be made either of a continuous sheet of metal or of wood continuously lined with sheet lead or zinc. The floors and shoots of the latrines shall be painted with coal tar liberally laid on. There shall be a troughed opening at each of the ends or sides of the latrines a little above the level of the floor, but below that of the seats of foot-boards, to enable the floors to be freely flushed from the outside. Every compartment shall be well ventilated by means of such openings as will not interfere with privacy: and shall be sufficiently lighted by means of a lantern so placed in the latrine as to throw light into it.

(*3*) All latrines shall be kept in good order, and cleaned and disinfected three times a day. They shall be constantly flushed by pipes laid on to them, the deck immediately about them being enclosed with a ridge of wood about two inches high to prevent the water used for flushing from finding its way to other parts of the deck.

(*4*) Not less than two sweepers shall be employed on every pilgrim ship, and one additional sweeper shall be employed for every 100 pilgrims in excess of 100 up to a maximum of five sweepers when the total number of pilgrims does not exceed 1,000. For every 100 or fraction of 100 pilgrims in excess of 1,000 one additional sweeper shall be employed up to a maximum of eight sweepers.

(*5*) Every pilgrim vessel shall be provided with at least two urinals.

62. Every ship shall be provided with not less than one place for washing on each side of the deck, sufficiently screened from public view, whereof a full proportion, as prescribed in the case of latrine accommodation, shall be set apart exclusively for females. A sufficient number of hand-pumps shall also be provided for supplying sea-water for purposes of ablution.

Medical Inspection.

63. The medical inspection of female pilgrims shall be carried out either by lady doctors or, under the supervision of the Medical Officer appointed by the Local Government under section 32, by women appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

64. No articles found by the Medical Officer referred to in the last foregoing rule to have been contaminated by persons suffering from cholera or choleraic indisposition, or from a disease which in his opinion is dangerously infectious or contagious, or suspected by him to have been so contaminated shall be taken on board a pilgrim ship until they have been disinfected under his orders in the manner prescribed by rule 58.

65. No pilgrim otherwise entitled shall be prevented from embarking save for the causes specified in section 32, sub-section (*2*).

Issue of tickets and refunds of passage money.

66. The ticket which every pilgrim is, under section 35, entitled to receive—

(*a*) shall be of cardboard, and not less than 4½ inches long by 3 inches wide,

(*b*) shall specify the name of the holder, or, if the holder be a female, the name of the pilgrim whom such female is accompanying, and

(*c*) shall specify the cost in words in Urdu, or in some other vernacular language approved by the Local Government.

The cost of a ticket shall not include any taxes other than the fixed dues leviable at Camaran and Jeddah.

67. (*1*) Every intending pilgrim, who, having purchased a ticket, has not been permitted to embark under the provisions of section 32, sub-section (*2*), or who, having been received on board a pilgrim ship, has been removed from it in accordance with the provisions of section 33, sub-section (*2*), or who is from other unavoidable cause, such as the detention of any member of his family under either of the provisions aforesaid, prevented from proceeding to the Hedjaz, shall be entitled to receive back from the owner or agent of the ship the amount paid by him as passage money.

(*2*) It shall be the duty, in the case of pilgrims at Bombay, of the Protector of Pilgrims appointed under the Protection of Pilgrims Act, Bo[illegible] 1887, and in the case of pilgrims at any other II[illegible]

port, of such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, to see that refunds of passage money are promptly made to intending pilgrims entitled to them under this rule.

(3) The officer making an inspection under section 32 or section 33, shall, in case of such refund becoming due, impress on the pilgrim's ticket the words "Not permitted to proceed on voyage;" and such pilgrim shall thereupon be entitled, on presentation of the ticket so cancelled at the office of the owner or agent, to a refund of the passage money paid by him.

The Master, Owner, etc.

68. Besides complying with the foregoing rules so far as they concern him, the Master shall give the notice required under section 8 in Form No. IV appended to these rules, and shall produce, before the Inspector at the time of his inspection, a certificate in the following form:

"Certified that it is proposed to issue tickets to pilgrims and to provide accommodation as follows:

"On the voyage of the pilgrim ship proceeding to——

Class of pilgrims.	Maximum number of tickets to be issued.	Special accommodation and privileges, if any, to be reserved for each class.
Class I ...		
" II .		
Pilgrims of the lowest class.		

Dated ____________

(Signed) ____________

Master.

Ship

69. In the event of a ship being engaged to carry more than 100 pilgrims, the owner, agent or Master shall appoint to it a Medical Officer licensed under rule 79. Such owner, agent or Master may make an application to the Local Government, in Form No. V appended to these rules, for a licensed Medical Officer to proceed in medical charge of the pilgrims with the ship, and the Local Government shall comply with such requisition. A second Medical Officer licensed under rule 79 shall be similarly appointed, if the number of pilgrims exceeds one thousand. The owner, agent or Master shall also in the case of a ship engaged to carry more than 100 pilgrims appoint at least one male and, if there are any female pilgrims to be embarked, also one female attendant to assist the Medical Officer. In addition to the above attendants a compounder shall be engaged by the owner, agent or Master, if the ship is to carry more than 400 pilgrims. Such compounder and attendants must be approved of by the Health Officer at the port of departure and arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Inspector for providing them with adequate accommodation on boardship.

70. The Master shall afford the Medical Officer every facility for examining the provisions, water and medical stores, and for making himself generally familiar with the arrangements made for the accommodation of the pilgrims about to be carried.

71. The Master shall cause the statements required by sections 22 and 25 to be prepared in Form No. VI appended to these rules.

72. The bond required by section 31 when a ship clears from any port in British India other than Aden for any port in the Red Sea shall be executed in Form No. VII appended to these rules.

73. Before sailing the Master shall obtain from the Port Health Officer a bill of health as prescribed in Form No. VIII appended to these rules.

74. The Master shall post up in the between-decks and in such other places accessible to the pilgrims as may be convenient copies of the Act and of these rules and all notices which he may be required so to post by the Commissioner of Police or other authorized officer at the port of first departure. All such copies shall be in English, French or German, and in Persian, Urdu and Gujarati. The Master shall afford every facility to the Port Officer, or other duly authorized officer or person, for making the official inspection of the ship, her equipment, ventilation, fittings, provisions, and medical stores, and shall himself be present at such inspection.

75. The Master shall be jointly responsible with the Medical Officer for the care of the pilgrims on the voyage. He shall see that the special accommodation and privileges, if any, to which the pilgrims are entitled are reserved to them without hindrance or diminution throughout the voyage; that the space in the upper and between-decks is not encroached upon; that all rules and regulations for securing cleanliness and order are carried out, and, as far as possible, that all reasonable requisitions of the Medical Officer are complied with.

76. The Master shall appoint one of the officers of the ship to the charge of the provisions and stores, to see to the punctual issue according to scale of the day's rations and water, and to assist the Medical Officer generally.

77. The Master shall, in the event of any pilgrim who is unaccompanied by any near relation, dying on the voyage, if the ship returns direct from the Hedjaz to any British Indian port, take charge of the effects of the deceased and make them over, on the ship arriving in such port, with such particulars as to the name and residence of the deceased as he may have been able to gather, to the Commissioner of Police in Bombay, Madras or Calcutta, and elsewhere to the Magistrate of the District, or, in his absence, the Magistrate in charge. If the death occurs on the voyage to the Hedjaz, and the ship does not return direct to British India, the Master shall make over the effects, with particulars as above, to the British Consul at Jeddah.

78. The Master shall cause the supplementary statement, required by section 24 when additional pilgrims are taken on board at an intermediate port, to be prepared in Form No. VI appended to these rules, the heading being altered to "Supplementary statement required by section 24 of the Pilgrims Act, 1895."

The Medical Officer.

79. (1) Besides complying with the foregoing rules so far as they concern him, the Medical Officer of every pilgrim ship required by the Act to carry a Medical Officer shall be licensed by the Local Government and appointed by or on behalf of the owner of the pilgrim ship. Every person desiring to obtain a license to act as such Medical Officer shall apply for a license to the Local Civil Administrative Medical Officer of the province in which the port of first departure lies. At Jeddah such license may be granted, for the return voyage only, by the British Consul at that port.

(2) The license shall be renewable yearly, and shall be in Form No. IX appended to these rules.

(3) No person shall be eligible for appointment as a Medical Officer who is unable to write either English or French or German or Italian.

80. The Medical Officer shall, if not already attached to the ship, immediately on his being appointed to it, proceed on board, report himself to the Master, examine and check the medicines and medical stores, and inform himself generally as to the arrangements made for the accommodation of the pilgrims.

81. The Medical Officer shall also report himself personally to the Inspector with a view to receiving any instructions which that officer may have to give him in connection with his duties and the official inspection of the ship.

82. The Medical Officer shall be present at the final inspection, and after it has been held and the ship and her arrangements approved, he shall, if satisfied regarding the arrangements for the care and comfort of the pilgrims made in accordance with the rules, furnish a certificate to that effect in Form No. X appended to these rules.

83. The Medical Officer shall provide himself with all the necessary instructions and forms required for the voyage.

84. The Medical Officer shall attend any Medical Officer appointed to inspect the pilgrims before embarkation under section 32, or after embarkation under section 33, and shall, with a view to special care or precautions on the voyage, watch those who may appear to be in an infirm or sickly state, and make a note regarding them in his diary.

85. The Medical Officer shall not leave the ship after the medical inspection has been completed. He shall see that the place set apart for the accommodation of the pilgrims is not encroached upon; that all the pilgrims have access to the upper deck; that good drinking water is readily accessible and duly supplied; that the latrines are attended to by the ship's topases; that a supply of water is at hand for use in the latrines; that suitable hours have been fixed, in communication with the officer in charge of the stores, for the regular issue of daily rations to such of the pilgrims as have to be fed by the ship; and generally that every proper care is taken to secure cleanliness and good sanitary arrangements on board.

86. The Medical Officer shall satisfy himself that any additional passenger waiting to be taken on board at an intermediate port is not suffering from, or shows no signs or symptoms of, choleraic indisposition, or any disease which is, in his opinion, dangerously infectious or contagious.

87. The Medical Officer shall be jointly responsible with the Master for the care of the pilgrims on the voyage, and shall co-operate with the Master and officers of the ship for the welfare of the pilgrims.

88. During the voyage from any port in British India (except Aden) the Medical Officer shall for the first five days daily inspect the pilgrims and observe them individually to assure himself that none of them is affected with cholera, small-pox, yellow fever or plague.

89. The Medical Officer shall, if he has any doubt as to the quality of the drinking water, draw the attention of the Master, in writing, to the provisions of rule 40.

90. The Medical Officer shall, should any case of infectious or contagious disease occur, satisfy himself that disinfection is performed in the manner prescribed by rule 58 and shall record in his diary the fact that he has done so.

91. (1) The Medical Officer shall keep up regularly, from day to day throughout the voyage, the following records in connection with his duties, *viz.*:

(*a*) a Medical Diary of the principal events of the voyage, briefly and accurately recording all facts in connection with the medical history of the pilgrims, including a record of any advice he may give to the Master, and of compliance with, or neglect of, such advice;

(*b*) an Admission and Discharge Book of every case brought under treatment in Form No. XI appended to these rules;

(*c*) a Register of Deaths in Form No. XII appended to these rules.

(2) These records shall be written in either English, French, German or Italian.

92. On arrival at the port of debarkation in the Red Sea, the Medical Officer shall, submit his diary and returns to the Consular authority there for transmission to the Government of India, and forward simultaneously a copy of them to the Inspector at the port in British India from which the voyage commenced, and on arrival at any British Indian port to the Chief Customs-officer, or to any officer authorized under section 25 to receive the statements referred to in that section.

NO. I.

Certificate (A) under section 11 of the Pilgrim, Ships Act, 1895.

I, duly appointed and authorised to grant certificates under section 11 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, do hereby certify that the ship , register tonnage tons, being a pilgrim ship within the meaning of the said Act, and now riding at anchor at , and ready to proceed on a voyage to ,

is seaworthy, properly equipped, fitted, and ventilated, and that she is capable of carrying pilgrims.

NO. II.

Certificate (B) under section 12 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I, , duly appointed and authorised to grant certificates under section 12 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, do hereby certify that the ship of , being a pilgrim ship within the meaning of the said Act, and having on board pilgrims, lists of whose number and sex have been furnished by , the Master of the said ship, and ready to proceed on a voyage to , the intermediate ports at which she is intended to touch being , has the proper complement of officers and seamen; that she is principally propelled by steam; that (in cases when tonnage or steam-power have been prescribed) she is of the prescribed tonnage and steam-power: that she has sufficient and suitable cooking, hospital, washing and latrine accommodation on board; that the provisions, fuel and pure water and other stores prescribed for such ships by the rules under the said Act are of good quality and properly stowed or packed, and are sufficient according to the scale for the time being fixed by the said rules; and that the said provisions, fuel and water are sufficient for days, the probable duration of the said voyage and also sufficient to provide the pilgrims with food in the event of an accident to her machinery; that is to say, water and fuel sufficient for the whole number of pilgrims and provisions sufficient for pilgrims, the remaining, *viz.*, pilgrims, finding their own provisions.

I also certify [in the case of a ship to carry more than 100 pilgrims] that she has on board the Medical Officer, [or Officers as the case may be], required by section 27 of the Act, and the attendants prescribed by rule 69 of the rules thereunder.

I also certify that the Master of the said ship holds Certificate A as required by section 11 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and that there is no cargo on board contrary to the provisions of rule 49 of the rules thereunder.

I do further certify that the full space required by the said Act has been appropriated to pilgrims on board.

NO. III.

Supplementary Certificate B under section 24 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I, , duly appointed and authorised to grant certificates under section 12 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, do hereby certify that the number of additional pilgrims taken on board the pilgrim ship from the port of is ; that the provisions, fuel and pure water (over and above what is necessary for the crew), and the other stores prescribed for such ships by the rules under the said Act, are of good quality and properly stowed or packed, and are sufficient according to the scale for the time being fixed by the said rules, and that the said provisions, fuel and water are sufficient for days, the declared duration of the said voyage and also sufficient to provide the pilgrims with food in the event of an accident to her machinery; that is to say, water and fuel sufficient for the whole number of pilgrims on board, and provisions sufficient for pilgrims, the remaining, *viz.*, pilgrims, finding their own provisions.

Dated at this day of 189 .

FORMS.

No. IV.

Notice to be given by Master, owner or agent under section 8 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I,* , hereby give notice that the steam-ship , register tonnage tons, being a pilgrim ship within the meaning of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and being capable of carrying pilgrims, will leave the port of on a voyage to on the day of 189 .

Dated at this day of 189 .

No. V.

Form of application to Government for a Medical Officer.

S.S.

189 .

To

THE SURGEON-GENERAL, [OR INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS].

SIR,

I have the honor to request that a Medical Officer / two Medical Officers / a second Medical Officer may be nominated to proceed in charge of pilgrims to the port of in the steam-ship under my command.

2. The ship is now lying at moorings, and will sail on the .

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Master, S.S.

No. VI.

Statement to be furnished by the Master of every pilgrim ship under section 22 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, of the crew and pilgrims proceeding in the bound to , or under section 25 of the crew and pilgrims on board the on arrival at

Crew.	Number.
Master	
Officers	
Engineers	
Deck crew	
Engine-room crew	
Servants	
TOTAL ...	

Pilgrims.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of each male pilgrim over 12 years of age.	Number (if any) of female pilgrims over 12 years of age accompanying male pilgrim entered in col. 1.	Number (if any) of male children of over 1 year but under 12 years of age accompanying male pilgrims entered in col. 1.	Number (if any) of female children of over 1 year but under 12 years of age accompanying male pilgrims entered in col. 1.	Number (if any) of infants under 1 year of age accompanying male pilgrims entered in col. 1.	Total.
1. 1st class ...					
2. 2nd " ...					
3. Lowest class					
Total ...					

Master,

The of 189 . Officer appointed under section 8, Act of 1895.

No. VII.

Bond executed pursuant to the provisions of section 31 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

Know all men by these presents that we
of
of
and
of
are held and firmly bounden to the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of five thousand rupees of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council, his certain attorney, successors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and representatives jointly, and every one of us bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and representatives jointly, and each of us binds himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and representatives severally firmly by these presents, sealed with our respective seals, dated this
day of in the Christian year one thousand eight hundred and ninety

And each of us, the said
doth hereby for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and representatives covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council, his successors and assigns, that if any suit shall be brought, touching the subject-matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written, in any court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at ,
the same shall and may, at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council, be removed into, tried and determined by the said High Court in its Extraordinary Original Jurisdiction.

Whereas the above bounden*
†the‡ of a pilgrim ship called
the now about to sail from the
port of in British India to
a port in the Red Sea, touching at
Aden§
and before applying for a port-clearance to the officer at the port of whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for such ship, the above bounden*

* Here insert the name or names of the principal or principals only.
† is or (are).
‡ (Owner) or (owners), (agent) or (agents) or (master).
§ Insert names of any other ports to be visited.

and*
sureties†
who are both resident in British India, have at the request of the Secretary of State for India in Council agreed to execute the above-written joint and several bond or obligation as required by section 31 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895. Now the condition of the above-written bond or obligation is such that, if the said pilgrim ship on her outward voyage to the said port of

in the Red Sea touches at Aden and does not leave the said port of Aden on the said outward voyage without having obtained from the proper authority at Aden aforesaid a certificate as required by section 29 of the Act and if the Master (‡ and Medical Officer) complies (or comply) with on the outward voyage, and also on the homeward voyage, if the ship continues to be a pilgrim ship, the provisions of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and of such rules, relating to pilgrim ships sailing between ports in British India and ports in the Red Sea, as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make under the said Act, then the above-written bond or obligation shall be void.

* His or the
† Names sureties.
‡ To be inserted if th is a Medic Officer.

No. VIII.

Form of Bill of Health.

This is to certify that the pilgrim ship
sailing under the flag and under the command of Captain (Medical Officer
) of tons, bound for
with a crew of persons§ and
pilgrims and laden with
a cargo of is at the time of leaving this port in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and that no case of cholera or infectious disease dangerous to life exists among the officers, passengers, pilgrims or crew.

It is further certified that the town and port of are at present free from|| epidemic cholera, plague, yellow fever and all other dangerous epidemic disease.

§ Includin Officers ar able-bodied seamen.
|| Or as th case may be

No. IX.

Form of License to be granted to Medical Officers proceeding in charge of native passengers.

The bearer of this , holding a certificate to practice medicine and surgery,
from is licensed to have medical charge of pilgrims proceeding, under the provisions of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, to . This license holds good for one year from this date.

Dated—

[*Here enter seal of office.*]

Signature of recipient. Surgeon-General, or Secretary to Surgeon-General in his absence; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, or officer in charge of office, or Port Surgeon.

NOTE.—In granting this license, preference should be given to medical graduates or licentiates of a University, or other recognised licensing body, provided they are men of good character and of some experience. But, when such are not available, licenses may be granted to those who have passed the final examination of an Indian Vernacular Medical School or who have qualified for the Subordinate Medical Department. It is desirable that the Medical Officer should if possible be a Muhammadan.

No. X.

Form of Medical Officer's Certificate.

Certified that I have by careful inspection satisfied myself in regard to the arrangements that have been made in accordance with the requirements of the rules relating to pilgrim ships proceeding to the Hedjaz for the care and comfort of the pilgrims about to be carried in the pilgrim ship proceeding to ; and that I was present with the Inspecting Officer at his final inspection of the arrangements, held on the of 189 .

Date

Medical Officer,
In charge of Pilgrims,
Ship

No. XI.

Medical Admission and Discharge Book.

Serial number of cases.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Disease or cause of admission.	Dates of			Number of hours or days under treatment.	Remarks.
					Admission.	Discharge or recovery.	Death.		

No. XII.

Register of Deaths.

Serial number.	Name.	Age.	Time of occurrence.		Cause.	Remarks.
			Date.	Hour.		

JUDICIAL.

The 15th May, 1896.

No. 706.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 527 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the Criminal appeal in the case specified below from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces to the High Court at Bombay:

Case of Queen-Empress *versus* (1) Ragho Mali and (2) Ragho Kumbi, charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

POLICE.

The 14th May, 1896.

No. 251.—In consequence of the retirement from the service of Mr. N. R. Cumberlege, a District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd class, the following promotions and appointments are made in the Police of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 1st April 1896:

Mr. H. F. Cotgrave, a District Superintendent of Police of the 3rd class, to be a District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd class.

Mr. C. A. Fraser, a District Superintendent of Police of the 4th class, to be a District Superintendent of Police of the 3rd class.

Mr. F. C. Crawford, an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 1st grade (seconded), to be a District Superintendent of Police of the 4th class, but to continue to be seconded during his employment as Superintendent of Railway Police, His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

Mr. J. Sewell, an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 1st grade, to be a District Superintendent of the 4th class, *vice* Mr. F. C. Crawford, seconded.

Mr. F. T. Coode, Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 2nd grade, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 1st grade.

Mr. F. L. Crawford, an Inspector of Police of the 1st class, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 2nd grade.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

4

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 11th May, 1896.

No. 707—2-21.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 106 of the Indian Emigration Act (XXI of 1883), as amended by Act I of 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the following provisions of the said Act and of the rules thereunder shall not apply in the case of Natives of India departing from the ports of Bombay or Karachi under agreements made with, or on behalf of, Her Majesty's Government to labour for hire in British East Africa on or in connection with the Railway from Mombassa to or towards Lake Victoria Nyanza, namely:

(*a*) Sections 7, 8 (with Schedule I), 15, 20, 21 (with Schedule II), 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 35 (*1*), 36, 37, 38, 41 to 48 (both inclusive), 49 (*1*), 54 to 63 (both inclusive) and 73 of the said Act; and

(*b*) Rules 1 to 12 (both inclusive), 21, 22, 24 to 26 (both inclusive), 31 to 34 (both inclusive), 36 to 84 (both inclusive), 85 to 190 (both inclusive), 208, 209, 210 and 211 of the rules thereunder:

Provided that no such Native of India as aforesaid shall be permitted to embark, in pursuance of this Notification, from the port of Bombay or from the port of Karachi, as the case may be, unless an Emigration Agent for British East Africa shall have been appointed, under section 14 of the said Act, for such port; and

Provided, also, that prior to embarkation every agreement made with any such Native of India as aforesaid shall be executed in duplicate, one copy being furnished to the intending emigrant; that the agreement shall contain all the particulars specified in section 31 of the said Act; and that the terms of the agreement shall be such as shall have been approved by the Governor General in Council.

2. In exercise of the powers aforesaid, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the remaining provisions of the said Act and of the rules thereunder, not specified above, shall apply in the case of such Natives of India departing as aforesaid, and that such of these provisions as are specified below shall apply in the modified form hereafter indicated in the case of each, that is to say:

Section 26. (*1*) The Emigration Agent shall supply the recruiter with a written or printed statement, signed by the Agent, and countersigned by the Protector of Emigrants, of the terms of agreement which the recruiter is authorized to offer on behalf of Her Majesty's Government to intending emigrants.

(*2*) The statement shall be both in English and in such Vernacular language or languages as the Protector shall in each case direct.

(*3*) The recruiter shall give a true copy of the statement to every person whom he invites to emigrate, and shall produce the statement for the information of any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station, when called upon to do so by the Magistrate or officer.

Section 30. Every recruiter who has engaged any person to emigrate, or the Emigration Agent by whom such recruiter has under section 26, sub-section (1), been authorized to act, shall appear before the Protector of Emigrants with that person and with any persons intending to accompany that person as his dependents.

Section 31. The Protector shall thereupon examine the person, apart from the recruiter or Emigration Agent as the case may be, with reference to his agreement; and, if it appears that he was competent and willing to enter into the agreement and understood its nature, that he has not been induced to enter into it by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, and that its terms are in conformity with law and are such as have been approved by the Governor General in Council, shall confirm the agreement by signing it and also the duplicate copy thereof to be furnished to the intending emigrant and, subject to the provisions of section 33, register in a book to be kept for the purpose, in such form as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by rules made under this Act, prescribes, the name, sex, name of the father, caste, occupation and age of the intending emigrant, and the name of the village or place of which

he is a resident, and such other particulars (if any) concerning him and his dependents (if any) as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by rules made under this Act prescribes.

Sections 32, 33 and 34. In these sections all references to a "registering officer" shall be deemed to be omitted.

Section 35. (*2*) An agreement to emigrate shall not be of any effect until the particulars concerning the intending emigrant and his dependents (if any) have been registered, and the agreement has been signed and confirmed by the Protector.

(*3*) When the particulars concerning any intending emigrant and his dependents (if any) have been registered and an agreement has been signed and confirmed by the Protector, the intending emigrant shall be deemed to be registered under this Act as an emigrant.

(*4*) Any number of intending emigrants desiring to emigrate on the same terms, may execute one instrument of agreement:

Provided that the Protector may, if he thinks fit, refuse to sign and confirm such an agreement and require each of the intending emigrants to enter into a separate agreement.

Section 52. If it appears that during the journey to the port of embarkation any emigrant has suffered any ill-treatment, the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent to pay to the emigrant a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Section 71. Before any emigrant-vessel clears out of any port, the master of the vessel shall obtain from the Protector of Emigrants at the port, and from the Emigration Agent for the country to which the emigrants are to be conveyed, certificates, signed by the Protector and Emigration Agent, respectively, to the effect that the Protector and Agent have, in respect of all the emigrants embarking at that port in the vessel, done all that is required by the foregoing provisions of this Act, or by the rules made under this Act, so far as the said provisions and rules are applicable, to be done on the part of the Protector and Agent, respectively, and that all the directions for the security, well-being and protection of emigrants which are contained in this Act or in the rules made under this Act, so far as the said provisions and rules are applicable, have in the case of the vessel been complied with.

Section 74. It shall be the duty of every master licensed under this Act to see that all the provisions of this Act, and the rules made under this Act, so far as the said provisions and rules are applicable, are observed on board his vessel during the voyage from British India to the country to which the emigrants are to be conveyed.

Rules 13, 16, 17, 20 and 20 A.—In these rules, for the words "registering officer" the word "Protector" shall be deemed to be substituted, and the heading of Colonial Emigration Form No. 4 shall be deemed to be as follows:

Register of Emigrants recruited on behalf of Her Majesty's Government for British East Africa during the year 18 .

Recruited by________for ________

Rules 27, 28 and 29.—In these rules the references to sections 36 and 37 of the Act shall be deemed to be omitted.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th May, 1896.

No. 786-*G.*—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. ffrench Mullen, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Bikanir, held charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Bikanir, in addition to his own duties, from the 5th to the 22nd April 1896, both days inclusive.

The 12th May, 1896.

No. 792-*G.*—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant C. B. Baldock, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, Merwara Battalion, (p. a.) for three months.

The 14th May, 1896.

No. 804-*G*.—Surgeon-Captain E. W. Hore, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Mewar Bhil Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Surgeon-Major R. Shore, M.D., may officiate as Medical Officer, Kotah and Jhalrapatan, or until further orders.

No. 806-*G*.—Assistant Surgeon J. A. Lobo, in charge Civil Hospital, Bushire, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 27th April, 1896, and during such time as Surgeon-Captain P. J. Lumsden may officiate as Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, or until further orders.

No. 812-*G*.—Mr. A. Elliott, Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in addition to his own duties with effect from the 13th May, 1896, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. Obbard, of the Indian Civil Service, or until further orders.

No. 813-*G*.—Surgeon-Major R. Shore, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), officiating Medical Officer, Kotah and Jhalrapatan, held charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Kotah, in addition to his own duties, from the 16th to the 29th April, 1896, both days inclusive.

The 15th May, 1896.

No. 820-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Adolf Rehling as Acting Consul at Rangoon for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, during the absence of Mr. G. A. Schmidt.

No. 823-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur E. Rastoul as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Aden, during the absence of Monsieur H. Guès.

No. 826-*G*.—With reference to the notification in the Foreign Department, No. 1873-G., dated the 15th October, 1895, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the confirmation of Monsieur Gustave Rat as Consular Agent for France at Karachi.

No. 829-*G*.—Major J. A. Bell, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st May, 1896, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, of the Indian Civil Service, or until further orders.

No. 1590-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. G. MacGill, while officiating as Superintendent of Railway Police, His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, to be a Magistrate of the first class within and for the railway lands in His Highness the Nizam's territory, excepting the lands occupied by the Southern Mahratta Railway, and also to invest him with power to try cases summarily under the Code of Criminal Procedure as applied to those lands.

No. 1248-*F*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following orders in respect of criminal proceedings within the district of Southern Waziristan, including the Bhittanni country and the Gomal Pass, against British subjects other than (*a*) European British subjects, and (*b*) persons jointly charged with European British subjects:

(1) The Political Officer, Wano, for the time being shall exercise within the limits of the above-named district the powers of a District Magistrate and a Court of Session as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

(2) The Commissioner of the Derajat for the time being shall exercise the powers of a Court of Session and a High Court as described in the said Code in respect of all offences over which magisterial jurisdiction is exercised by the Political Officer, Wano, provided that the Political Officer, Wano, shall not commit any accused person for trial to the Commissioner acting as a Court of Session.

(3) The Commissioner of the Derajat for the time being shall exercise the powers of a High Court as described in the said Code in respect of all offences under which the jurisdiction of a Court of Session is exercised by the Political Officer, Wano, except that when an accused person is sentenced to death, the said powers of a High Court as a court of appeal, reference and revision shall be exercised not by the Commissioner of the Derajat, but by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, and no sentence of death passed by the Political Officer, Wano, shall be carried out till it has been confirmed by the said Lieutenant-Governor.

(4) In the exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred on him by this notification, the Political Officer, Wano, may take cognizance of an offence as a court of original criminal jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taken cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 13th May, 1896.

No. 2098-*F. O.*—Mr. B. Laville, Officiating Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Burma, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from 10th April 1896.

No. 2109-*F. O.*—Mr. W. P. Symonds, Postmaster General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 23rd May 1896.

The 15th May, 1896.

No. 2161-*F. O.*—The following substantive promotions are made in the Accounts Department, with effect from 27th April 1896, in consequence of the retirement of Mr. H. G. Cowie:

Mr. T. H Biggs to class I,

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to class II,

Mr. H. J. Brereton to class III,

Mr. R. T. Howe to class IV, and

Mr. K. L. Datta, Chief Superintendent, to class V of the Enrolled List.

No. 2163-*F. O.*—Mr. J. W. Pringle, officiating Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from 27th April 1896.

No. 2120-*P.*

The 13th May, 1896.

Read the following:

FINANCIAL (FUNDS). INDIA OFFICE;

No. 2. *London, 2nd April, 1896.*

To His Excellency The Right Honourable The Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

The Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations: second quinquennial valuation of.

I forward herewith, for the information of your Excellency in Council, a Report and Abstract of Valuation by Mr. Willis Browne, F.I.A.,* of the Assets and Liabilities under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations as at the 30th of September 1893, together with observations thereon by Mr. William Sutton, F.I.A.†

* Dated 18th July 1895.

† Dated 13th January 1896.

2. For the purpose of this valuation interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as heretofore, has been used, but a lower interest is now being considered as regards the valuation of the Military Family Pension Regulations; and, as it was never intended that the pensions provided by these rules should bring any charge on the revenues of India beyond the prescribed Government contributions, the rate to be adopted on the next occasion will depend upon a consideration of the market rates of the day as specified in the constitution of the Regulations.

3. It will be observed that Mr. Sutton is of opinion that no serious attempt should now be made to appropriate any portion of the surplus of 26,716*l.*, which represents over $23\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the value of the liabilities. It appears that more than three-fourths of the surplus is produced by the subscriptions of unmarried officers, but this result was fully anticipated by the late General Hannyngton, who inaugurated the scheme, and neither Mr. Willis Browne nor Mr. Sutton advocate any special reduction at the present time of the subscriptions of unmarried officers.

4. In his Despatch dated the 15th of May 1890, No. 3, paragraph 8, Lord Cross stated that he was not satisfied that the principle of using a surplus to lessen the effect

5

on the payments in India of a fall in the value of silver was a sound one, and he remarked that the question of adopting the principle (originally advocated by Mr. Sutton) that the rupee payments in India should vary annually according to the value of the rupee, in order that the equivalent of the fixed contributions in sterling may be paid by the subscribers in India, would be considered in connection with the reports of the Actuaries on the Military Service Family Pension Regulations which were then under his consideration. In his subsequent Despatch, dated the 11th of December 1890, No. 10, His Lordship decided that the official rate of exchange should from the 1st of April 1891 be adopted with reference to the Military Service subscribers, but no orders have since been given in respect of the Civil Service Regulations.

5. I see no reason why a different treatment should be meted out to the two funds. I direct, therefore, that on and after the 1st of October next the contributions in India (subscriptions and marriage donations) under the Civil Service Regulations be recovered at the official rate of exchange for each year. Donations payable by instalments must be dealt with according to Lord Cross' Despatch, dated 25th June 1891, No. 5, paragraph 5.

6. Having considered in Council the question what reduction in the existing subscriptions should now be made in consequence of the surplus, I have decided that, as a temporary measure until the next valuation, the present rates shall be reduced in England and in India by 27½ per cent. with effect from the 1st of October next. Marriage donations cannot be included in this reduction. Tables V. and VI. regarding monthly contributions should stand as noted on the margin.*

* *Tables V. and VI.—Monthly Contributions.*

Class.	Years' service.	By each married subscriber.		By each subscriber who is unmarried or a widower.	
		Fixed sterling rate.	Reduced temporarily 27½ per cent.	Fixed sterling rate.	Reduced temporarily 27½ per cent.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
V.	0 to 7	1 13 4	1 4 2	1 5 0	0 18 2
IV.	7 to 12	2 16 8	2 1 1	1 15 0	1 5 5
III.	12 to 15	4 6 8	3 2 10	2 12 0	1 17 8
II.	15 to 18	6 16 8	4 19 1	3 12 0	2 12 2
I	18 and over	9 13 4	7 0 2	...	...
I	18 to 23	...	...	4 15 0	3 8 11
I	23 to 28	...	...	5 15 0	4 3 5
I	28 till retirement.	...	...	7 5 0	5 5 2
After retirement irrespective of class.		4 3 4	3 0 5	2 1 8	1 10 3
For a son		0 11 5	0 8 3	...	...
For a daughter		1 1 3	0 15 5	..	...

7. In accordance with the terms of Lord Cross' Despatch, dated the 11th of December 1890, No. 10, the *pro formâ* accounts for the half-year commencing on the 1st of October next should be rendered in sterling and should not in future be balanced, the details only of receipts and payments during the half-year being furnished. Those details will be embodied in the *pro formâ* account which is made up and balanced half-yearly in this Office.

8. I forward tables prepared by Mr. Willis Browne showing the rupee values, at various rates of exchange, of the reduced *sterling* subscriptions.

9. As suggested by Mr. Willis Browne a charge of 200*l.* a year will be made on account of the management of the fund in this country from the 1st of October next, and from the date at which the present annual charge of 350*l.* in India shall represent 2½ per cent. on the gross receipts and disbursements in India that percentage should be adopted in the place of the present fixed charge.

10. The publication in the *Gazette of India* of the orders contained in this Despatch, and of Messrs. Willis Browne's and Sutton's reports should not be delayed beyond the beginning of September next.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1.

Indian Civil Service Family pensions.

Valuation as at 30th September 1893.

This is the second quinquennial valuation, and the results are indicative of financial prosperity.

In accordance with the instructions issued at the date of the Fund's inception, I have made the valuation on the supposition that all monies received bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. The Fund is at present in its infancy, and, were the rate of interest reduced, the contributions would of course have to be proportionately augmented.

The personal state of the Fund has considerably altered since the date of the last valuation, as will be seen from the following comparative statement:—

As at the Date of the last Valuation.						As at the Date of the present Valuation.					
Married Officers.			Bachelors.			Married Officers.			Bachelors.		
Class.	Age.	Number.	Class.	Age.	Number.	Class.	Age.	Number.	Class.	Age.	Number.
IV.	28	6	IV.	27	2	III.	32	1	III.	32	1
V.	23	2		28	7		33	5		33	6
	25	6		29	3		34	1		34	2
	26	5			12			7			9
	27	3	V	21	2	IV.	27	1	IV.	27	1
	28	1		22	20		28	9		28	10
		17		23	35		29	10		29	23
				24	42		30	15		30	15
				25	25		31	14		31	8
				26	18		32	6		32	7
				27	12		33	4		33	2
				28	4			59			66
				29	1	V.	24	2	V.	21	2
					159		25	5		22	32
							26	7		23	46
							27	12		24	47
							28	4		25	31
							29	1		26	26
								31		27	29
										28	12
										29	1
											226

The number of married officers represents between 24 and 25 per cent. of the total number of subscribers, as against 12 per cent. at the date of the last valuation, and the

percentages of married members in the various classes compare with those obtaining five years back in the following manner:

At the Date of the last Valuation.		At the Date of the present Valuation.	
Class.	Percentage of Married to Total Number of Subscribers in the Class.	Class.	Percentage of Married to Total Number of Subscribers in the Class.
V.	Between 9 and 10 per cent.	V.	About 12 per cent.
IV.	About 33 per cent.	IV.	About 47 per cent.
III.	No officers in Class III.	III.	About 44 per cent.

Of the 97 married officers,—

4	contracted marriage at an age between			21	and	22
6	"	"	"	22	"	23
18	"	"	"	23	"	24
16	"	"	"	24	"	25
12	"	"	"	25	"	26
14	"	"	"	26	"	27
11	"	"	"	27	"	28
5	"	"	"	28	"	29
4	"	"	"	29	"	30
1	"	"	"	30	"	31
2	"	"	"	31	"	32
4	"	"	"	32	"	33

The above facts in no way lead me to suppose that the amounts of "rate-in-aid" estimated by me and explained in my last report are incorrect, and I have accordingly adopted the same for the purposes of the present valuation, *viz.*, £5·323 for each daughter and £4·5 for each son.

The annual charge for expenses of management as at present fixed, *viz.*, 350*l.*, bears the following proportions to the respective yearly amounts of receipts and payments in India:

Year ending	Receipts and payments together.	Percentage.
	£	
30th September 1889	4,385·3	8·0
30th September 1890	5,124·9	6·8
30th September 1891	5,673·5	6·2
30th September 1892	6,006·0	5·8
30th September 1893	6,862·6	5·1

In the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund a fixed charge is made of 2½ per cent. on the gross receipts and disbursements in India, and I recommend that the same method be adopted in respect to this Fund from the date at which the present annual charge shall represent that percentage on the Indian receipts and disbursements. Also, as in the case of the Military Fund, I recommend a charge of 200*l.* per annum for this Office, to commence forthwith. In these circumstances I value the charges of management at 7,375*l.*

The value of the incumbent pensions is estimated at 8,285*l.* There were no pensioners at the date of the last valuation.

The value of future subscriptions for existing wives is estimated at 79,805*l.*, being 2,587*l.* less than the value of their contingent pensions estimated at 82,392*l.*

The value of future subscriptions for existing children is estimated at 16,445*l.*, being in excess by 1,930*l.* of the value of their contingent pensions.

The amount of capital in hand is 41,698*l.*, which, together with the outstanding contributions and contingent assets, brings the total up to 139,283*l.* On the other hand, the total value of the liabilities, including the sum of 7,375*l.* for charges of management, amounts to 112,567*l.*, leaving a balance in favour of the Fund of 26,716*l.*, which represents over 23¾ per cent. of the value of the liabilities.

It is necessary to examine into the cause of this very large surplus, and I have in consequence valued the assets and liabilities appertaining to married officers only with a view of ascertaining how far the surplus is due to the contributions of unmarried officers in excess of the amount required to supplement the subscriptions of married officers for the purpose of providing pensions to their children. The result I find to be as under:

	£
Capital due to married officers, plus "rate-in-aid" required ...	17,292
Value of contingent assets	96,250
Outstanding contributions	960
	£114,502

	£
Value of liabilities—incumbent and contingent	105,192
Management charges	3,739
Surplus	5,571
	£114,502

Thus it is seen that the surplus represents about 5 per cent. of the total value of the liabilities. This is as it should be, and is, in my opinion, no more than necessary to provide a margin of safety. It is evident, therefore, that the rates of contribution, so far as we can judge from the experience at hand, are such as to justify their retention. The large surplus is due chiefly to the subscriptions of unmarried officers, which, as pointed out in my report on the last quinquennial valuation, are, as a matter of course, larger than required at the present time, but which, when the state of membership shall become normal, or thereabouts, will not be found in excess of the requirements of the time. When the Fund shall have arrived at that state in which the approach of a full complement of married officers may be anticipated, the percentage of liabilities represented by the surplus will decrease, supposing always that the experience now in our possession will continue to prevail. I should not, therefore, be justified in recommending any permanent reduction in the rates of subscription beyond the amount of excess capital we have already in hand together with a sum representing the present value of the annual income to be derived temporarily from unmarried officers in excess of the income required. This, I think, we might be justified in making use of. Hitherto we have applied this excess income as a relief in mitigation of the ruling low rate of exchange.

It has already been decided in the case of the sister fund, *viz.*, that appertaining to the Military Service, that no rate of exchange should be allowed to enter into the calculations, and that the contributions should be paid at the rate fixed for the financial year. The adoption of this principle in respect to the contributions of members of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund was advocated in paragraph 8 of Financial (Funds) Despatch to India, No. 3 of 1890, and I think the time has now arrived for the final settlement of the question. If the decision be identical with that pronounced in the case of the sister fund, it becomes necessary to consider the manner in which the surplus may best be utilized. It is pointed out by the Director of Funds that the rates of subscription fall very heavily on married subscribers in receipt of absentee allowance, and he has furnished a statement that leaves no room for doubt that such is the case, assuming always that these officers have no means other than their pay.

The amount of capital already in hand, which is due to the income derived from unmarried members in excess of the income required, I estimate to be 24,781*l.*, and the present value of the excess income to be hereafter derived, and which will gradually decrease until it shall have disappeared in about the year 1908, I estimate at about 25,181*l.* Thus we have a sum of about 50,000*l.* that we may apply, *if considered advisable,* to the reduction of subscriptions payable during furlough.

If the rates of subscription during furlough were to be reduced all round by one-half, I estimate that we should require a present sum of about 69,500*l.* Hereafter should the fund be found more prosperous financially than is now anticipated, this even might be taken into consideration, but at present it would, in my opinion, be very unwise to adopt such a course. To reduce the rates of subscription of married officers during furlough for *wives only* would, I estimate, cost about 51,000*l.* I may allude to the fact that, as the excess income from unmarried members can only be looked for temporarily, and that any reduction in the rates of subscription whilst on furlough will probably be considered a permanent reduction, I have, in estimating the amount required, valued the reduction not on an annuity appertaining to the Society in its present state, but as a perpetuity. Nevertheless, in respect to the present abstract of valuation, the surplus will, in the event of the concession proposed being granted, be reduced by 3,089*l.* only. This value appertains to present married officers only, but, as in the case of the valuation of their subscriptions and of the contingent pensions to existing wives and children, it applies throughout the period of their existence, duly taking into account promotions from class to class.

In the alternative, I am of opinion that the favourable rate of exchange now ruling might without causing a deficit be continued until the date of the next quinquennial valuation or that the full sterling rates of subscription both in England and in India might be reduced by 27½ per cent. until such time as by valuation it may be shown necessary to increase them. In the latter case the increase would be gradual and the full sterling rates would become payable only when the surplus arising from excess unmarried subscriptions shall have been absorbed.

In addition to the favourable rate of interest the benefits conceded by the Government of India are as follows:

Pensions of Widows.

Class of Husband at date of death.	Amount of Pension per Annum.
	£
V.	150
IV.	110
III.	120
II.	66

Pensions of Orphan Children.

Age.	Amount of Pension per Annum. £ s. d.
0 to 6	6 5 0
6 to 12	12 10 0
12 to 21 for boys	25 0 0
12 till marriage for girls	25 0 0

Additional Pensions to Motherless Orphans.

Age.	Amount of Pension per Annum. £
0 to 6	75
6 to 12	50

To Orphan Daughters.

A donation of 250*l.* on marriage.

These benefits I have valued as under:

Incumbent Pensioners.

	£
Widows' pensions	7,647
Daughters' pensions	233
Daughters' pensions (if motherless)	18
Daughters' marriage donation	79
Sons' pensions	176
Sons' pensions (if motherless)	21

Contingent Pensioners.

Wives' pensions	18,057
Daughters' pensions	3,091
Daughters' pensions (if motherless)	124
Daughters' marriage donations	1,380
Sons' pensions	1,747
Sons' pensions (if motherless)	116
	£32,689

It will be understood that, as in the case of the benefits provided by the subscribers, no potential liabilities have been valued, but only those liabilities appertaining to existing wives and children. In respect to potential liabilities provided by the subscribers, I may point out that there are corresponding potential assets, and consequently their valuation is not needed until they come into existence. Suffice it to say that the Government liability will gradually increase up to an estimated annual sum of 35,000*l.*, being the maximum fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The financial outlook of the Fund is, as anticipated by its founder, the late General Hannyngton, one of continued and steady progress.

WILLIS BROWNE.

18th July, 1895.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Indian Civil Service Family Pensions.

Abstract of Valuation as at 30th September 1893.

Liabilities.	£	*Assets.*	£
Present Value of Contingent Pensions to:—		Capital in hand	41,698
Wives	82,392	Present Value of Subscriptions for:—	
Sons	5,242	Wives	79,805
Daughters	9,273	Sons	6,107
Present Value of Incumbent Pensions to:—		Daughters	10,338
Widows	7,057	Outstanding receipts	1,335
Sons	529		
Daughters	699		
Value of Charges for Management	7,375		
	112,567		
Surplus ...	26,716		
	£139,283		£139,283

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Indian Civil Service Family Pensions.

Receipts and Payments each half-year, from 1st October 1888 to 30th September 1893.

Receipts.

—	In India.	Exchanged at	Equivalents in Sterling.	In England.
Half-year to—	R. A. P.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
31st March 1889 ...	28,355 6 5	1 4·512	1,950 17 0	84 10 0
30th September 1889 ...	30,982 10 11	1 4·217	2,093 10 6	141 2 8
31st March 1890 ...	35,661 1 10	1 4·938	2,516 15 8	199 17 6
30th September 1890 ...	33,979 10 10	1 6·307	2,591 18 9	156 7 6
31st March 1891 ...	39,311 15 2	1 5·871	2,927 5 4	340 13 0
30th September 1891 ...	38,600 3 7	1 5·075	2,746 4 10	356 15 7
31st March 1892 ...	44,813 2 8	1 4·276	3,039 1 7	397 1 7
30th September 1892 ...	46,846 14 0	1 3·200	2,966 19 4	394 18 1
31st March 1893 ...	56,170 7 6	1 2·775	3,457 19 11	499 9 10
30th September 1893 ...	52,511 11 3	1 2·854	3,250 0 9	514 18 1
	4,07,233 4 2		27,540 13 8	3,085 13 10
			£30,626 7 6	

Payments.

—	In India.	Exchanged at	Equivalents in Sterling.	In England.
Half-year to—	R. A. P.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
31st March 1889 ...	2,500 0 0	1 4·512	172 0 0	1 0 10
30th September 1889 ...	2,500 0 0	1 4·217	168 18 6	...
31st March 1890 ...	...	...	...	175 0 0
30th September 1890 ...	212 4 1	1 6·307	16 3 9	238 19 1
31st March 1891 ...	...	...	...	310 3 10
30th September 1891 ...	...	...	...	313 15 0
31st March 1892 ...	...	...	...	313 15 0
30th September 1892 ...	...	...	...	313 15 0
31st March 1893 ...	1,289 1 9	1 2·775	79 7 3	313 15 0
30th September 1893 ...	1,215 4 0	1 2·854	75 4 3	392 11 8
	7,716 9 10		511 13 9	2,372 15 5
			£2,884 9 2	

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE FAMILY PENSIONS.

Consolidated Accounts of Receipts and Expenditure (India and England) for the five years ended 30th September 1893.

	Receipts in Rupees and their equivalents in Sterling		Receipts in England	
	R. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance on 30th September 1888				9,057 3 11
Interest allowed on half-yearly balances from 1st October 1888 to 30th September 1893				4,899 0 10
From Married Officers.				
Donations on marriage ...	59,067 6 0	3,985 5 1	761 2 6	
Subscriptions	84,860 2 3	5,690 3 5	754 14 6	
Interest on arrears... ...	782 10 5	52 17 4	5 4 10	
	1,44,710 2 8	9,728 5 10	1,521 1 10	11,249 7 8
On account of Children.				
For sons, donations* ...	3,106 4 0	220 10 8	18 15 0	
" subscriptions ...	11,099 4 8	742 10 0	121 5 6	
For daughters, donations* ...	3,397 8 0	241 4 11	(Fine) 0 12 0	
" subscriptions ..	17,652 11 11	1,173 3 7	161 11 0	
Unmarried, subscriptions ...	2,27,202 4 3	15,430 3 10	1,262 8 6	
Interest on arrears	65 0 8	4 14 10	...	
	2,62,523 1 6	17,812 7 10	1,564 12 0	
Less refund of excess payments	...	...	1 0 10	
	2,62,523 1 6	17,812 7 10	1,563 11 2	19,375 19 0
				£44,581 11 5

	Payments in Rupees and their equivalents in Sterling		Payments in Sterling	
	R. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annuities:—				
Widows	2,564 8 3	161 7 5	858 4 4	
Sons	152 1 7	9 7 10	52 13 10	
Daughters	...	...	60 16 5	
Charges of management† ...	5,000 0 0	340 18 6	1,400 0 0	
	7,716 9 10	511 13 9	2,371 14 7	2,883 8 4
Balance on 30th September 1893	...	...	...	41,698 3 1
				£44,581 11 5

* Donations for children ceased to be charged with effect from 1st July 1890.

† From 1st October 1889 at the uniform rate of 350*l.* per annum.

FREDK. TREVOR,

Director of Funds.

No. 2.

Indian Civil Service Family Pensions.

MY LORD, 13th January 1896.

I have now the honour to submit the opinion I have arrived at with regard to Mr. Willis Browne's Report and Valuation of this Fund as at 30th September 1893, and the suggestions made by him in this report.

1. In the first place, I have to call attention to the important fact that it appears from the report and from the printed Regulations of the Fund, that the rate of exchange at present in operation is 1*s.* 8*d.* per rupee, and that I gather, in consequence of this, the loss in sterling has been some 6,000*l.* to 7,000*l.*, by which amount the sterling amount of the Fund at 30th September 1893 would be so much richer had there been no loss incurred on exchange. It will be remembered that I had the honour to submit recommendations on this subject in connection with the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund, and I observe that Viscount Cross, a former Secretary of State for India, refers to the matter in the Despatch addressed by him on 15th May 1890, to the Governor-General of India in Council. It is difficult to supply any reason why there should be different treatment meted out to the two Funds, and with this remark I beg leave to pass on.

2. The figures appended to Mr. Willis Browne's report purport to be a valuation balance sheet as at 30th September 1893, bringing out actuarial surplus of 26,716*l.* It will be observed, however, apart from the liability under incumbent claims, that the contingent liability is very small according to the valuation. There does not, however, appear to be any reserve made for the additional children which the existing married members will certainly bring on the Fund. The report alludes to this matter, and apparently it is taken for granted that the value of potential liabilities is properly met by the payment of contributions when called upon.

3. As pointed out in Mr. Willis Browne's report, the Fund is still in its infancy, and the fact that there is a valuation surplus is no matter for surprise. Under these circumstances, the apparently rapid growth of this surplus would appear to indicate that the scale of contributions is fixed somewhat too high, and that a general inquiry into this matter should first be made before any serious attempt is made to appropriate any portion of this surplus. I would, therefore, suggest that an inquiry of this nature should be made in connection with the valuation at the end of the present quinquennial period, as it is not intended, being a compulsory fund, that is, a fund to which the Civil members of the Indian Service are compelled to belong, to accumulate a large surplus which, from the nature of the case, can only be practically participated in by the existing members.

4. I would further beg leave to suggest that, in connection with the investigation I have recommended in (3), the funds should be separately stated for the widows, the sons and the daughters, and the corresponding out-go for each; so that there will in future, for these separate funds, be a separate account for each. There should also be a separate item set out in each of the children's funds, for the receipts from the bachelors paid into them. The advantage of such a course is apparent; the state of the various funds would be clearly shown—what they should be and what they are—and the question of adjusting them would, in the future, be greatly simplified.

5. Pending the complete inquiry into the rates of contribution referred to in this report, I would beg leave to recommend that, for the five years from this date, the full sterling rates of subscriptions, both in England and India, be reduced by 27½ per cent. (twenty-seven and one-half per cent.).

I have, &c.,

W. SUTTON.

The Secretary of State for India.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Indian Civil Service Family Pensions.

Married Officers. Monthly Contributions reduced by 27½ per cent.

Classes.	£ s. d.	R. 1=1s. 0d. (R. A. P.)	R. 1=1s. 0¼d. (R. A. P.)	R. 1=1s. 0½d. (R. A. P.)	R. 1=1s. 0¾d. (R. A. P.)	R. 1=1s. 1d. (R. A. P.)
V ...	1 4 2	24 2 8	23 10 9	23 3 2	22 11 11	22 4 11
IV ...	2 1 1	41 1 4	40 3 11	39 7 0	38 10 8	37 14 9
III ...	3 2 10	62 13 4	61 8 10	60 5 1	59 2 2	58 0 0
II ...	4 19 1	99 1 4	97 1 0	95 1 11	93 4 1	91 7 5
I ...	7 0 2	140 2 8	137 4 11	134 9 0	131 14 9	129 6 2
Retired ...	3 0 5	60 6 8	59 2 11	58 0 0	56 13 10	55 12 4
Son ...	0 8 3	8 4 0	8 1 4	7 14 9	7 12 3	7 9 10
Daughter ...	0 15 5	15 6 8	15 1 8	14 12 10	14 8 2	14 3 8

Classes.	£ s. d.	R. 1=1s. 1¼d. (R. A. P.)	R. 1=1s. 1½d. (R. A. P.)	R. 1=1s. 1¾d. (R. A. P.)	R. 1=1s. 2d. (R. A. P.)	R. 1=1s. 2¼d. (R. A. P.)
V ...	1 4 2	21 14 2	21 7 8	21 1 5	20 11 5	20 5 7
IV ...	2 1 1	37 3 4	36 8 4	35 13 8	35 3 5	34 9 7
III ...	3 2 10	56 14 6	55 13 8	54 13 5	53 13 9	52 14 7
II ...	4 19 1	89 11 9	88 1 2	86 7 7	84 14 10	83 7 0
I ...	7 0 2	126 15 1	124 9 6	122 5 3	120 2 3	118 0 7
Retired ...	3 0 5	54 11 6	53 11 3	52 11 8	51 12 7	50 14 0
Son ...	0 8 3	7 7 7	7 5 4	7 3 2	7 1 2	6 15 2
Daughter ...	0 15 5	13 15 5	13 11 3	13 7 3	13 3 5	12 15 9

Classes.	£ s. d.	R. 1=1s. 2½d. (R. A. P.)	R. 1=1s. 2¾d. (R. A. P.)	R. 1=1s 3d. (R. A. P.)	R. 1=1s. 3¼d. (R. A. P.)	R. 1=1s. 3½d. (R. A. P.)
V ...	1 4 2	20 0 0	19 10 7	19 5 4	19 0 3	18 11 4
IV ...	2 1 1	34 0 0	33 6 9	32 13 10	32 5 3	31 12 11
III ...	3 2 10	52 0 0	51 1 11	50 4 3	49 7 1	48 10 4
II ...	4 19 1	82 0 0	80 9 9	79 4 3	77 15 6	76 11 4
I ...	7 0 2	116 0 0	114 0 7	112 2 2	110 4 9	108 8 3
Retired ...	3 0 5	50 0 0	49 2 5	48 5 4	47 8 8	46 12 5
Son ...	0 8 3	6 13 3	6 11 5	6 9 7	6 7 10	6 6 2
Daughter ...	0 15 5	12 12 2	12 8 8	12 5 4	12 2 1	11 15 0

Classes.	£ s. d.	R. 1=1s. 3¾d. (R. A. P.)	R. 1=1s. 4d. (R. A. P.)	R. 1=1s. 4¼d. (R. A. P.)	R. 1=1s. 4½d. (R. A. P.)	R. 1=1s. 4¾d. (R. A. P.)
V ...	1 4 2	18 6 7	18 2 0	17 13 6	17 9 3	17 5 0
IV ...	2 1 1	31 4 10	30 13 0	30 5 5	29 14 1	29 6 11
III ...	3 2 10	47 14 0	47 2 0	46 6 5	45 11 2	45 0 3
II ...	4 19 1	75 7 10	74 5 0	73 2 8	72 1 0	70 15 9
I ...	7 0 2	106 12 8	105 2 0	103 8 1	101 15 0	100 6 8
Retired ...	3 0 5	46 0 6	45 5 0	44 9 10	43 15 0	43 4 6
Son ...	0 8 3	6 4 7	6 3 0	6 1 6	6 0 0	5 14 7
Daughter ...	0 15 5	11 11 11	11 9 0	11 6 2	11 3 5	11 0 9

Classes.	£ s. d.	R. 1=1s. 5d. (R. A. P.)	R. 1=1s. 5¼d. (R. A. P.)	R. 1=1s. 5½d. (R. A. P.)	R. 1=1s. 5¾d. (R. A. P.)	R. 1=1s. 6d. (R. A. P.)
V ...	1 4 2	17 0 11	16 13 0	16 9 2	16 5 5	16 1 9
IV ...	2 1 1	29 0 0	28 9 3	28 2 9	27 12 5	27 6 3
III ...	3 2 10	44 5 8	43 11 4	43 1 4	42 7 8	41 14 3
II ...	4 19 1	69 15 1	68 14 10	67 15 1	66 15 9	66 0 11
I ...	7 0 2	98 15 1	97 8 1	96 1 10	94 12 2	93 7 1
Retired ...	3 0 5	42 10 4	42 0 6	41 6 10	40 13 6	40 4 5
Son ...	0 8 3	5 13 2	5 11 10	5 10 6	5 9 3	5 8 0
Daughter ...	0 15 5	10 14 1	10 11 7	10 9 2	10 6 9	10 4 5

Unmarried Officers or Widowers.

Monthly Contributions reduced by 27½ per cent.

Classes.	£ s. d.	R. 1 = 1s. 0d. R. A. P.	R. 1 = 1s. 0¼d. R. A. P.	R. 1 = 1s. 0½d. R. A. P.	R. 1 = 1s. 0¾d. R. A. P.	R. 1 = 1s. 1d. R. A. P.
V	0 18 2	18 2 8	17 12 9	17 7 0	17 1 7	16 12 4
IV	1 5 5	25 6 8	24 14 4	24 6 5	23 14 9	23 7 5
III	1 17 8	37 10 8	36 14 4	36 2 7	35 7 3	34 12 4
II	2 12 2	52 2 8	51 1 8	50 1 3	49 1 7	48 2 6
I — 18 to 23	3 8 11	68 14 8	67 8 2	66 2 7	64 13 10	63 9 10
I — 23 to 28	4 3 5	83 6 8	81 11 5	80 1 3	78 8 2	77 0 0
I — 28 till retd.	5 5 2	105 2 8	103 0 4	100 15 4	98 15 8	97 1 3
Retired	1 10 3	30 4 0	29 10 1	29 0 8	28 7 6	27 14 9

Classes.	£ s. d.	R. 1 = 1s. 1¼d. R. A. P.	R. 1 = 1s. 1½d. R. A. P.	R. 1 = 1s 1¾d R. A. P.	R. 1 = 1s. 2d. R. A. P.	R. = 1s. 2¼d. R. A. P.
V	0 18 2	16 7 3	16 2 4	15 13 8	15 9 2	15 4 9
IV	1 5 5	23 0 4	22 9 6	22 2 11	21 12 7	21 6 5
III	1 17 8	34 1 10	33 7 8	32 14 0	32 4 7	31 11 6
II	2 12 2	47 3 11	46 5 11	45 8 5	44 11 5	43 14 11
I — 18 to 23	3 8 11	62 6 8	61 4 2	60 2 4	59 1 2	58 0 7
I — 23 to 28	4 3 5	75 8 9	74 2 4	72 12 10	71 8 0	70 3 11
I — 28 till retd.	5 5 2	95 3 11	93 7 8	91 12 6	90 2 3	88 9 0
Retired	1 10 3	27 6 4	26 14 3	26 6 5	25 14 10	25 7 7

Classes.	£ s. d.	R. 1 = 1s. 2½d. R. A. P.	R. 1 = 1s. 2¾d. R. A. P.	R. 1 = 1s. 3d. R. A. P.	R. 1 = 1s. 3¼d. R. A. P.	R. 1 = 1s. 3½d. R. A. P.
V	0 18 2	15 0 7	14 12 6	14 8 6	14 4 9	14 1 0
IV	1 5 5	21 0 7	20 10 10	20 5 4	20 0 0	19 10 10
III	1 17 8	31 2 9	30 10 4	30 2 2	29 10 3	29 2 7
II	2 12 2	43 2 9	42 7 1	41 11 9	41 0 9	40 6 2
I — 18 to 23	3 8 11	57 0 7	56 1 1	55 2 2	54 3 8	53 5 8
I — 23 to 28	4 3 5	69 0 7	67 13 10	66 11 9	65 10 3	64 9 3
I — 28 till retd.	5 5 2	87 0 7	85 8 11	84 2 2	82 12 1	81 6 9
Retired	1 10 3	25 0 7	24 9 9	24 3 2	23 12 10	23 6 9

Classes.	£ s. d.	R. 1 = 1s. 3¾d. R. A. P.	R. 1 = 1s. 4d. R. A. P.	R. 1 = 1s. 4¼d R. A. P.	R. 1 = 1s. 4½d. R. A. P.	R. 1 = 1s. 4¾d. R. A. P.
V	0 18 2	13 13 6	13 10 0	13 6 8	13 3 5	13 0 3
IV	1 5 5	19 5 10	19 1 0	18 12 4	18 7 9	18 3 4
III	1 17 8	28 11 2	28 4 0	27 13 1	27 6 4	26 15 9
II	2 12 2	39 11 11	39 2 0	38 8 4	37 15 0	37 6 0
I — 18 to 23	3 8 11	52 8 2	51 11 0	50 14 3	50 1 11	49 6 0
I — 23 to 28	4 3 5	63 8 11	62 9 0	61 9 7	60 10 8	59 12 2
I — 28 till retd.	5 5 2	80 2 0	78 14 0	77 10 7	76 7 9	75 5 6
Retired	1 10 3	23 0 9	22 11 0	22 5 5	22 0 0	21 10 9

Classes.	£ s. d.	R. 1 = 1s. 5d. R. A. P.	R. 1 = 1s 5¼d. R. A. P.	R. 1 = 1s. 5½d. R. A. P.	R. 1 = 1s. 5¾d. R. A. P.	R. 1 = 1s. 6d. R. A. P.
V	0 18 2	12 13 2	12 10 2	12 7 4	12 4 6	12 1 9
IV	1 5 5	17 15 1	17 10 11	17 6 10	17 2 11	16 15 1
III	1 17 8	26 9 5	26 3 3	25 13 3	25 7 5	25 1 9
II	2 12 2	36 13 2	35 4 8	35 12 4	35 4 3	34 12 5
I — 18 to 23	3 8 11	48 10 4	47 15 1	47 4 1	46 9 6	45 15 1
I — 23 to 28	4 3 5	58 14 1	58 0 6	57 3 2	55 6 4	55 9 9
I — 28 till retd.	5 5 2	74 3 9	73 2 7	72 1 10	71 1 7	70 1 9
Retired	1 10 3	21 5 8	21 0 8	20 11 11	20 7 3	20 2 8

Ordered, that the above be published in the *Gazette of India* for general informa-

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 12th May, 1896.

No. 2115-*A.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th April 1896, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta .	10,84,36,865	3,78,55,277	...	3,78,55,277
Allahabad .	96,47,870	1,44,49,250	...	1,44,49,250
Lahore .	1,75,85,230	2,71,15,550	...	2,71,15,550
Bombay .	7,20,61,300	3,18,50,563	...	3,18,50,563
Kurrachee .	85,20,125	45,31,630	...	45,31,630
Madras .	3,50,71,[illegible]00	4,11,28,355	...	4,11,28,355
Calicut .	19,27,995	26,62,265	...	26,62,265
Rangoon .	59,35,775	1,95,93,270	...	1,95,93,270
TOTAL .	25,91,86,160	17,91,86,160	...	17,91,86,160
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 8,15,95,000 held under Section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL .				25,91,86,160

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th May, 1896.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

SUAKIN.

No. 541.—Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct that a force of one Native mountain battery, one company of sappers and miners, one regiment of native cavalry and two battalions of native infantry shall be despatched for service at Suakin:

Detail.

No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.

No. 1 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners (The Queen's Own).

1st Bombay Lancers.

26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

2. The force will be styled "The Suakin Force."

3. The following appointments are made to the staff of the Suakin Force,—to have effect from the dates on which the officers named enter upon their respective duties:

Commanding . . . Colonel (with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General) C. C. Egerton, C.B., D.S.O., Corps of Guides.

Orderly Officer . . . Captain R. G. Egerton, Corps of Guides.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General . . . Major E. A. Travers, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

Brigade Major . . . Captain E. DeBrath, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General for Intelligence . . . Captain H. Bower, 17th Bengal Cavalry.

Principal Medical Officer . Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Calthrop, M.D., Indian Medical Service.

Officer in charge of Veterinary Field Hospital. Veterinary-Captain H. T. W. Mann, Army Veterinary Department.

Additional Veterinary Officer. Veterinary-Lieutenant J. Moore, Army Veterinary Department.

Brigade Commissariat Officer . . . . Major W. J. H. Bond, Assistant Commissary-General.

Assistant Commissariat Officers . . . Captain G. W. Palin, Assistant Commissary-General. Lieutenant J. H. Dickson, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

Brigade Transport Officer. Captain St. G. L. Steele, 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

Transport Officer . . Lieutenant G. D. L. Chatterton, 1st Sikh Infantry.

Field Paymaster . . Captain B W. Marlow, 23rd Madras (Light) Infantry.

Provost Marshal . . Captain W. O. M. Mosse 20th Bombay Infantry.

Assistant Superintendent of Army Signalling. Lieutenant H. G. Walker, 12th Bombay Infantry.

Officer in charge of Machine Guns . . Captain M. E. Carthew-Yorstoun, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

Field Engineer . . Major S. Grant, Royal Engineers.

Assistant Field Engineers Lieutenant A. G. Bremner, Royal Engineers. Lieutenant A. Gardiner, Royal Engineers.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 542.—Captain and Brevet-Major C. E. Johnson, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, officiating Assistant Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bengal, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Head-Quarters, Bengal Command, *vice* Captain H. H Dobbie, who has vacated. Dated 30th April 1896.

No. 543.—Captain R. H. D. Thring, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Secunderabad District, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Captain G. J. Shaw, whose tenure has expired. Dated 17th April 1896.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

2nd Lancers.

No. 544.—Captain F. Wyllie, officiating second-in-command and officiating commandant, is confirmed in the appointment of second-in-command, with effect from the 8th March 1896.

No. 2 Field Battery.

No. 545.—Captain L. W. P. East, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, to be commandant, *vice* Captain A. B. Shute, Royal Artillery, whose tenure has expired. Dated 13th April 1896.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 546.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 202 of 1896, it is notified that the tenure of the appointment of Surgeon-Colonel T. J. McGann in the administrative grade of the Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment, will reckon from the 5th May 1896.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 547.—Captain C. H. Selwyn, Indian Staff Corps, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be Assistant Secretary, *vice* Captain E. DeBrath, Indian Staff Corps, appointed Second Deputy Secretary. Dated 11th May 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 548.—Lieutenant Aubrey Vivian Searle, Leinster Regiment, officiating wing officer, 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry, having completed eighteen months probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 6th October 1894, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 549.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

- George de la Poer Beresford Pakenham, officiating wing officer, 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—28th March 1896.
- George Kendall Channer, officiating wing officer, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—3rd April 1896.
- Hubert Cecil Luckhardt, officiating wing officer, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers),—29th March 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 550.—*37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Gobind Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 938 of 1894, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 16th March 1894.

CANTONMENTS.

TAXATION.

No. 551.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonments of Jullundur and Ferozepore, respectively, the provisions of section 70 of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891) for the punishment of evasion of payment of octroi, subject to the following modifications, namely, that the expressions "municipality" and "committee" in the said section so extended shall be deemed to refer to the Cantonment and the Cantonment Committee of Jullundur or Ferozepore as the case may be.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 552.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 21st April 1896, pages 2389 and 2390.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 21st April, 1896.

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MEMORANDA.

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Surgeon-Major-General William R. Rice, M.D., C.S.I., Bengal Retired List, to be Honorary Physician to the Queen, *vice* Inspector-General Sir W. MacKenzie, K.C.B., C.S.I., Retired List, deceased. Dated 22nd April 1896.

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INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Theophilus Higginson, C.B., is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 4th April 1896.

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PROMOTIONS.

No. 553.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 9th May 1896.

Norman Arthur Hay Budd.
Philip Sykes Murphy Burlton.
Alan James Campbell.
Charles Brooke Rawlinson.
Francis Townshend Cunynghame Hughes.
William Riddell Birdwood.
John Kendall.
Harry Elliot Lowis.
Robert Loftus Tottenham.
Charles Edward deManley Norie.
Gerald Edwin Lloyd Gilbert.
Charles Oliver Swanston.
Ernest Granville Wright.
Thomas Young Seddon.
William Caven Lockhart-Mure.

No. 554.—The promotion of Captain E. R. Penrose, Indian Staff Corps, to the rank of Major, notified in G. G. O. No. 295 of 1896, has effect from the 12th February 1896 and not as therein notified.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 555.—Third class Assistant Surgeon William Calderwood McMillan to be second class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 27th January 1896, *vice* second class Assistant Surgeon H. Manuel, deceased.

No. 556.—Third class Assistant Surgeon Henry Albert John Gidney to be second class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 19th February 1896, *vice* second class Assistant Surgeon E. J. Wright, deceased.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bengal.

No. 557.—Sub-Conductor John McCusker, Chief Warder, Military Prison, Lucknow, to be Conductor;

and Sergeant Thomas Goddard, Chief Warder, Military Prison, Sialkot, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 10th March 1896, *vice* B. Williams, deceased.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No. 558.—Sergeant F. J. W. Ring to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 24th January 1895, *vice* Sub-Conductor L. Coutts, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 559.—Conductor F. W. Lyon to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor H. Turner to be Conductor,—

with effect from the 9th April 1895, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary G. H. Johnson.

No. 560.—Sub-Conductor I. J. McDonald to be Conductor, with effect from the 1st May 1895, *vice* Conductor J. McConnachie, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 561.—*9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Jemadar Panjab Singh, from the 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Sapuran Chand, dismissed the service, with effect from the 13th February 1896.

No. 562.—*13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Kot-Dafadar Prabh Dayál to be Jemadar, *vice* Gajju Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 24th January 1896.

No. 563.—*The 1st (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Lancers*—

Jemadar Mirza Umráo Beg to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Ganga Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ressaidar Abdullah Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd October 1895.

Jemadar Sundar Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Bhola Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jagat Singh, discharged, with effect from the 12th March 1896.

Kot-Dafadar Narayan-rao Deokar to be Jemadar, *vice* Dinkar-rao Deshmukh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 26th March 1896.

No. 564.—*2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers*—

Jemadar Abdur-Rahmán to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Suhel Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sadashiva Krishna Bapat, promoted, with effect from the 2nd October 1895.

No. 565.—*3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Ganesh Agnihoitri to be Subadar, and Havildar Bindadin Sukul to be Jemadar, *vice* Rámádhar Awasthi, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th December 1895.

Jemadar Baldeo Awasthi to be Subadar, and Havildar Kedarnath Tewari to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramcharan Tewari, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1896.

No. 566.—*11th Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Pitambar Singh, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Hira Lal to be Subadar, and Havildar Matapalt Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganes Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th March 1896.

No. 567.—*22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Mangal Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Bur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mangal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th February 1896.

No. 568.—*24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Gopala to be Subadar, and Pay-Havildar Darsanu to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Dass, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1896.

No. 569.—*(29th Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Pal Singh to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Manna Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jawahir Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

No. 570.—*2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Jangbir Gurung to be Subadar, and Havildar Jitman Rai to be Jemadar, *vice* Jangbir Bhandari, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

No. 571.—*20th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Muhammad Sulaiman to be Subadar, and Havildar Abdur Rahim to be Jemadar, *vice* Appanna, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 21st February 1896.

No. 572.—*8th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Narayan Jadav to be Subadar, and Havildar Hasan Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sadhú Mehtar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 13th March 1896.

No. 573.—*9th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Ram Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Sakáram Sitole, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1885.

Havildar Tota Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Narayan Chawan, promoted, with effect from the 12th May 1895.

No. 574.—*14th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Gove Parab to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Vishnu Narwekar to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganu Sawant, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1895.

Jemadar Shaikh Muhammad Husain to be Subadar, *vice* Shaikh Hasham, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th October 1895.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 575.—*5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Zaman Ali to be Subadar, supernumerary to the establishment, and remaining seconded, while employed under the British East African Protectorate, with effect from the 6th December 1895.

(This promotion will be absorbed on the occurrence of the first vacancy in the regiment on the reversion of the native officer in question at the expiration of his period of employment with the British East African Protectorate.)

Havildar Fateh Mehdi to be Jemadar, *vice* Zaman Ali, seconded for service under the British East African Protectorate, with effect from the 6th December 1895.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 576.—Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant Charles Robert Meneaud, senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd February 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 577.—The following correction is made in G. G. O. No. 496 of 1895:

Under the heading "Without gratuity" *for* "Sergeant William Fairbairne, Ordnance Department," *read* "Sergeant William Fairbairn, Ordnance Department."

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 578.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned non-commissioned officer and sepoys of the Indian Army serving with the Armed Forces in British Central Africa:

NO. 2167, NAICK ATMA SINGH, 45TH (SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY;

NO. 259, SEPOY PERTAB SINGH, 35TH (SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY;

NO. 470, SEPOY SUNDAR SINGH, 36TH (SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY.—

For conspicuous gallantry in action during the expedition against the slave-trading Chief Zarafi, in Central Africa, on the 27th October 1895, on which occasion, under a very heavy fire from the enemy, they brought Havildar-Major Nihal Singh, who was lying mortally wounded in the open, into a place of safety.

Subsequently sepoy Pertab Singh volunteered to bring a dooly from camp, about two miles distant, and succeeded in doing so, running the gauntlet of a heavy fire from the enemy the whole way.

NO. 2815, SEPOY NARAYAN SINGH, 19TH (PUNJAB) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY.—For conspicuous gallantry in action on the 22nd August 1895, during a reconnaissance into the country of the slave-trading Chief Zarafi, in Central Africa, on which occasion, when a party of Atonga and Makua regulars fell back in confusion before the enemy, he fixed his bayonet, dashed up the hill to their assistance, and charged the enemy, killing one man and wounding another and putting the rest to flight, thereby preventing a panic amongst the native African troops.

NO. 2680, SEPOY SHAM SINGH, 15TH (SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY;

NO. 3005, SEPOY MAHTAB SINGH, 45TH (SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY.—

For conspicuous gallantry in action during the expedition against the slave-trading Chief Zarafi, in Central Africa, on the 27th October 1895, on which occasion, observing the difficulties under which three of their comrades were labouring in bringing

in the Havildar-Major, who was mortally wounded, they abandoned cover and dashed forward into the open, in order to assist them by drawing the fire of the enemy upon themselves.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 579.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same, under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):

Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Lieutenant-Colonel George Godlieb Bennett Van Someren.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 580.—*Cawnpore Light Horse—*

John Alexander Broun, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th April 1896, *vice* Chapman, promoted.

John Champion Faunthorpe, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th April 1896, to complete the establishment.

No. 581.—*Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers—*

Colonel A. C. Toker, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal, to be officiating commandant, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Colonel F. W. Chatterton, C.I.E., on leave.

No. 582.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Supernumerary Captain Henry Parnham Phillips to be Captain, with effect from the 1st April 1896, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 583.—*Cawnpore Light Horse—*

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Hills Gleadowe-Newcomen to be Captain, with effect from the 11th May 1896, to complete the establishment.

Alfred Newth Mettam, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 11th May 1896, *vice* Gleadowe-Newcomen, promoted.

No. 584.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Samuel Earl to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant William George James Smith to be Lieutenant, *vice* Chambers, promoted.

No. 585.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Second-Lieutenant Charles Fitzwilliam White to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1896, to complete the establishment.

No. 586.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant Octavius Sydney Parsons (Supernumerary List, Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps) to be Captain, *vice* Campbell, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 587.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant G. O'B. Power resigns his commission.

No. 588.—*2nd Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, and Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Harington, commandant, resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st May 1896.

No. 589.—*Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Second-Lieutenant R. W. Carlyle resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 32.—Mr. Bertie Reginald Monteith Brebner has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India an Assistant Engineer in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 22nd January 1896.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 33.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Engineer C. J. I. Jones, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

Lieutenant A. W. McArthur, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 34.—Mr. G. G. Ross, Storekeeper, Bombay Dockyard, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 22nd May 1896.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th May, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 9th and the 15th May 1896:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Army Medical Staff	Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Smith.	6th May 1896	Kirkee.		
Indian Staff Corps (20th Punjab Infantry).	Lieutenant J. L. C. Stevens	6th May 1896	Peshawur.		
Military Works Department.	Hony. Lieutenant A. Algar	10th May 1896	Chakrata.		

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th May, 1896.

No. 233.—Mr. S. A. J. Keatinge, Storekeeper in Class II, Grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted sub. *pro tem.* to Class II, Grade 3, of that establishment.

The 14th May, 1896.

No. 235.—Colonel R. R. Pulford, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is temporarily transferred to Rajputana and Central India, and appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor General for those Administrations in the Public Works Department, *vice* Mr. D. Joscelyne on furlough, or until further orders.

TELEGRAPH.

The 12th May, 1896.

No. 234.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotions in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the 29th April 1896:

Name.	From	To
Mr. F. G Maclean	Director, Class III.	Deputy Director General, Class II.
Mr. H. A. Kirk	Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade.	Director, Class III.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 9th, 1896.

During the week under review pressure conditions have been abnormal over Northern and Central India, and the unusual distribution has resulted in large variations from the average in the winds and weather. Throughout the week the barometer read considerably below the normal average over the Central Provinces and the head of the Peninsula, and above the average over North-Eastern India and over the submontane districts lying along the line of the Himalayas. These conditions in pressure resulted in the production of gradients for easterly winds over the Gangetic Plain, and winds from the eastward were reported, extending from Bengal to the Punjab, on most days of the week. The presence of easterly winds in this locality at this time is the more remarkable, because the Gangetic Plain is usually in the present month the seat of very strong hot westerly winds. Another circumstance which helped to increase the extent and velocity of the current from the east was the appearance on the 8th and 9th of a well marked low pressure area over the Punjab. This depression occasioned a cyclonic circulation of the winds over North-Western India, and the easterly winds on its northern side formed a prolongation of the easterly current prevailing up the Gangetic Plain. Notwithstanding that these easterly winds brought with them a much higher humidity than that formerly prevailing, there occurred hardly any rain over Upper India either on the hills or plains. In North-Eastern India, on the contrary, where strong southerly winds from the Bay were constantly reported, rainfall occurred daily and in several places in large amounts. The mean temperature of the whole country exceeded the normal average on all days, but in Bengal on the 5th, 8th, and 9th; in Burma on the 8th; and in Madras on the 5th there was some deficiency. The greatest abnormal excess was over North-Western India.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, May 3rd.*—The barometer had risen over part of North-Western India and over the Bay area, and had fallen elsewhere. Readings were lowest over the Central Punjab and highest over Tenasserim. The winds were southerly over the Bay, south-easterly and easterly over Bengal, and up the Gangetic Plain, and generally between north-west and west in other parts of the country. The mean temperature was low in Malabar and part of North-Eastern India, and excessive elsewhere—most so over the Punjab and Rajputana. General showers had been received over Assam and the south-west of the Peninsula, and scattered showers over South-East Bengal, Lower Burma, Madras, and Kashmir.

Monday, May 4th.—Pressure had changed irregularly, and—except in parts of Bengal and of Assam, where the rise had been brisk—generally slightly. Pressure was low over the south-east of the Punjab and the Gangetic Plain and was high in Assam, Tenasserim, and the north-west of the Punjab. Gradients were rather steep between the Assam Valley and the east of the North-Western Provinces. Calms and variable breezes were reported over the south-east of the Punjab, but in other places the winds were similar to those reported on the 3rd. The mean temperature was lower than usual over the south of the Peninsula and part of North-Eastern India, and excessive elsewhere. Thunder-showers had occurred over a large part of Bengal and Assam and at some stations in the Peninsula.

Tuesday, May 5th.—Pressure had increased in nearly all places, but the general distribution was almost unchanged. Calms continued to be reported from the south-east of the Punjab, southerly winds from the Bay, easterly

and south-easterly winds from Bengal and the Gangetic Plain, and westerly to north-westerly winds in most other places. Both in the south of the Peninsula and in North-Eastern India the area of depressed temperature had increased in size and intensity, while the abnormal excess in the north-west had also increased, so that large contrasts of temperature were shown. Rain was again reported generally from a large part of Bengal and Assam and scattered showers from Burma and the Peninsula.

Wednesday, May 6th.—The barometer had fallen over the greater part of the country. Pressure was low over the western desert and the Central Provinces and high in Assam, Tenasserim, Ceylon, and Malabar. Gradients were slight. The wind directions were practically unchanged. Calms were reported within the low pressure area over the Central Provinces. The low temperature areas both over Southern and over North-Eastern India were decreasing in size and intensity. The hottest area was the west of the Punjab. A fair amount of rain was reported from Burma, but only a few scattered showers from Bengal and the Peninsula.

Thursday, May 7th.—Pressure had changed slightly and irregularly. Readings remained low over the Punjab and over the Central Provinces and high over Assam, the south of the Bay, and Malabar, and gradients were somewhat steeper than on the 6th. The wind directions exhibited very little alteration. The low temperature areas had practically disappeared, and the mean temperature was almost everywhere excessive. Only a few scattered light showers were reported.

Friday, May 8th.—Both the depressions had suddenly developed and exhibited well-defined centres,—one over the Indus Valley, the other over the east of the Central Provinces. Pressure remained high over the west of the Peninsula and the south of the Bay, and the increase in the barometric gradient noticed on the 7th had been continued. The winds were cyclonic in the immediate neighbourhoods of the two depressions. In other respects there was not much change. Temperature had decreased over Bengal, and the mean temperature was in slight to large defect over that province. There was also slight deficiency over Burma and the south of the Peninsula. Dust and thunder storms giving rain had occurred over Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, the submontane stations of the North-Western Provinces, the hill stations in the north-west, Western Rajputana, and a large part of the Peninsula.

Saturday, May 9th.—Pressure had changed irregularly. The barometer had risen over the east of the Central Provinces, and the depression there had almost filled up; it had, on the contrary, fallen over the Punjab, and the depression there had intensified. Readings remained highest in the extreme south-west and south-east, and gradients continued rather steep. The wind was still cyclonic in the north-west. The mean temperature was in slight to large defect over Bengal, in moderate defect over the south of the Peninsula, and in slight defect over Lower Burma. In all other places it was in excess. Thunder-showers had occurred over Bengal, Assam, Lower Burma, and at a few stations in other parts of the country.

Temperature.—The distribution of the temperature was directly related to the distribution of rainfall. Rain occurred mainly over North-Eastern India and to a slight extent over the south of the Peninsula, and in both these regions a deficiency of temperature was recorded on most days, while in other parts of India the rainfall of the week was actually or practically *nil*, and the mean temperature was in consequence throughout excessive. The day of most generally excessive heat was May 7th, when Madras, Bogra, Kindat, Akyab, Thayetmyo, and Moulmein were the only stations which did not exhibit an excess of temperature. In the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana the excess of heat towards the close of the week was very remarkable and averaged about $7\frac{1}{2}^\circ$. The absolutely greatest excess reported during the week was at Rawalpindi on the 9th, when the actual mean temperature was 15° above the normal. On this date the night temperatures were exceptionally high over North-Western India.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India:

PROVINCE.	MAY 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·5	+1·8	+2·3	+0·3	+0·1	−0·2	+0·5	+0·9
Bengal and Assam . .	+1·7	0	−2·3	+0·8	+3·6	−0·9	−3·2	0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+5·6	+4·5	+4·8	+4·6	+4·9	+2·9	+0·5	+4·0
Punjab	+6·4	+5·9	+6·0	+6·5	+7·5	+7·5	+8·2	+6·5
Bombay	+1·8	+1·8	+2·1	+2·9	+3·1	+2·1	+1·1	+2·1
Central Provinces and Berar	+2·5	+4·1	+5·9	+5·7	+6·2	+5·6	+4·4	+4·9
Central India and Gujarat .	+2·8	+3·4	+4·5	+4·7	+5·0	+4·4	+3·8	+4·1
Sind and Rajputana . .	+5·6	+4·5	+5·4	+5·3	+5·3	+7·5	+7·0	+5·8
Madras	+1·4	+0·6	−0·9	+0·8	+2·4	+1·3	+1·3	+1·0
Mean for whole of India .	+3·3	+3·0	+3·1	+3·5	+4·2	+3·4	+2·6	+3·3

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole of India exceeded the normal average, the abnormal excess being greatest (4·2°) on the 7th and least (2·6°) on the 9th. On three days of the week, *viz.*, the 3rd, 6th, and 7th the mean temperature of all the provinces was above the normal, but on the remaining four days normal or slightly deficient temperatures were reported from some part of the country. The provincial variations show that for the week the mean temperature was about normal in Burma, Bengal, and Assam, in slight excess in Madras, in moderate excess in Bombay, in considerable excess in the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Gujarat, and in large excess in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana.

The following were the highest temperatures throughout India recorded on each day:

May 3rd	114·9°	at	Chanda.
" 4th	114·7°	"	Jhansi.
" 5th	114·6°	"	Sirsa.
" 6th	116·1°	"	Jacobabad.
" 7th	116·9°	"	Montgomery.
" 8th	117·1°	"	Jacobabad.
" 9th	118·4°	"	Montgomery.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week under review has been of the normal character, and has occurred in all places during thunder and dust storms. The rainfall over North-Western India accompanied the appearance of a cyclonic disturbance at the close of the week. It was generally light and scattered, but was slightly heavier on the hills than on the plains. The rain in North-Eastern India was associated with strong southerly winds over the head of the Bay and easterly winds over Assam and Bengal. On the 6th and 7th the wind at Saugor Island fell off considerably in strength, and accompanying this there occurred a very marked decrease in the amount and extent of rainfall over Bengal and Assam. In the south of the Peninsula the rainfall took place, as scattered showers accompanying irregular and generally slight changes of pressure. Over the central parts of India and over a considerable portion of North-Western India, there was no rainfall of importance. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. Rain fell during the week in no less than thirty-nine of the rainfall divisions, showing that the rainfall area was of larger extent than for several weeks past. Of these thirty-nine divisions eight reported an average actual fall of less than one-tenth of an inch, but this leaves thirty-one divisions which

received effective rain, a result which compares favourably with the nineteen divisions which last week were in this category. The thirty-one divisions included the following regions, *viz.,* the whole of Burma, the whole of Assam, the whole of Bengal (including Bihar and Chota Nagpur), North Oudh, the submontane, and hill districts of the North-Western Provinces, the hills of the Punjab, the greater part of the south of the Peninsula, the Bombay Deccan, and the East Coast (North). The regions which were practically or actually without rain included roughly the Gangetic Plain, the whole of the north-west of India, except the hills, and the whole of the central parts of the country. The heaviest average actual fall during the week was 3·29 inches in the hills of Assam, followed by 2·97 inches in North Bengal, by 2·93 inches in Tenasserim, by 2·89 inches in Coorg, by 2·83 inches in Assam (Surma), by 2·44 inches in Malabar, and by 2·10 inches in the East Coast (North (*a*)). The second column of the table gives the average normal rainfall of the divisions and shows that the rainfall of the week ordinarily ranges from about 4 inches in Assam to a few hundredths of an inch in the central parts of the country. The third column shows the variations of the actual from the normal rainfall of the week. Over the greater part of the country the average actual rainfall has been short of the normal, but in Tenasserim and Central Burma, in Deltaic, Central, and North Bengal, in Bihar, in Oudh (North), in Malabar, in Madras (South-Central), in Coorg, in Mysore, and in the East Coast (North) there has been greater or less excess. The most marked deficiency was in Arakan, East Bengal, Assam (Surma), and the Bengal Hills, where the abnormal deficiency exceeded 1 inch.

The three concluding columns of the table exhibit the state of the seasonal rainfall. The figures here given exhibit some improvement as compared with previous weeks. The division of Rajputana (West) is still the only one showing any decided excess, but Tenasserim, Assam (Surma, Hills, and Brahmaputra), North Bengal, Bihar (South), Malabar, Coorg, and the East Coast (North) all show about a normal fall. The principal deficiency is shown over the Gangetic Plain, the central parts of the country, the north of the Bombay Presidency, and the Peninsula, except the south-western divisions.

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week (May 3rd to May 9th):—Thaton 5·06 inches, Netrakona (Mymensingh) 5·18 inches, South Sylhet (Sylhet) 5·98 inches, Mankachar (Garo Hills) 7·54 inches, Bongong (Jessore) 4·41 inches, Culna (Burdwan) 4·46 inches, Rungpur 7·31 inches, Araria (Purnea) 4·80 inches, Trivandrum 6·81 inches. These returns show that there were no very heavy falls of rain throughout the whole country.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 9th, 1896. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from March 1st to May 9th, 1896. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to May 9th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	2·93	1·66	+ 1·27	6·99	6·65	+ 5
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0·44	1·09	— 0·65	1·16	3·30	— 65
	3. Central Burma	0·71	0·67	+ 0·04	1·21	2·33	— 48
	4. Upper Burma	0·30	?	?	0·79	?	?
	5. Arakan	0·41	1·97	— 1·56	1·19	5·16	— 77
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	1·36	2·51	— 1·15	6·64	10·87	— 39
	7. Assam (Surma)	2·83	4·33	— 1·50	30·83	29·94	+ 3
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	3·29	3·95	— 0·66	23·17	20·40	+ 14
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·79	2·56	— 0·77	15·78	15·63	+ 1
	10. Deltaic Bengal	1·92	1·68	+ 0·24	4·08	7·06	— 42
	11. Central Bengal	1·57	1·23	+ 0·34	2·96	4·54	— 35
	12. North Bengal	2·97	1·76	+ 1·21	6·48	7·86	— 18
	13. Bengal (Hills)	0·44	1·94	— 1·50	3·80	10·28	— 63
	14. Orissa	0·62	1·03	— 0·41	1·41	3·61	— 61
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·35	0·68	— 0·33	0·36	2·38	— 95
	16. Bihar (South)	0·92	0·36	+ 0·56	0·92	1·12	— 18
	17. Do. (North)	0·93	0·77	+ 0·16	1·07	2·36	— 55
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. North-Western Provinces (East).	0	0·21	— 0·21	0	0·58	— 100
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0·18	— 0·18	0	0·66	— 100
	20. Do. (North)	0·35	0·31	+ 0·04	0·35	0·97	— 64
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·01	0·53	— 98
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·03	0·74	— 96
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	0·10	0·38	— 0·28	0·10	0·97	— 90
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	0·03	0·24	— 0·21	0·15	1·50	— 90
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	0·43	0·70	— 0·27	0·98	4·38	— 78
PUNJAB	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·15	— 0·15	0·10	0·90	— 89
	27. Do. (South)	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·13	1·00	— 87
	28. Do. (Central)	0·01	0·23	— 0·22	0·75	1·98	— 62
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0	0·18	— 0·18	0·41	1·85	— 78
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·13	0·45	— 0·32	1·10	4·53	— 76
	31. Do. (North)	0·02	0·38	— 0·36	1·66	4·19	— 60
	32. Do. (West)	0·05	0·11	— 0·06	0·64	1·03	— 38
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar (Coast)	2·44	0·73	+ 1·71	4·71	5·23	— 10
	34. Madras (South-Central)	0·89	0·76	+ 0·13	1·26	4·51	— 72
	35. Coorg	2·89	1·30	+ 1·59	4·86	5·37	— 9
	36. Mysore	0·82	0·58	+ 0·24	2·11	2·68	— 21
	37. Konkan	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·01	0·42	— 98
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·13	0·23	— 0·10	0·60	1·37	— 56
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·06	0·31	— 81
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·01	0·47	— 98
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·06	0·61	— 90
	43. Ditto (Central)	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·04	0·94	— 96
	44. Ditto (East)	0·05	0·22	— 0·17	0·09	1·46	— 94
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·05	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·25	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·22	0·32	— 32
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0·02	0·15	— 0·13	2·35	3·11	— 24
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India (East)	0·02	0·04	— 0·02	0·04	0·26	— 85
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0	0·10	— 0·10	0	0·35	— 100
	51. Rajputana (West)	0·08	0·09	— 0·01	0·56	0·38	+ 47
MADRAS	52. East Coast (North)	0·67	0·44	+ 0·23	1·65	1·73	— 5
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	2·10	0·45	+ 1·65	2·20	2·58	— 15
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·29	— 0·29	0·05	1·60	— 97
	54. Madras (Central)	0·31	0·40	— 0·09	0·72	1·27	— 44
	55. East Coast (Central)	0·12	0·35	— 0·23	0·22	1·02	— 78
	56. Ditto (South)	0·13	0·58	— 0·45	0·31	2·17	— 86
	57. Madras (South)	0	0·57	— 0·57	1·51	3·67	— 59

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *14th May 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 9th May.*—Moderate rain fell on the West Coast and in most parts of the Circars, Central, and Southern districts. Preparations for the next crop are proceeding slowly. Some harvest still continues with moderate yield. Pasture is scarce, but fodder is available. The condition of cattle is generally good. Prices are almost stationary, though slightly dearer in a few districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Slight rain fell in parts of Sholapur, Satara and Dharwar. The standing crops are good. Harvesting of the late crops continues in eight districts. Preparations for next season are progressing generally. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in parts of four districts. Prices are normal, except in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 11th May.*—There was rain in almost all districts during the week. It has done good to the standing crops and has facilitated the ploughing of lands and the sowing of the early rice and jute crops, but more rain is wanted in Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The spring rice is still being harvested, but a poor outturn is expected. Prospects of indigo and sugarcane have improved. Want of drinking water is still felt in parts of the Burdwan and Presidency divisions. The price of common rice continues abnormally high in East Bengal and Chota Nagpur as compared with last year.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 13th May.*—The weather is somewhat unsettled. Storms accompanied by rain and hail are reported from the hill districts and most of the sub-montane districts. The rain has been beneficial, and preparations for the autumn crop sowings have begun in several places. Slight damage to the extra crops by hail and hot winds, and to mangoes by storms and hot winds, is reported in a few districts, but generally the extra crops are doing well, and prospects are good. Cane and indigo are being irrigated where practicable. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, May 9th, were—Banda 1,17,554, Hamirpur 41,371, Jhansi 32,301, Jalaun 24,649, Allahabad 5,625, Pilibhit 2,258, Garhwal 1,575—total 2,25,333; of this number 29,526 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works, and 6,124 persons received gratuitous relief under other provisions of the Famine Code. The numbers employed on village works were—Banda 25,682, Hamirpur 10,249 and Jalaun 6,724. The figures for Jhansi have not been reported. Ordinary works in Moradabad are being extended by the District Board to provide labour which is getting scarce. A few cases of emigration of tenants are reported from the Sandila tahsil of the Hardoi district owing to the bad harvest and loss of cattle. Test works will shortly be opened there. Supplies are still sufficient. Fodder is becoming scarce in places and dearer in price. Water is also deficient in Bijnor and Banda. Prices generally show a tendency to rise.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Rain has fallen in Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar and Karnal. People are in distress for drinking water in Hissar. The canal crops are being threshed in Hissar, and the crops have mostly been winnowed and stored in Delhi. Threshing operations are almost completed in Ferozepore, and the spring harvesting in Sialkot, Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan. Spring threshing in Amritsar and spring harvesting in Lahore and Rawalpindi are in progress. Weeding of sugarcane in Jullundur and Gurgaon and of sugarcane and cotton in Sialkot is also progressing. Sowings of cotton and millets in Lahore, of cotton in Shahpur, of indigo and cotton in Rohtak, of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and cotton in Gurgaon, of cane, cotton and millets in Gujranwalla, are in progress. Sowings of the autumn crops in Mooltan continue, also harvesting of tobacco in Gurgaon. The condition of the extra spring crops is good in Amritsar, Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan and average in Rohtak, but not good in Rawalpindi and Peshawar. The sugarcane and melon crops are suffering for want of rain in Umballa. The extra spring crops are being watered from wells in Jullundur. The condition and prospects of the spring crops are generally reported average in irrigated and below average in unirrigated tracts. The stock of food-grains is insufficient in parts of Lahore and Shahpur, but fair in Peshawar and sufficient elsewhere. Agricultural stock and cattle are in poor condition in Hissar, Umballa, Shahpur and Rohtak. Cattle are dying of starvation in Hissar and are getting lean for want of water in Umballa and of fodder in Rohtak. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Jullundur, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Mooltan, Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Prices are normal in Ferozepore, Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan, but are rising in Umballa and Karnal and are high elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th May.*—The weather is very hot and at times cloudy with light falls of rain in Narsinghpur, Raipur and Sambalpur. The land is being prepared for the autumn sowings. Scarcity of water and fodder prevails in several districts. The price of gram and rice has slightly risen in Damoh. Prices are above normal in Seoni and Chhattisgarh, but are stationary elsewhere.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th May.*—In Upper Burma ploughing and harrowing for the main wet-weather paddy crops have commenced in the Lomaing township of the Mandalay district, and ploughing for the early sessamum and cotton in Sagaing, early sessamum in Minbu, and maize and early sessamum in Pyinmana. The prospects of dry-weather paddy and early wet-weather paddy are generally good, but rain is wanted for the dry-weather paddy crop in Yamethin. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Bassein and slightly in Rangoon, Prome, Pakokku and Minbu; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 12th May.*—The weather is seasonable. Sowing of the early rice and planting of sugarcane are progressing. Prospects of tea are fair. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th May.*—MYSORE.—Good rain fell throughout the State, except in Kadir, Shimoga and Chitaldroog where it was slight. Prospects are favourable. The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have fallen in Bangalore and Tumkur, but have risen in Chitaldroog.

COORG.—Rain fell throughout the province. Coffee has blossomed. Fodder and water for cattle are sufficient. Prices are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 13th May.*—BERAR.—The weather is very hot with high winds during the day. Preparation of the land for the autumn sowings is in progress. Scarcity of fodder and water continues in all districts. Prices of food-grains are fluctuating in Wun, but are stationary elsewhere.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall moderate. The crops on irrigated areas are being harvested in some places, but they are drying up for want of water in others. Fodder is getting scarce. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Slight rain fell in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand during the week. Agricultural operations are completed in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, and are in progress in Malwa and have been started in Bhopal and Goona. Cattle are in fairly good condition, except in parts of Bhopal and the Bundelkhand Agency. Pasturage is good everywhere, except in Goona and in a few districts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Malwa, Goona and in a few districts of Gwalior, but are normal elsewhere. The opium crop is in fairly good condition in Gwalior and Malwa. The numbers of persons employed on relief works in the Gwalior and Bundelkhand Agencies were 4,000 and 8,065 respectively.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 13th May.*—There was slight rain in Tonk, Karauli and one tehsil of Ulwar. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, except in Merwara where the harvest is poor. Ploughing for the autumn crops has commenced in Meywar and Kotah. The crops are very poor in Jaisalmere, and the unirrigated crops have been damaged in Dholepore for want of rain. Agricultural stock generally are in good condition, but are suffering in Ulwar and parts of Jaisalmere for want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in Kherwara, Tonk, Shahpura, Jeypore, Ulwar, Jaisalmere and parts of Meywar and Kotah. Fodder is becoming scarce in Ajmere-Merwara and is failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in seven States, but are steady elsewhere. In Marwar 4,042 persons are on relief works, and 372 on gratuitous relief; in Shahpura 379 are on relief works, and 39 on gratuitous relief; in Merwara 2,259 are on relief works; in Bikanir 2,263 are on relief works, and 348 are on gratuitous relief; in Jaisalmere 351 are on relief works, and 42 on gratuitous relief.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 12th May.*—KASHMIR VALLEY.—Rainfall moderate. The prospects of the spring crops are excellent. Autumn sowings are still in progress. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 15th May.*—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 9th May.*—Seasonable showers have fallen, and the weather is cloudy. The sowing of Indian-corn and early rice is completed.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. $\frac{8}{69-1}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, (Civil Veterinary Administration),—dated Simla, the 11th May, 1896.

Read—

The Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in India for the official year 1894-95.

RESOLUTION.

The report for the year 1894-95 on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department in India has been, as usual, divided into two parts, the first being the Military and the second the Revenue Section. The statistics show an improvement in the working of almost every branch of the Department. The number of Government horse and donkey stallions has been increased from 390 and 325 to 394 and 361 respectively; 13,435 mares have been covered by Government horse and pony stallions as compared with 11,861 last year; the number of district horse and pony stallions was increased from 100 to 144, and they covered 5,212 mares as compared with 2,290 last year.

2. One of the most noticeable features of the report is the change of opinion which seems to be taking place regarding the employment of stallions of the Trotter and Hackney strain, and the increasing tendency to substitute for them Arabs and thorough-breds. The Department has been hampered in its endeavour to impôrt an increasing number of thorough-bred English stallions by the difficulty of obtaining them of the required size and quality at the prices hitherto offered. Failing this source of supply, it is anticipated that good thorough-bred sires may be obtained from Australia, and a limited number of such stallions are being imported as an experimental measure. They compare favourably in many respects with thorough-bred English importations, and are obtainable at lower prices. Owing to more liberal treatment of the importers the best Arab stallions available in the Bombay market are now secured by the Civil Veterinary Department.

3. There was a satisfactory decrease in the cost of feed and keep of stallions, which appears to be the result of careful management and close supervision.

4. Some redistribution of stallions, especially in the Bombay Presidency, will probably be desirable if the figures of the average number of mares covered per stallion employed are reliable. The increase in the number of mares covered is considerable, particularly in Baluchistan, and it is probable that more stallions could with advantage be sent to this Agency, especially from the Deccan and Guzerat.

5. The reported result of coverings is, however, unsatisfactory in the North-Western Provinces, Guzerat, and Sind; and indeed throughout India the number foaled is small. This may in part be due to the incompleteness of the statistics, and the efforts which have already been made, not without success, to improve the accuracy of the returns, should be strenuously continued.

6. The best remounts were produced by thorough-bred English and Arab stallions. The number purchased during the year shows a slight decrease compared with the previous year. This is attributed to a smaller demand on the part

C

of the Remount Department rather than to any falling off in the supply. The number of remounts reported to have been purchased at Fairs and Shows during the year is 1,613, but the age of many of them was probably below the remount standard of four years. The Army Remount Department is credited with 326 remounts, but nearly all were young stock.

7. The reports of the provincial officers show that the system of branding mares is popular in districts where its object is understood. Certificates of barrenness can now be obtained with greater facility than formerly, and this mitigates one of the hardships hitherto complained of.

8. Considerable progress has been made in mule-breeding during the year, but there is room for a great increase in the number of donkey stallions. The Inspector-General is to be congratulated on the success of his endeavours to obtain good indigenous stallions. The stock produced by the Punjabi donkey stallion is excellent, and compares favourably with that sired by the Jack of Southern Europe.

9. The supply of mules is, however, still inadequate, particularly of those required for Ordnance purposes, for which high prices are paid, but which cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers. Improvement might perhaps be effected by a system of branding pony-mares for the special production of Artillery mules. The attention of the Inspector-General is directed to this important matter.

10. The Section of the Report regarding Horse Fairs and Shows gives much valuable information. Copies of the Annual Report are supplied to all regiments of Native Cavalry, and the information on this subject should be of material use to the officers of such regiments.

11. An interesting feature of the year's work is the great advance made in horse-breeding in Native States, and the Inspector-General has been able to initiate important improvements, many States having abolished their home-studs in favour of the system at present followed by the Civil Veterinary Department.

12. The Instruction Farm at Babugarh was instituted principally with the object of ascertaining whether it could be made self-supporting by using brood-mares in agricultural operations and producing from them a certain number of stock. The system has not proved successful, and it is doubtful whether horses and mares will ever be used to any great extent for agricultural purposes in this country. In other respects, however, the results are satisfactory, for not only have several important experiments in fodder crops been made, but there is a profit on the working of the farm.

13. The Section of the Report devoted to the Bacteriological Laboratory is of much interest; and some of the investigations of the Imperial Bacteriologist, which have been for the most part limited to enquiry into "*surra*", have already proved of value to the Remount Department. Dr. Lingard has worked under considerable difficulties owing to the want of proper accommodation, but arrangements have now been made for the completion of the Laboratory and other necessary buildings at Mukhtesar.

14. Provincial horse-breeding has shown marked progress. The number of stallions maintained shows a satisfactory increase, and more than double as many mares were covered this year as last. The comparatively new system under which horse and pony stallions are maintained by District Boards promises exceedingly well. This system should result in a gradual improvement in the undersized mares which cannot at present be covered by Government stallions. The class of pony-stallion obtained for District Boards appears well suited for the purpose, and the result should in a few years have a marked effect on horse-breeding in India.

15. The treatment of equine diseases is a matter of great importance, particularly in Bombay where the Remount Department purchase so many horses. The Government of India in a recent Resolution (No. 4-45-1, dated 16th March 1896) have made suggestions for the more efficient working of the Glanders and Farcy Act throughout India; and the Local Government have arranged to increase the inspecting agency in the town of Bombay.

16. The Section of the Report dealing with cattle-disease shows that, except in Burma, little practical work has been done in connection with the investigation and prevention of cattle-disease. Proposals are now under the consideration of Local Governments for the organisation of a subordinate civil veterinary establishment, and until this question is settled, but little progress can be expected. The time of the Civil Veterinary Department officers is at present so fully occupied with the supervision of horse-breeding operations that they are unable to devote much attention to this important branch of their duties. Many veterinary dispensaries are however doing excellent work, and treatment of animals at these institutions is becoming more popular, the number of patients treated everywhere showing an increase, and the percentage relieved and cured being higher.

17. Veterinary instruction appears to be progressing satisfactorily. The veterinary colleges and schools fulfil an important function in supplying trained assistants for the subordinate veterinary service. The men sent to these institutions from the Remount Depôts turn out excellent salutris, and the scheme for training farriers at Lahore is already producing good results.

The production of text books, in the vernacular, by teachers at the Lahore Veterinary College, has supplied a real need, as but for the publication of these works no text books would have been available for the instruction of students.

18. The Government of India desire to endorse the tribute paid by the Inspector-General to the officers of the Department for the excellent work done by them during the year under review, and they also wish to acknowledge Veterinary Colonel Queripel's careful administration and the zeal and energy shown by him in the conduct of the important work which has been committed to his charge.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, for information.

The Government of Madras.	The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " Bombay.	" " Burma.
" " Bengal.	" " Ajmere-Merwara.
" " North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	" Resident, Hyderabad.
" " Punjab.	

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for favour of communication to the Agents, Governor-General, Rajputana and Baluchistan.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Military Department for information and favour of communication to the Director, Army Remount Department, the Commissary-General-in-Chief, and the Adjutant-General in India, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Officers Commanding Regiments of Native Cavalry.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 4TH MAY 1895, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 2ND MAY 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1895.	Week ending 4th May 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 4th May 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 4th May 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 2nd May 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 2nd May 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 2nd May 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st January to 4th May 1895.	Earnings from 1st January to 2nd May 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	644	1,687	12,38,863	734	1,733	10,95,000	632	2,01,29,430	1,99,11,000	...	2,18,430
Bengal-Nágpur	199	862	1,63,921	190	862	1,27,000	147	33,00,615	27,45,000	...	5,55,615
Indian Midland (*a*)	137	752	1,01,050	134	752	1,04,000	138	19,47,215	19,02,000	...	45,215
Bezwada extension	101	21	3,100	148	21	3,500	167	57,737	68,000	10,263	...
Bezwada-Madras (Washermenpet-Ennúr section)	...	...	...	...	9	1,000	111	...	(*b*) 11,600	11,600	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	313	1,790	5,79,350	324	1,789	4,69,000	262	98,68,133	83,42,000	...	15,26,133
Pálanpur-Deesa	51	17	894	53	17	700	41	16,765	14,400	...	2,365
South Indian	104	1,042	1,86,152	179	1,042	1,91,000	183	29,05,420	29,77,000	71,580	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	84	54	4,614	85	54	5,000	93	72,256	75,700	3,444	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	121	1,165	1,55,183	133	1,165	1,57,000	135	24,29,497	25,34,000	1,04,503	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	166	756	1,11,475	147	756	1,50,000	198	22,32,360	22,72,000	39,640	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	85	231	19,972	86	231	19,500	84	3,63,163	3,56,000	...	7,163
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	157	11,600	74	...	2,55,000	2,55,000	.
TOTAL	285	8,377	25,64,574	306	8,588	23,34,300	272	4,33,22,591	4,14,63,700	...	18,58,891
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	300	2,511	6,08,570	242	2,617	5,90,000	225	1,27,28,662	1,09,85,000	...	17,43,662
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	293	797	2,16,655	272	797	1,95,000	245	42,43,340	35,29,000	...	7,14,340
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	298	813	1,97,964	243	813	2,10,000	269	45,52,021	43,26,000	...	2,26,021
Bengal Central (*g*)	133	125	15,719	126	125	15,600	125	2,98,605	2,84,000	...	14,605
East Coast (state)	103	397	39,103	99	488	52,100	107	6,46,574	8,44,000	1,97,426	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	203	746	1,59,239	213	886	1,46,000	165	28,79,436	30,57,000	1,77,564	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	53	28	1,451	52	28	1,200	43	21,868	16,300	...	5,568
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	60	8	236	30	8	600	75	10,240	9,800	...	440
TOTAL	266	5,425	12,39,027	228	5,762	12,19,500	211	2,53,81,646	2,30,51,100	...	23,30,546
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	507	1,490	7,50,709	504	1,490	8,58,000	576	1,40,84,574	1,51,52,000	10,67,426	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	903	401	5,45,580	1,183	401	4,12,000	894	68,57,467	66,08,000	...	2,49,467
Madras	262	840	2,23,832	266	840	2,28,000	271	38,10,173	36,18,000	...	1,92,173
TOTAL	499	2,791	15,20,121	545	2,791	14,98,000	537	3,48,52,214	3,54,38,000	5,85,786	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	315	16,593	53,23,722	321	17,141	50,51,800	295	6,35,56,451	5,99,52,800	...	36,03,651
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	186	161	29,208	182	161	26,400	164	5,37,210	4,50,000	...	87,210
Tarkessur	304	22	6,310	287	22	5,900	268	1,28,351	1,20,000	...	8,351
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	123	66	9,106	138	66	7,500	114	1,27,907	1,14,000	...	13,907
Bengal Dooars	102	36	2,460	68	36	3,600	100	53,017	62,900	9,883	...
Dibru Sadiya	149	78	12,019	154	78	11,700	150	2,12,060	2,09,000	...	3,060
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	283	51	19,536	383	51	22,000	431	2,33,565	2,38,000	4,435	...
TOTAL	180	414	78,729	190	414	77,100	186	12,92,110	11,93,900	...	98,210
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	8	42	(*i*) 40	1	73	1,400	19	(*i*) 40	22,000	21,960	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	114	8,200	72	...	40,300	40,300	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	203	333	54,336	163	333	63,000	189	12,21,302	12,07,000	...	14,302
The Gaekwar's Petlád	121	13	1,934	149	13	2,100	162	27,161	29,600	2,439	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	287	108	19,261	178	108	27,000	250	5,88,340	3,60,000	...	2,28,340
Kolar Gold-fields	268	10	3,505	351	10	3,800	380	44,667	48,000	3,333	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*j*)	92	362	32,340	89	362	47,600	131	5,67,918	6,49,000	81,082	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	85	93	9,200	99	93	7,500	81	1,44,335	1,22,000	...	22,335
Kolhápur	86	29	2,451	85	29	3,000	103	43,533	45,000	1,467	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	77	72	7,302	101	72	6,200	87	91,677	1,17,000	25,323	...
Couch Behar	49	22	957	43	22	1,300	59	21,611	25,600	3,989	...
TOTAL	147	1,084	1,31,335	121	1,229	1,71,100	139	27,50,584	26,65,500	...	85,084
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	141	334	64,457	193	334	57,700	173	7,02,082	9,15,000	1,27,918	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	82	46	4,422	96	46	5,100	111	67,569	75,900	8,331	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	63	364	29,692	82	364	23,000	63	4,25,820	4,84,000	58,180	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*k*)	...	...	...	...	60	2,400	40	...	47,100	47,100	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	85	94	12,108	129	94	12,400	132	1,26,871	1,43,000	16,129	...
TOTAL	98	838	1,10,679	132	898	1,00,600	112	14,12,342	16,65,000	2,52,658	...
GRAND TOTAL	293	18,929	56,44,465	298	19,682	54,00,600	274	7,90,11,487	7,54,77,200	...	35,34,287

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Total earnings from 22nd February to 2nd May 1896.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st to 4th May 1895.
(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. IV of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1894-95.	Week ending 4th May 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 4th May 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 4th May 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 2nd May 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 2nd May 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 2nd May 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 4th May 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 2nd May 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	599	1,687	12,38,863	734	1,733	10,95,000	632	57,60,295	50,44,000	...	7,16,295
Bengal-Nágpur	152	862	1,63,921	190	862	1,27,000	147	8,22,914	6,18,000	...	2,04,914
Indian Midland (*a*)	144	752	1,01,050	134	752	1,04,000	138	5,15,603	5,09,000	...	6,603
Bezwada Extension	170	21	3,100	148	21	3,500	167	16,923	17,000	77	...
Bezwada-Madras (Washermenpet-Ennúr section)	...	...	...	...	9	1,000	111	...	4,000	4,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	279	1,790	5,79,350	324	1,789	4,69,000	262	27,09,345	21,66,000	...	5,43,345
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	894	53	17	700	41	5,562	3,900	...	1,662
South Indian	154	1,042	1,86,152	179	1,042	1,91,000	183	8,58,420	8,15,000	...	43,420
Máyavaram-Mutupet	75	54	4,614	85	54	5,000	93	24,656	23,000	...	1,656
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	105	1,165	1,55,183	133	1,165	1,57,000	135	7,54,208	7,04,000	...	50,208
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	146	756	1,11,475	147	756	1,50,000	198	6,14,961	6,28,000	13,039	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	231	19,972	86	231	19,500	84	91,154	91,400	246	...
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	157	11,600	74	...	53,900	53,900	...
TOTAL	259	8,377	25,64,574	306	8,588	23,34,300	272	1,21,74,041	1,06,77,200	...	14,96,841
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	253	2,511	6,08,570	242	2,617	5,90,000	225	36,35,498	28,71,000	...	7,64,498
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	270	797	2,16,655	272	797	1,95,000	245	10,59,729	9,30,000	...	1,29,729
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	339	813	1,97,964	243	813	2,19,000	269	10,51,012	10,58,000	6,988	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	130	125	15,719	126	125	15,600	125	75,868	70,400	...	5,468
East Coast (state)	99	397	39,193	99	488	52,100	107	2,00,627	2,61,000	60,373	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	164	746	1,59,239	213	886	1,46,000	165	6,72,754	6,34,000	...	38,754
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	28	1,451	52	28	1,200	43	5,603	4,600	...	1,003
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	64	8	236	30	8	600	75	2,280	2,700	420	...
TOTAL	243	5,425	12,39,027	228	5,762	12,19,500	211	67,03,371	58,31,700	...	8,71,671
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	442	1,490	7,50,709	504	1,490	8,58,000	576	28,44,[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	678	461	5,45,580	1,182	461	4,12,000	894	24,05,245	19,74,000	...	4,31,245
Madras	243	840	2,23,832	266	840	2,28,000	271	10,05,135	9,76,000	...	29,135
TOTAL	421	2,791	15,20,121	545	2,791	14,98,000	537	72,55,362	69,58,000	...	2,97,362
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	281	16,593	53,23,722	321	17,141	50,51,800	295	2,61,32,774	2,34,66,900	...	26,65,874
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	165	161	29,298	182	161	26,400	164	1,65,697	1,25,000	..	40,697
Tarkessur	269	22	6,310	287	22	5,900	268	41,956	35,700	...	6,256
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	121	66	9,106	138	66	7,500	114	48,578	35,000	...	13,578
Bengal Dooars	161	36	2,460	68	36	3,600	100	12,714	12,700	...	14
Dibru-Sadiya	136	78	12,019	154	78	11,700	150	54,124	60,500	6,376	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	249	51	19,536	383	51	22,000	431	77,113	88,000	10,887	...
TOTAL	164	414	78,729	190	414	77,100	186	4,00,182	3,56,900	...	43,[illegible]
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	...	42	(*h*)40	1	73	1,400	19	(*h*)40	5,600	5,560	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	114	8,200	72	...	25,300	25,300	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	187	333	54,336	163	333	63,000	189	3,24,493	3,01,000	...	23,493
The Gaekwar's Petlád	105	13	1,934	140	13	2,100	162	9,587	9,600	13	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	271	108	19,261	178	108	27,000	250	82,000	78,200	...	3,800
Kolar Gold-fields	260	10	3,505	351	10	3,800	380	12,404	11,900	...	504
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	89	362	32,349	89	362	47,600	131	1,51,088	1,86,000	34,912	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	74	93	9,200	99	93	7,500	81	45,078	32,100	...	12,978
Kolhápur	81	29	2,451	85	29	3,000	103	14,062	13,000	...	1,062
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	72	7,302	101	72	6,200	87	39,490	32,000	...	7,490
Cooch Behar	45	22	957	43	22	1,300	59	4,251	7,000	2,749	...
TOTAL	136	1,084	1,31,335	121	1,229	1,71,100	139	6,82,562	7,01,700	19,138	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	103	334	64,457	193	334	57,700	173	2,81,122	2,67,000	...	14,1[illegible]
Jetalsar-Rájkot	68	46	4,422	96	46	5,100	111	22,461	21,600	...	86[illegible]
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	58	364	29,692	82	364	23,000	63	1,24,608	1,08,000	...	16,60[illegible]
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	...	...	...	...	60	2,400	40	...	12,100	12,100	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	12,108	129	94	12,400	132	42,063	46,600	4,537	...
TOTAL	78	838	1,10,679	132	898	1,00,600	112	4,70,254	4,55,300	...	14,95[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	261	18,929	56,44,465	298	19,682	54,00,600	274	2,76,85,772	2,49,80,800	...	27,04,97[illegible]

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon and the Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Total earnings from 1st to 4th May 1895.
(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
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Postage	2	8	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 14th May, 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1279 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 9th May 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 147 of 1896.—Harry Stafford Beyts, merchant and commission agent, residing at 97, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for an extract from myrabolams.

No. 148 of 1896.—Harry Stafford Beyts, merchant and commission agent, residing at 97, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for an extract from *Turwat* bark.

No. 149 of 1896.—Harry Stafford Beyts, merchant and commission agent, residing at 97, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for an extract from *Divi Divi* beans.

No. 150 of 1896.—Harry Stafford Beyts, merchant and commission agent, residing at 97, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for an extract from *Rhea* bark.

No. 151 of 1896.—Harry Stafford Beyts, merchant and commission agent, residing at 97, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for an extract from *Babul* bark.

No. 152 of 1896.—Anant Baburao Paranjape and Gopinath Janardan Athalye, mechanical engineers, Sholapur, for a self-acting warping machine for handlooms.

No. 153 of 1896.—Bhawani Das, late Secretary, Bijnor Agricultural Society, Bijnor, for a three-roller double squeeze sugarcane pressing machine to be called the "Shahinshah."

No. 154 of 1896.—Sidney Lawrence, engineer, of 159, Queen Street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, Australia, for improvements in mechanism for and mode of marine propulsion.

No. 155 of 1896.—Gaston Ragot, engineer, of 163, Avenue Van Volxem at Forest-Brussels in the kingdom of Belgium, for improvements relating to the production of acetylene gas, and to the utilisation of the same for lighting purposes.

No. 156 of 1896.—John Isaac Thornycroft, engineer, of Church Wharf, Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, England, for improvements in water-tube boilers.

No. 157 of 1896.—William Thornley, engineer, of Marrickville, in the colony of New South Wales, for an attachment for kerosine lamp burners designed to be used without chimneys.

No. 158 of 1896.—Thomas Henry Bradbury, mechanical engineer, of Johannesberg, in the district of Heidelberg, in the South African Republic, for a new or improved method or process for sharpening rock drills and apparatus employed therein.

No. 159 of 1896.—Adolph Schmidt, of 49, Koelnische Strasse, Cassel, in the German

empire, director of the Aktiengesellschaft für Trebertrocknung, for improvements in the dry distillation of wood, wood waste and like materials and in apparatus therefor.

No. 160 of 1896.—Sidney Pattisson, gentleman, of 20, Edwardes Square, Kensington, county of Middlesex, England, for improvements in saddles for velocipedes.

No. 161 of 1896.—William Henry Coward, engineer, of Hastings Villa, Bexley Road, Erith, in the county of Kent, England, for improvements in crushing and grinding mills.

No. 162 of 1896.—William Henry Coward, engineer, of Hastings Villa, Bexley Road, Erith, in the county of Kent, England, for improvements in apparatus for concentrating, grading or classifying crushed ore and other matters.

No. 163 of 1896.—Vivian Edward DePenning, of the firm of DePenning and DePenning, patent agents of Calcutta, for an automatic punkah-pulling machine.

No. 164 of 1896.—Edward Dwight Kendall, gentleman, of Sewaren, in the county of Middlesex, and state of New Jersey, United States of America, for an improved process for the recovery of gold and silver from solutions.

No. 1280 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 295 of 1895.—Charles Alfred Reed, a permanent-way inspector, in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, and residing at Jamalpore, in the district of Monghyr, Bengal, India, for an automatic safety distant signal-locking apparatus. (Filed 27th April 1896.)

No. 329 of 1895.—Frank Wright, gas engineer, of No. 21, Old Queen Street, Westminster, in the county of London, for improvements in adjusting gear for coin freed fluid meters. (Filed 30th April 1896).

No. 382 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in apparatus for limping or withering tea leaf, or for drying vegetable or other substances. (Filed 30th April 1896.)

No. 33 of 1896.—William Augustus Bailey, a lieutenant in Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps, and at present cantonment magistrate, Cawnpore, for improvements in and relating to portable and other latrines. (Filed 30th April 1896.)

No. 1281 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid

for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 83 of 1889.—George Bakewell Dewhurst, of the firm of Messieurs G. and R. Dewhurst, of Great Marlborough Street, Manchester, county of Lancaster, England, manufacturers and merchants, for improvements in apparatus for marking folded piece goods with trade marks and other marks and devices, and for printing and colouring such marks and devices at a single operation. (From 21st May 1896 to 20th May 1897.)

No. 148 of 1889.—Charles Joseph Van Depoele, electrician, residing at No. 57, Center Street, in the city of Lynn, county of Essex and state of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, for improvements in carbon contacts or commutator-brushes for use with dynamo-electric generators and electro-dynamic motors. (From 10th July 1896 to 9th July 1897.)

No. 254 of 1889.—Sandford James Kilby, late Superintendent, Customs Preventive Service and Salt Department, Calcutta, for a combined weighing stand platform and hopper for facilitating the weighing and discharging of salt and other commodities. (From 28th May 1896 to 27th May 1897.)

No. 264 of 1889.—Ambrose Shere Massey, civil and mechanical engineer and partner in the Napier Works, Madras, for the construction of a share point or cap for ploughshares. (From 7th May 1896 to 6th May 1897.)

No. 274 of 1889.—Charles Swindell, bank cashier, of No. 12, Kenwood Road, Sheffield, in the county of York, England, for improvements in chimney or ventilating caps. (From 23rd May 1896 to 22nd May 1897.)

No. 334 of 1891.—Charles Arthur Marchant, overseer, Public Works Department, for an improved style of dredger. (From 15th June 1896 to 14th June 1897.)

No. 142 of 1892.—Henry Parkes, chemist, of 237, Friern Road, Dulwich, in the county of Surrey, England, and John Cunninghame Montgomerie, manufacturer, of the "Water of Ayr" and "Tam O' Shanter" Hone Works, Dalmore, Stair, in the county of Ayr, Scotland, for improvements in the extraction of gold and silver from ores or compounds containing the same. (From 19th August 1896 to 18th August 1897.)

No. 166 of 1892.—James Gresham, director of Gresham and Craven, Limited, of Craven Iron Works, Salford, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, engineers, for improvements in injectors and in their application to locomotives. (From 13th March 1897 to 12th March 1898.)

No. 178 of 1892.—James Gresham, director of Gresham and Craven, Limited, of Craven Iron Works, Salford, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, engineers, for improvements in and relating to apparatus for applying sand to locomotive driving wheels. (From 13th March 1897 to 12th March 1898.)

No. 1282 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-

section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 198 of 1891.—Mr. E. C. Marc's invention for improvements in machinery for obtaining fibrous material from ramie and other plants. (Specification filed 8th February 1892.)

No. 221 of 1891.—Mr. R. G. Westphalen's invention for improvements in the manufacture of metallized plates or roofing-fabric of asbestos or other fibrous material. (Specification filed 5th February 1892.

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888, should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government Promissory Notes and other Securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Punjab Command, on 31st March, 1896, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.							
		3½ per cent., 1842-43.	3½ per cent., 1853-54.	3½ per cent., 1854-55.	3½ per cent., 1865.	3½ per cent., 1893-94.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	TOTAL.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Stock.								
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Amballa	1,000	500	...	40,600	3,500	...	...	45,600
2	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Meean Meer	...	...	500	25,500	500	...	...	26,500
3	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Rawalpindi	...	...	...	30,900	100	...	...	31,000
4	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Peshawar	...	...	...	14,500	...	...	...	14,500
5	Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore	...	...	...	15,100	100	...	...	15,200
6	Base Commissariat Officer, Nowshera	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
7	Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	6,000
8	Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500
9	Ordnance Officer, Ferozepore	...	...	...	3,300	...	...	...	3,300
10	Captain W. R. Yielding, D.S.O.	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
11	Captain G. H. Bretherton, D.S.O.	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	1,200
		1,000	500	500	1,40,100	4,700	...	...	1,46,800
	Safe Custody.	Various 4 per cent.	Various 3½ per cent.						
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Amballa	...	5,800	...	...	...	...	...	5,800
2	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Meean Meer	100	3,700	...	...	...	...	700	4,500
3	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Rawalpindi	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	300
4	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Peshawar	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
5	Ordnance Officer, Rawalpindi	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
		100	11,200	...	...	...	...	700	12,000

Besides the above the upper halves of the following Government Promissory Notes have been received, but not accounted for in March, 1896:—

	R
Chief Commissariat Officer, Rawalpindi	100
Ditto ditto ditto	100
Ditto ditto ditto	100
Ditto ditto ditto	500
Ditto ditto ditto	500
	1,300

W. R. L. ANDERSON, *Major,*
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, PUNJAB COMMAND,
RAWALPINDI;
The 6th May, 1896.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th May, 1896.

LIABILITIES.		R a. p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up			2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund			68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office		84,27,684 1 8	2,15,64,544	14	4
Public Deposits at Branches		1,31,36,860 12 8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			4,79,11,286	7	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.			8,33,952	0	8
Sundries			29,57,528	5	8
RUPEES			10,01,17,311	11	9

ASSETS.	R a. p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities		68,94,660	0	0
Other authorized Investments		40,23,406	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		1,55,90,928	2	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities		1,32,28,444	15	11
Bills discounted and purchased		3,29,35,547	7	9
Balances with other Banks		5,61,337	9	5
Bullion		1,234	8	11
Dead Stock		13,18,804	9	5
Stamps		10,500	14	9
Sundries		14,43,728	0	9
		7,60,08,592	13	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,18,19,403 12 5	2,41,08,718	13	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1 22,89,315 1 6			
RUPEES		10,01,17,311	11	9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 14th May, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 32·9.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Christopher Hart	Allahabad	29th March, 1896	District Judge of Allahabad, on 2nd May, 1896.	The deceased left a Will appointing Mr. Richard Robert Knight the Executor, who has applied for Probate the Will.
J. Stephenson	Umaria, in the district of Jubbulpore.	15th March, 1896	Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, on 3rd April, 1896.	The deceased was a Contractor's Agent at the Umaria Colliery and left no Will. Mr. R. J. W. Oates, Manager, Umaria Colliery, has obtained Letters of Administration.
R. W. Leslie	Lucknow	25th March, 1896	District Judge of Shahjahanpore, North-Western Provinces, on 2nd May, 1896.	The deceased was the Munsarim of the District Judge's Court, Shahjahanpore, North-Western Provinces, and left no Will. No one has yet applied for Letters of Administration.
S. H. Chatelier	Asansole	9th October, 1895	District Judge, Burdwan, on 29th April, 1896.	The deceased was a Fireman in the East Indian Railway, Asansole, and left no Will. No one has yet applied for Letters of Administration.
R. H. Conran	Agra	11th December, 1895	District Judge of Agra, on 5th May, 1896.	The deceased was a Government Pensioner and died intestate. Mrs. Ellen Ellis, a creditor of the deceased, has applied for Letters of Administration.
Charles Hollier	Mirzapore	3rd April, 1896	District Judge of Mirzapur, on 5th May, 1896.	The deceased was a Government Pensioner and left an unsigned Will. Ram Ratan Dube, a Chowkidar of the deceased, has applied for Letters of Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 15th May 1896.

DEWAN OF BHURTPUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Bhurtpur, the 1st May, 1896.

It is hereby notified that the following villages, the property of the Bhurtpur State and situated in the Agra district, will be sold. For further particulars regarding the same apply *to the Dewan of Bhurtpur State*:—

Name of Villages.	Name of Pergana and District.	Property right in the Village.	Area.	Gross Rent.
Naharganj	Tehsil and District Agra	.....	250	1,050 0 0
Barara	Ditto	Whole	6.177	18,671 0 0
Ladaondah	Ditto	Whole	1,802	5,976 0 0
Raibah	Pergana Kiraoli, District Agra	Whole	6,827	11,798 0 0
Gadima	Ditto	½ Village	966	794 0 0
Sehta	Ditto	9/20th	388	1,003 0 0
Sarsa	Ditto	Whole	2,066	3,632 0 0
Manian	Ditto	7/20th	339	832 0 0
Bassai	Tehsil Kheragarh District Agra	Whole	6,510	7,481 0 0
Lakhanpura	Pergana Bah, District Agra	Whole	913	1,472 0 0
Kuarkheda	Ditto	Whole	4,854	2,077 0 0
Khera-Rathora	Ditto	3/5th	2,305	2,673 0 0
Kuari	Ditto	1/4th	113	341 0 0
Nim-Danda	Ditto	½	164	233 0 0
Gungaoli	Ditto	Whole	1,277	1,981 0 0
Pad-Koli	Ditto	7/20th	836	937 0 0
Basoti	Ditto	Whole	4.474	2,533 0 0
Deogarh Mazra Bipraoli	Ditto	1/4th	1,552	3,283 0 0
Baghsirna	Ditto	Whole	674	1,267 0 0
Changoli	Ditto	Whole	1,570	1,723 0 0

RAI SHAIB SOHAN LALL,
for *Dewan of Bhurtpur.*

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th May, 1896.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Arthur Hill Dickson, Esq., of 137, George Street of Edinburgh, Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Scotland, a Commissioner within all parts of Scotland to take affidavits or affirmations or declarations in all suits, matters and proceedings in the Calcutta High Court and also the acknowledgments of married women in respect of property in India.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th May, 1896.

No. 21.—In this office Notification No 18, dated 15th April, 1896, *for* "Muhammed Azum," *read* 'Muhammad Azim'.

The 11th May, 1896.

No. 22.—The services of 1st grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Poorno Chunder Singh, on deputation to Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 23.—The services of 2nd grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Dina Nath Sanyal, B.A., M.B., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner and Superintendent, Port Blair.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.*,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th May, 1896.

No. 134.—The following promotion is made, with effect from the 8th April, 1896, *vice* Mr. M. F. Berkeley, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, deceased:—

Mr. W. M. Gorman, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th May, 1896.

No. 7.—Office reported opened and closed during April, 1896:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1896.	
Angadipuram	Madras	3rd April	Opened.
Ashreth	Chitral Route	1st ,,	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	21st ,,	Closed.
Badagal	Ditto	1st ,,	Ditto.
Baragali	Punjab	25th ,,	Opened.
Barracoa (Military Camp).	Ditto	15th ,,	Ditto.
Broz	Chitral Route	15th ,,	Closed.
Changlagali	Punjab	12th ,,	Opened.
*Chillum	Kashmir	7th ,,	Ditto.
* Ditto	Ditto	10th ,,	Closed.
Dewan	Assam	1st ,,	Opened.
Dharampur	Punjab	25th ,,	Closed.
Duki	Sind and Baluchistan.	1st ,,	Opened.
Dungagali	Punjab	15th ,,	Ditto.
Gharrial	Ditto	2,th ,,	Ditto.
Ghoradhaka	Ditto	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Giridih	Bengal	1st ,,	Ditto.
Haidari Kuch	Waziristan	18th ,,	Ditto.
Jubbulpore Cantonment.	Central Provinces	20th ,,	Ditto.
Kalabagh	Punjab	27th ,,	Ditto.
Kan	Burma	22nd ,,	Closed.
Khairagali	Punjab	29th ,,	Opened.
Kuldana	Ditto	15th ,,	Ditto.
Kumili	Madras	21st ,,	Ditto.
Madras Guindy	Ditto	10th ,,	Closed.
Malabar Point	Bombay	1st ,,	Ditto.
Mussooree Charleville.	North-Western Provinces.	1st ,,	Opened.
†Myohoung Camp	Burma	6th ,,	Ditto.
† Ditto	Ditto	7th ,,	Closed.
Nathiagali	Punjab	15th ,,	Opened.
Naxalbari	Bengal	3rd ,,	Ditto.
Rawalpindi West Ridge.	Punjab	29th ,,	Closed.
Sankeshvar	Bombay	13th ,,	Opened.
Thobba	Punjab	19th ,,	Ditto.
Ziarat	Sind and Baluchistan.	10th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto	Chitral Route	21st ,,	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
		1896.	
Abahar	Rewari-Ferozpur Railway.	23rd April	Opened.
Kottah	Ditto	23rd ,,	Ditto.

* Opened in connection with the interruption of the telegraph line to Gilgit.

† Opened in connection with interruption to all Rangoon-Mandalay wires.

J. J. ALLEN,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for *Director-General of Telegraphs.*

The 8th May, 1896.

No. 8.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is ordered, with effect from the 15th March, 1896, and until further orders:—

Name.	From	To
M. J. O'Connell	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 7th May, 1896.

No. 1868-G.—Colonel P. W. Percy Smith, G.L.I. (Bengal), Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 7th May, 1896.

The 8th May, 1896.

No. 1878-G.—Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, I.C.S., Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk, is granted two months and twenty-three days' privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th April, 1896.

The 11th May, 1896.

No. 1924-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant No. 740, Muhammad Nazir returned on the 24th April, 1896, from the leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 716-G., dated 7th March, 1896.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 2nd May, 1896.

No. 3409.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 687-G., dated the 24th April, 1896, Captain M. A. Tighe, I.S.C., assumed charge of the office of Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan, in the forenoon of the 11th April, 1896.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 5th May, 1896.

No. 3467.—Under the provisions of Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to grant Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Lower Zhob, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th April, 1896.

No. 3468.—Lalla Bhag Mall, Head Clerk in the Office of the Political Agent, Zhob, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan and as Extra Assistant Commissioner in Lower Zhob, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th April, 1896, and during such period as Kazi Muzaffar Khan may be absent on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 3488.—Consequent on the appointment of Lalla Udho Dass *walad* Dhanputrai, Tahsildar of the 2nd grade (on deputation in Foreign Service), as Extra Assistant Commissioner, *vide* this Office Notification No. 2765, dated 6th April, 1896, the following promotions are made in the graded list of Tahsildars, with effect from the 21st March 1896:—

(1) Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Tahsildar of the 3rd grade, and substantive *pro tempore* Extra Assistant Commissioner in Lower Zhob, to be a Tahsildar of the 2nd grade.

(2) Munshi Syed Rasul, Tahsildar of the 3rd grade, substantive *pro tempore* and Tahsildar of Pishin, is confirmed as a Tahsildar of the 3rd grade.

No. 3491.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 3488, dated the 5th May, 1896, the following promotions are authorised in the graded list of Tahsildars, with effect from 27th February, 1896, *vice* Kazi Muzaffar Khan:—

(1) Lalla Khillu Ram, Officiating Tahsildar of the 3rd grade and Tahsildar of Sibi, to be substantive *pro tempore* Tahsildar of the 3rd grade.

(2) Lalla Rattan Chand, Officiating Tahsildar of the 4th grade and Tahsildar of His Highness the Khan's lands, to be substantive *pro tempore* Tahsildar of the 4th grade up to the 31st March, 1896.

(3) Munshi Saifulla Khan, Officiating Tahsildar of the 5th grade and Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman, to be substantive *pro tempore* Tahsildar of the 5th grade, with effect from 1st April, 1896.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,

First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 8th May, 1896.

No. 527—190-III.—It is hereby notified that Mr. Fateh Chand Khabya, Barrister-at-Law, returned from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 251—190-III, dated the 19th March, 1896, and resumed charge of the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Ajmere, from Mir Sayyid Husain, on the forenoon of the 23rd ultimo.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 8th May, 1896.

No. 3617.—In continuation of the Notification from this Office, No. 2487, dated the 30th March 1896, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the following alterations shall be made in columns 1 and 2 of the table annexed thereto, respectively, namely:—

In column 1 of the table—

For "Diwan Uttam Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner Duki"

Read "Diwan Uttam Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi."

In column 2—

For "The Duki Sub-Division"

Read "The Sibi Sub-Division."

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,

First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 7th May, 1896.

No. 1364-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify the appointment of Pertab Mal Bohra as a member of the Kekri Municipal Committee, with effect from the 1st May, 1896, *vice* Pandit Ram Rup Pirohit, retired.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara in the P. W. D.

BRITISH GUIANA EMIGRATION AGENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

21, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the 11th May, 1896.

It is hereby notified that a statement of unclaimed balances left by the Indian Immigrants deceased in British Guiana, is now lodged in this office for public inspection.

ROBERT W. S. MITCHELL, *C.M.G.*,

Govt. Emigration Agent for British Guiana.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE.

Agra, the 2nd May, 1896.

No. 19.—Mr. P. Dwyer, Superintendent, Gorakhpur Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291, Section II, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th May, 1896, or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
W-357 of 1895-96.	V-75—84611	500	Babu Jagar Nath Kajorimal, Salt Merchant, Sambhar.

A. H. ANTHONY,

Assistant Comptroller General,

In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,

The 14th May, 1896.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th May, 1896.

No. 27.—Lieutenant A. Gardiner, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the Professional Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 11th April, 1896.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Director General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May, 1896.

No. 961.—Pundit Shiva Pal, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 20th April, 1896.

Mr. G. W. Love is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Pundit Shiva Pal, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 12th May, 1896.

Anderson, Ella Nee Constable.
Arnovici, Burich.
Boyd & Co., J.
Didier, Alforsede.
Donval & Co.
Exchange Bank Manager.
Gamler, E.
Gilburt & Co., J.
Haidmann, Josef.
McArthur, J. L.
Millar & Co.
Partridge, F. W., (care of Mrs. Flaxman Paltner and Nigors).
Peter McIntosh & Co.
Siquira, J. S.
Smith, Hufnagle and Balfour.
Vanderbyle, W. (Master).

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, Mrs.
Adams, Mrs. J.
Alfone, Surgn.-Capt.
Alston, Mrs. C.
Appel Caum, H.
Arinowicz, B.
Armitage, Lt. W. S.
Baker, C. A.
Benny, Joseph.
Bercowich, J.
Beves, P. S.
Billon, H.
Blackett, W. S.
Bompass, H.
Bovis, Mr.
Brown, James.
Browne, Graham.
Browning, H. E.
Buck, Mrs.
Bultin, Capt. E. S.
Callie, R.
Cameron, A. M.
Campenett, A.
Carlisle, C. M.
Carrier, Miss Amelia A.
Carvalho, R.
Casey, Miss.
Cave, Miss E.
Cave, Miss L.
Celine, J.
Chapman, E. H.
Coast, A.
Cohen, E. M. D.
Constable, A.
Constant, M.
Crosteh, Miss.
Cunny, J. V.
Day, Walter, S.
DeGeneve, A. M.
Delwood, Mr.
DeSouza, John.
Dressner, Capt. C.
Dutton, T.
Edwards, J. T.
Eliot, John.
Ezechiel, J. A.
Farquhar, W.
Fiedler, Monsieur le General.
Finckenstein, W.
Fitzgerald, Hugh.
FitzPatrick, H. Lindsay.
Foster, H. F.
Fouthson, Mabel.
Gallaghur, J. W.
Gallosly, Mrs.
Gallwey, Clarence.
Gast, R.
George, R. D.
Gill, J. B.
Guldner, C.
Griffiths, Capt. A. P. H.
Grimbers, H. M.
Grove, F.
Gunn, Miss A.
Haly, J. J.
Ham, Miss.
Hamilton, Mrs.
Hanbury, Miss.
Harris, H.
Harris, H. W.
Hawkins, A. B.
Hay, John.
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Heastey, C. R.
Heath, G. F.
Heywood, J. G., Mrs.
Hinton, Lionel.
Holland, Mrs. A. V.
Hugot, Wilfreid.
Hunt Stanley, M.
Jeffrys, J. G.
Joakim, W. L.
Jones, Mrs.
Jordon, H. S., Mrs.
Klasmer, M.
Lane, J. N.
Lee, Miss E.
Lewis, Mrs.
Luckman, A. G., Rev.
Lyall, J.
Maccoffle, Mr.
Macfarquhar, Miss A.
Mack, F.
Meikle, Mr.
Mertin, Mr. (Junior).
Miller, Geo.
Norman, W.
Nussbeyn, G.
Oldham, H.
Parkinson, Mrs.
Parkinson, Mrs. A.
Pearson, J. S. L.
Pinto, C. (care of L. S. Montague).
Pryor, F. F.
Quin, A. E.
Rankin, J. R. L.
Redlich, Albert.
Richards, Mrs. A.
Risch, Ulrich.
Rlamehl, A.
Robertson, A. B.
Robertson, Mrs. J. B.
Roinard, E. M.
Scott, A. C.
Shawe, S. D.
Smith, A. Mervyn.
Smyth, R. S.
Stanley, James.
Stein, F. M.
Stewart, J. M., Mrs.
Stewart, Mrs. E.
Stoddard, Mrs.
Talbot, A.
Tarleton, Mrs.
Tavner, G. O.
Thimble, Mrs. F.
Thomas, E., Miss.
Toshtein, K.
Townsend, R. A.
Tripe, J. T.
Turner Palhill, Mrs.
Uphill, Mrs. T.
Vansittart, C. J.
Weiss, Madame J.
White, Miss.
Wickershaw, W. C.
Williams, A. S.
Willison, Bert.
Wilson, J. H. J.
Wilson, R. H.
Wood, J.
Yourk, Master.

Registered Letters.

de Vine, C. Leslie, Dr.
McCrea, Mr.
Pigott, A. E.
Richard, Miss O.
Robson, Miss.
Schvarts, Julius.
Skellhorn, J. W.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anderson, H., Mrs.
Allen, Capt.
Andandin, Madam.
Abdulalli Khan.
Allen, C. A.
Ackerman, E. A., Mrs.
Arthur, G.
Allan, T. G., Mrs.
Barlow, L., Miss.
Benton, Mrs.
Bronover, L.
Bruce, Miss.
Blake, Miss.
Bluckett, Walter S.
Burgess, H., of Broxted.
Binning, B. B.
Blake, S. T.
Bhika Toolshidoss.
Clift, H. W.
Clemson, Miss.
Crocker, G.
Chusel, G.
Conoroy, J. F.
Cama, F. B., Messrs.
Clementson, Mr.
Campbell, Sy., Miss.
Denne, A., Capt.
Dennis, Wm.
Devi Sing Gurkha.
Duck, Mr.
Elliott, J.
Edwards, Mrs.
Fryer, Chas. S.
Foraun, H. Otto.
FitzGibbon, John.
Florence, Madam.
Falkner, A.
Flinigan, P. F., Mrs.
Fernandez, A. C.
Grenstein, Elli.
Groves, J. W., Mrs.
Gibbons, S.
Grandies, G.
Gibson, Miss.
Graham, H. E. B.
Hagort, Mrs.
Haramane, L.
Harman, A. T.
Hawes, F.
Headon, W.
Henderson, H. H.
Hort, E. A., Mrs.
Hunter, W. Y. (1st Battn., King's Regiment).
Ishwari Persad.
Jost, St., Miss.
Johannes, A., Miss.
James, Mr.
Kiov, Irma.
Kintzig, J.
Kelly, Mrs.
Knobel, Mr.
Kinsbruner, M.
Kumroodin Ishabhai.
Kelly, E. S., Miss (Ins.)
Kartar Singh, S.
Koch, H. P.
Krishna Pillay.
Leslie, C. D., Mr.
Lewes, John.
Lidstone, C. A.
Lubert, H. L.
Lonan, John.
Murray, F.
Milchee, A.
Murray, S. H.
Martin, P. R.
Moore, D.
Miles, W.
Martin, F.
Martin, H.
Mercik, C. H.
Moore, Mrs.
Neshijawa, Mr. and Mrs.
Nichol, Mrs.
Narayan Singh, Sepoy, late 19th P. Regt.
Nevill, Charles.
Pedroza, Surgn.-Lt. Col.
Piccivilli, O.
Percival, I.
Philps, F. L.
Purvis, J. E.
Price, F. . ., S.
Pacheis, Messrs. & Co.
Rabatrink, S.
Robertson, W. A.
Ram Bux.
Rankin, I. R. L.
Rogers, H. M.
Romord, Mons., l' Abbe,
Robertson, F. J.
Rawson, F.
Rittener, T.
Ramachairy, T.
Rennell, E. J.
Stanley, P.
Scott, J.
Sandeman, E. W.
Shamafield, Al.
Startin, G. B.
Schcoback, W. H.
Swaiyne, A. H.
Salkeld, Wm.
Scott, H. H., Lt.
Sylkies, H.
Sharps, A. H.
Throp, E., Miss.
Thornett, A. J.
Tupaki, Ramchana.
Turner, H. G.
Thompson, Wm. S.
Vaughan, R. E., Lt.
Waley, F. St. Geo.
Wiscinnevsky Boris.
Wood, C.
Wilson, W. A.
Weallens, Mrs.
Word, Miss.
Walmesby, J.
Wandt, R.
Warkentien, Wm.
Wilkins, W., Mrs.
Wickersham, W. C.
Word, J.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 11th May, 1896.

Nil.

The 16th May, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1896	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Seychelles, Madagascar, etc., and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	19th May	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	23rd ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.
*Australasian Colonies . .	16th ,,	Ditto.*
Ditto ditto . .	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	16th ,,	Per French Str. *Eridan.*
Colombo	25th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Nubia.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	22nd ,,	Per Steamer *Chelydra.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	22nd ,,	Per Steamer *Pentakota.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	19th ,,	Per Steamer *Canara.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	20th ,,	Per Steamer *Kasara.*
Port Blair	19th ,,	*Via* Rangoon.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	22nd ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up at 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Commencing from Friday, the 22nd May, 1896, and until further notice, the Foreign Mail Steamer will leave Bombay every Friday, the Mails closing in Calcutta every Tuesday. The last Wednesday Mail closes at the General Post Office on the 13th May current. The first Tuesday Mail will close on the 19th May, 1896.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster.

CALCUTTA GENERAL POST OFFICE,

The 15th May, 1896.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

I hereby give notification in accordance with Revised Rules for Cemeteries, Home Department Notification, Ecclesiastical, No. 103, dated the 20th June, 1885, Rule XIX, that the undermentioned tombs in St. Mary's Cemetery, Fort Saint George, Madras, are in a ruinous condition and that if no person will undertake to repair them within three months from this date, they will be made level with the ground and slabs contained will be placed over the grave in simple masonry, or be inserted in the wall of the Cemetry:—

Register No.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.
	COMPARTMENT NO. 1.	
1	J. Anderson, M.D., Physician General.	6th August, 1809.
16	G. H. Walton . . .	20th July, 1860.
18	I. J. Ringston, Apothecary .	24th June, 1860.
19	Corporal B. Sweetman .	10th August, 1860.
24	M. D. Walton . . .	15th September, 1860.
	COMPARTMENT NO. 2.	
2A	F. Pace	7th November, 1869.
3	James Cook . . .	8th September, 1814.
20	William Fallowfield . .	3rd August, 1819.
21	E. Arbuthnott Cordiner .	14th October, 1819.
13	Elizabeth Williams . .	20th June, 1818.
66 {	L. Bailey	14th April, 1807.
	A. C. Bailey . . .	29th September, 1867.

Register No.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.
	COMPARTMENT No. 2—contd.	
34	Fraser Rebeiro Cortnell, etc. (eight in No.)	As per Register Book.
121	Mr. and Mrs. Hope and their four daughters (six in No.)	On or about 16th March, 1809.
86	Lieutenant Frederick James Lawder.	24th December, 1870.
106	Major E. T. Ouchtorloney	25th October, 1875.
	COMPARTMENT No. 3.	
44	Mr. John Gordon	15th May, 1841.
	Lieutenant John West	23rd November, 1830.
10	Miss Hariett Gabriel	11th January, 1816.
21	Surgeon G. Anderson	24th August, 1819.
22	Dr. W. S. Mitchell	23rd November, 1819.
36	Mrs. M. Cramp	16th August, 1824.
11	Miss J. S. Honcock	16th March, 1816.
42	A. Stone	5th April, 1828.
40	Mr. W. D Price	25th April, 1826.
75	Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Shaw.	20th June, 1862.
49	J. Gee	12th May, 1833.
85	Mrs. M A Atkinson	4th May, 1823.
46	Mr. E. Atkinson	20th January, 1832.
50	Theodosia, daughter of T. Atkinson.	27th June, 1833.
51	Mrs. M. J. Green	29th August, 1833.
57	S. Morton and others (3 in No)	20th November, 1867, etc, as per Book.
52	Mr. S. Jackson	3rd January, 1834.
53	Mrs. M H. Ross	9th June, 1836.
	Mr. J. A. Ross	11th November, 1836.
20	Mr. Henry Taylor	6th August, 1819.
	Mrs. Sarah Taylor	28th May, 1825.
	Mr. Alexander Waddell	23rd October, 1816.
15	Family vault of Colonel Whannel (six in No).	Dates as per Book.
41	Mrs. Anne Adamson and two others.	4th November, 1855, and others as per Book.
28	Mrs. Lydia Anderson and two others.	4th June, 1864, and others as per Book.
68	Mr B. Bonjour	20th August, 1852.
	Mrs. M Bonjour	5th April, 1853.
1	Mr. T. Adamson	6th July, 1794.
59	Mrs. C. Ross	20th November, 1842.
	Mr. John George Ross	19th April, 1843.
5	Mr. W. Graig	4th August, 1813.
	COMPARTMENT No. 4.	
4	Major Langford	29th November, 1816.
6	Mr. W. S. D. Light	17th February, 1817.
30	Mrs. M. Burton	26th October, 1835.
74	Family vault of Mr. J. Hickwick (three in No).	19th December, 1854. 10th September, 1855. 28th August, 1857.
70	Lieutenant John William Platt	29th October, 1853.
72	Captain James Eykyn	8th March, 1854.
9	Ensign Chas. Lardner	1st October, 1818.
18	Mr. Chables Dewsuah, Conductor of Ordnance	26th December, 1826.
19	Lieutenant G. L. Back House	15th May, 1827.
	Lieutenant Chas Tobin	26th May, 1827.
37	Captain H. J. Vardon	3rd April, 1842.
	Mrs. A. C. Vardon	16th October, 1859.
61	Miss A. M. Patterson	8th September, 1848.
66	Mr M N. David	30th October, 1851.
119	G. B. Sechma	10th June, 1873.
121	Mr. R. S. Thomas	1st January, 1874.
127	Mr. R. S. Allsop	2nd October, 1841.
165	Mrs. Mary R. E. Heyne	3rd June, 1881.
	Rev. G. Y. Heyne, Missionary	14th December, 1880.
	COMPARTMENT No. 5	
8	James Ramsbotton	14th December, 1827.
43	Mrs. B. M. A. Barran and two others.	Dates as per Book.
47	Francis C. Forrest, Esq.	9th November, 1857.
55	C. H. Abrahm, Esq.	6th October, 1859.
70	Mr. L. H. Curttis	22nd September, 1870.
	Miss H. M. Curttis	28th September, 1870.
74	W. Grant, B.A.	8th April, 1862.
84	John Haughton	10th November, 1853.
87	Samuel H. Johannes	5th January, 1869.
	COMPARTMENT No. 6.	
7	Margaret	28th May, 1838.
14	E. F. Lome	10th September, 1842.
29	White and others (five in No.)	As per Book.
75	Henry Edward	10th December, 1869.
76	Captain Thomas Russel Ardagh.	26th September, 1870.
	COMPARTMENT No. 7.	
4	George Childs	16th January, 1820.
40	Arthur J. Simpson	7th October, 1857.
	COMPARTMENT No 8.	
10	Henry Baccon and others (two in No)	As per Book.
25	Mrs. Mary Coultroup (5 in No.)	Ditto.
26	Francis, wife of J. Garty	22nd June, 1844.
29	Jessie	7th May, 1877.
	COMPARTMENT No. 9.	
12	William Ross, Cabinet-maker	3rd May, 1813.
13	Mr. Francis Gammidge	25th June, 1813.
16	Mr. Alexander Mathewson	9th August, 1813.
27	Maria Jane Howse	8th September, 1819.
30	John Roe	30th December, 1821.
39	Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. Randell.	12th July, 1831.
44	Hall, Esq., and nine others	As per Book.
69	John Gammidge	5th May 1812 A D.
	COMPARTMENT No. 10.	
3	Charlotte, wife of James White, Esq.	10th September, 1810.
4	Mrs. Francis Monisse	8th November, 1810.
8	Lydia, daughter of J. Haslewood.	4th August, 1811.
10	Captain Wm. Dawson	29th September, 1811.
67	Mr. Charlotte Constance O'Dell.	13th March, 1854.
	COMPARTMENT No. 11.	
1	Mr. Thomas Ledsham	29th September, 1800.
2	Jodrell Militiss, M.D.	August, 1803.
8	Surgeon Alexander Morrison	17th July, 1805.
4	William Simpson	27th September, 1803.
13	George Houstoun, Esq	10th September, 1806.
17	I. Catherine Bruce	4th February, 1808.
35	Captain Gleidomo O'Connell and three others.	24th April, 1842.
55	Locke and five others	As per Book.
62	Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Thomas Sneyd.	11th May, 1836.
	Wm Henry Sneyd	14th May, 1836.
63	Mrs. Ann Spring	24th June, 1836.
	Johanna Stevenson	24th May, 1859.
75	Davis and Sons (12)	As per Book.
29	Lieutenant James Swinton	2nd November, 1813.
45	Lieutenant T. M Simkins	10th October, 1826.
40	Lieutenant John Penn	5th March, 1825.
37	Captain James S. Spankie	1st January, 1821.
47	Mrs. Catherine Omeara	1st December, 1827.
	COMPARTMENT No 12.	
27	Captain John Campbell	3rd February, 1800.
40	Mrs. M Vanspall	1st April, 1812
79	Martha	21st November, 1841
	Sherman, J. S.	26th March, 1842.
37	Joseph Gilbert and eight others.	As per Book.
17	Lieutenant-Colonel H. Montgomery.	16th March, 1792.
24	Mrs. Elizabeth Capper	30th January, 1795.
42	Robecca Enderby	23rd August, 1814.
7	Mr. William Horizen	18th July, 1784.
50	Mr. W. W. Stonenope and another.	1st June, 1824, and as per Book.
18	H. E. Secked	8th June, 1792.
39	Finniss (two in No)	6th March, 1812. 23rd April, 1815.

Register No.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.
	COMPARTMENT No. 12—*contd.*	
5 {	Mrs. Harriet Dent . .	18th September, 1796.
	Mrs. Mary Dent . . .	13th September, 1782.
49	Carter (two in No.) .	8th February, 1824.
		16th May, 1824.
48		6th August, 1824.
	Arthur D. Chatfield . .	28th September, 1822.
35	Lieutenant P. L. Lambert .	12th April, 1810.
61	A. W. Robertson . . .	29th November, 1831.
58	Captain A. M. Nicholson .	8th August, 1831.
	COMPARTMENT No. 13.	
1	Nicholas Moree, Esq., Governor.	28th May, 1772.
15	Lieutenant B. J. Forbes .	12th November, 1791
21	James Monro Merch . .	12th July, 1797.
31	Robert Card . . .	31st May, 1799.
34	Henry Sewell, Esq. . .	18th May, 1800.
38	Mr. G. A. Rain . . .	12th February, 1801.
40	C. K. Floyer . . .	18th March, 1801.
44	Mr. Peter Conlon . .	29th May, 1804.
49	Miss Caroline Johns . .	8th May, 1807.
54	Lieutenant William Wade .	30th September, 1808
56	Alexander Goodall . .	17th December, 1809.
64	M. A. J. Gordon . . .	11th October, 1818.
72 {	Anna, wife of Primrose, Taylor and four others.	19th April, 1834, and as per Book.
72	Anne Barbar and others .	16th September, 1826, and as per Book.
79	Lieutenant G. A. Brodie .	23rd November, 1826.
97	Thomas Richard, son of W. C. Bryton.	5th October, 1842.
103	W. C. Patrick . . .	17th September, 1868.
105	Alfred.	Not known.
	COMPARTMENT No. 14.	
6	Charles Maxtone . . .	24th March, 1809.
8	John Defries and eight others	As per Book.
15	Court (three in No.) . .	Ditto.
29	Jane Elizabeth and others, children of Store Sergeant William Cooke(three in No.)	24th August, 1866, and as per Book
	COMPARTMENT No. 15.	
19	Mr. Ann Johnson . . .	8th October, 1854.
21	Thomas, son of William Higgins.	March, 1855.
	COMPARTMENT No. 16.	
4	Samuel Ardley, Esq. . .	9th February, 1772.
15	Lieutenant Honourable Wm. Montague Howe.	22nd July, 1822.
	COMPARTMENT No. 17.	
4	Edward Croke and his wife .	12th February, 1769 and 4th October, 1780.
10	John Fairney . . .	29th May, 1784.
13	Lieutenant-Colonel John Kennedy.	30th April, 1785.
16	Honourable George Meckenzie.	4th June, 1787.
17	Charles Lincoln . . .	13th June, 1787.
21	Mr. A. Mackintosh . .	30th May, 1788.
23	Mr. J. Trottore Stone . .	13th February, 1789.
30	Alexander Foulis . . .	17th May, 1796.
35	C. L. Lukas, Esq. . .	23rd March, 1797.
45	Major Woodall and his son .	As per Book.
52	John McIntosh, Esq. . .	9th September, 1805.
61	Wm. McTaggart, Esq. . .	18th May, 1810.
62	Mrs. Amelia Cooke . .	22nd July, 1811.
63 {	Wm. Hogg . . .	24th February, 1814.
	and	
	Henry Lionhard, Esq. . .	30th April, 1852.
66	Mr. John White . . .	23rd August, 1815.
74 {	Jane Taylor . . .	29th July, 1831.
	and	
	John Taylor. . . .	14th July 1860.

C. H. PELLY,
Garrison Chaplain, Fort St. George, Madras.

The 5th May, 1896.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبری فیوج یعنے تپ بھگانے والی سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہرایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمي حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا ہی— یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیوں کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتي ہی - یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه *

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دواخانوں میں بهي بکتي ہی - ماسواے قیمت مذکورۀ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹهه آنه ؛ ر ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R18, or, post free, R18-12.
½ „ R 9, „ R9-8.
¼ „ R4-8, „ R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৮৸৹
½ আধ „ „ ৯৲ „ ৯৷৹
¼ সিকি „ „ ৪৷৹৲ „ ৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

Advertisement of Books and Publications which are less than two years old, for insertion weekly in Part II of the Gazette of India.

Catalogue of Books printed at Thomason College Press and procurable from Thomason College Book Depot.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the College Book Depôt, at R64 per box. Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the Roorkee Workshops, and applications should be made to the Superintendent.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

First two Volumes are published in separate Sections as below, but can be bound up in Volumes if required:—

VOLUME I.*

Section I. Building Materials (1895), R2-8.

VOLUME II.*

Section VII. Bridges (in the Press), say

* Date of Edition on sale.

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods (in the Press).

„ II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

XV. **Examples of Estimating**. Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition in Press).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces (in the Press), say

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width. R1-8.

†**Thomason College Calendar** for 1895. R4-12.

Ditto ditto for 1894. R2.

FERROTYPE PRINTING.

Chemical and Lithographic Paper for this process can be purchased from Thomason College Book Depôt. Application to be made to the Curator.

CIRCULARS.

Circulars containing the Rules of Admission to the different Classes of the College will be forwarded to applicants.

† These include Question Papers for Engineer and Upper Subordinate classes and Superior Accounts Branch, P. W. D.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues, as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1870:—

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Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
The Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

Orders and subscriptions for 1894 should be at once registered and remitted by money-order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrapper of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates payable in advance:—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue	R 20	R 14	R 9
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Proceedings of the Royal Commission on Opium, with Appendices, together with correspondence on the subject of Opium with the Straits Settlements and China, etc., Vol. V. Paper cover. R1-8 (6*a*.)
Final Report of ditto ditto, Vol. VI, Part I. Paper cover. R1-8 (3*a*.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. VII, Part II, Historical Appendices. Paper cover. R2-8 (5*a*.)
Supplement to the Report of ditto ditto ditto. Note by Hon'ble the Maharajah of Durbhanga, K.C.I.E. 4*a*. (1*a*.)
Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, 1893-94. Report of the. R3 (10*a*.)
Ditto, Vol. II, **Appendices.—Enquiry as to the connection between Hemp Drugs and Insanity.** R1 (5*a*.)
Ditto, Vol. III, **Appendices.**—Miscellaneous. R1 (5*a*.)
Ditto, Vol. IV.—Evidence of Witnesses from Bengal and Assam. R3 (10*a*.)

Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, 1893-94. Vol. V.— Evidence of Witnesses from North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab. R2-8 (9*a*.)
Ditto, Vol. VI.—Evidence of Witnesses from Central Provinces and Madras. R2-8 (8*a*.)
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Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1894-95. R6 (8*a*.)

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A Report on the Water-supply System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4*a*.)

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Hand-book of Rules and Government Circulars for the use of the Subordinates of the Public Works Department, Bengal. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals, Second Edition, 1895. 4*a*. (3*a*.)

Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of Rivers, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ. R3-8 (4*a*.)

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The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 31st December 1895. R3 (4*a*.)

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Registration Manual, 1895. R2 (3*a*.)

Manual of Rules, Forms, and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B.C.) of 1895. 1*a*. 6*p*. (6*p*.)

Tauzi Manual, 1895. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3*a*.)

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Rules for the Grant of Leases of Waste Lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. (Edition of 1894.) 2*a*. (1*a*.)

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Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (2*a*.)

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 007296, of 3½ per cent. Rupee Loan of 1879, for Rupees one thousand, originally standing in the name of Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Sirdar Natha Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

SIRDAR NATHA SINGH,
Naoha, Nabha State,
late Nazim, Báwal District, Nabha State.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 356999 and 356990, of the four per cent. Loan of 1865, for R1,500 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, Agra, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

L. H. REID, *Captain,*
Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Agra.

Lost.

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note, No. 133848, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rupees Five hundred (R500), originally standing in the name of Babu Chunder Madhub Ghose and last endorsed by Carapiet Matthews, of No. 5, Grants Lane in Calcutta, the proprietor, to M. V. Apcar, of No. 45, Free School Street, Calcutta, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost in transit from Cuttack in Orissa between the 7th and 15th of August, 1894, notice is hereby given that payment of the abovementioned note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the said Carapiet Matthews, the proprietor. The public are cautioned from the purchasing or otherwise dealing with the said upper half of the said note.

C. MATTHEWS,
5, Grants Lane, Calcutta.

29th April, 1896.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 7013 Bombay, for R1,000, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, No. B 000653, for R500, and No. 14324 Bombay, for R1,000, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, standing after conversion in the name of Cursetjee Dadabhoy, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

CURSETJEE DADABHOY,
No. 361, Lohar Street, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

BOMBAY;
The 5th May, 1896.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. $\frac{050524}{038785}$ and $\frac{054138}{041048}$ of the four per cent. loan of 1854-1855 for Rupees two thousand each, originally standing in the names of Nawab Askuree Begum, and Saltanat Ara Nawab Askuri Begum, administratrix of Zeataounissa, respectively, and last endorsed to Syed Mohamed Zaki Ali Khan *alias* Nabban Sahib, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payments of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor.—Syed Mohamed Zaki Ali Khan *alias* Nabban Sahib.

Residence.—Sarai Enayat Khan, Post Office Mansoor Nagar, Lucknow.

NOTICES.

I, Lall Behary Dutt, hereby give notice that I have made over my business of merchant and commission agent, carried on in my own name, to my nephews, Brindabun Chunder Dutt and Kally Churn Dutt, together with the goodwill in and right to use the name of Lall Behary Dutt.

LALL BEHARY DUTT.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1896.

With reference to the above advertisement we give notice that we are carrying on the abovementioned business of merchants and commission agents under the name and style of Lall Behary Dutt.

BRINDABUN CHUNDER DUTT,
KALLY CHURN DUTT.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1896.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 20.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

No. $\frac{3 \text{ Edn.}}{142-54}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date, Simla, the 8th May 1896.

READ—

Home Department Resolutions No. $\frac{2 \text{ Education}}{50-69}$, dated the 7th February 1895, and No. $\frac{4 \text{ Education}}{113-117}$, dated the 19th February 1895, appointing a Committee to revise the Code of Regulations for European Schools in the Bengal Presidency.

Read also—

The Report of the Committee referred to above, dated the 22nd October 1895.
Further report of the Committee, dated the 17th January 1896.

RESOLUTION.

The Code of Regulations for European Schools in the Bengal Presidency, which was drafted by a Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1881, was brought partially into operation in 1883, and, after it had been further

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considered by Local Governments and Administrations and by a conference of Educational Officers, was approved by the Governor General in Council in 1885. In 1888 it was decided (Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{10 \text{ Education}}{366-378}$, dated 21st September 1888) to defer the further revision of the Code for five years, during which it might be worked with any subsidiary Provincial rules which Local Governments might consider necessary to introduce on their own responsibility. In the Home Department Resolution of the 7th February 1895, cited in the preamble, it was observed that, as more than six years had elapsed since the date of the Resolution of 1888, the Government of India were of opinion that the results of the experience gained in the different Provinces should be compared and turned to account. The Governor General in Council accordingly appointed a Committee, composed of the gentlemen named in the margin, to consider what amendments were necessary in the Code. The Government of India indicated that the most important matters which had been brought to their notice in connection with the Code as requiring consideration were the alleged unsuitability of the uniform course of studies prescribed by the Code; the need, which the inquiries of the Calcutta Pauperism Committee and Sub-Committees tended to establish, for importing into the course more recognition of industrial training; the extension of the principle of making grants-in-aid on a system independent of the results of the examination of individual scholars; and the questions of the grant of teachers' certificates and the training of pupil teachers. The Committee were, however, invited to make recommendations upon any other matter in regard to which they considered that the Code stood in need of revision.

PRESIDENT.

Sir A. Croft, K.C.I.E., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

MEMBERS.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Lucknow.
W. N. Boutflower, Esq., B.A., Inspector of European Schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
F. Haden Cope, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, Punjab.
H. A. Bamford, Esq., Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.
R. Carter, Esq., B.A., Rector of St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
The Reverend Brother Fabian, Director of the Society of Christian Brothers.
E. Marsden, Esq., B.A., Inspector of Schools, Coorg.

2. The Report of the Committee and the revised Code drafted by them were received by the Government of India in October last, and a subsidiary report dealing with the chapter of the Code relating to Training Colleges was forwarded in the middle of January. The Report with the revised Code has been very thoughtfully and thoroughly drawn up, and the thanks of the Governor General in Council are due to Sir A. Croft and the other members of the Committee for the care and attention which they have devoted to the work entrusted to their charge. Except in regard to certain details which are noticed later on, His Excellency in Council approves and accepts the conclusions of the Committee on the matters discussed by them. The chief questions of a general nature which have been dealt with in the Report, and provided for in the Code, are the discontinuance of aid to "private-adventure" schools; the substitution for the existing system, under which grants are determined by the results of the examination of individual scholars, of a system under which grants will be based on the attendance in the various classes in the three years preceding each determination of the grant; the recognition, for grant purposes, of classes in the high sections of schools preparing for various public examinations other than the High School examination; the provision to be made for the better education of the poor; and the improvement of the teaching agency. These subjects have all, in the opinion of the Government of India, been ably and adequately treated, and the Governor General in Council approves the principles regarding them adopted by the Committee.

3. It does not appear to the Government of India to be necessary to circulate the revised Code for the opinion of Local Governments and Administrations before directing its introduction. The alterations made in existing rules will have the effect in nearly all cases of extending the discretion of Local Governments: and in determining the personnel of the Committee, the Government of India had endeavoured to select, in communication with the Local Governments, gentlemen experienced in the working of the rules in the various Provinces and acquainted with the requirements of the community to which the Code relates. It is undesirable to delay the introduction of the reforms which have been

suggested, and His Excellency in Council accordingly desires that, subject to the following remarks, the revised Code of Regulations for European Schools in the Bengal Presidency (a copy of which, together with the Report of the Committee, is appended to this Resolution) may now be provisionally adopted by the Local Governments and Administrations concerned.

*Article 3.**—The term European was defined in the old Code to mean, for the purposes of the Code, any person of European descent, pure or mixed, who retains European habits and modes of life. The Committee have left the definition unchanged, as they were not agreed as to the advisability of modifying it, but in paragraph 50 of their Report they have suggested, in view of a case of hardship which came to their notice in Calcutta, that Local Governments should be permitted, if they desire to do so, to admit Native Christians to the benefits of the Code under certain conditions. After full consideration the Government of India are not prepared to act upon this suggestion, which would, in their opinion, involve a serious departure from the principles on which aid to the education of Europeans and Eurasians was based. It would be impossible to follow the precedent thus set of allowing a special indulgence in any other case in which Natives who had adopted a particular religion might object to attending the ordinary schools. Cases of hardship such as that cited must, if the area covered by the Code be considered, be exceedingly few, and on the whole the Governor General in Council is decidedly of opinion that the Code should be restricted to its original exclusive purpose.

Article 7 (h).—The Government of India accept the conclusion of the Committee, embodied in article 7 (*h*), that no grants shall in future be made to schools conducted for private profit, but this provision will not apply to any such schools already receiving a grant under the Code so long as they remain in possession of their present proprietors.

Article 14 (d).—The existing article 14 (*c*) requires that the studies shall be conducted in accordance with a time-table, of which a copy must be submitted to the Education Department. The Committee enlarged the scope of the rule so as to require that school time-tables must be approved by the Education Department in respect of the subjects of study as well as in respect of hours, and they explained (paragraph 50 of their Report) that they had adopted this change on the ground that it is desirable to give the Inspector of Schools power to prohibit the introduction into the school course of any subjects which the staff is not competent to teach. It appears, however, to the Government of India that it is unnecessary to give to the Inspector so wide a power as this. Where, as will no doubt generally be the case, the system of payment-by-results has been superseded, there will, it seems to the Governor General in Council, be little danger of schools introducing into their course subjects which the staff is not competent to teach, and moreover, as the Committee point out, the influence of the periodical examinations will regulate the amount of attention paid to various subjects. The Government of India have accordingly removed the addition made by the Committee, and the provisions of the article will remain similar to those in the existing Code. The object which the Committee had in view will, it seems to the Government of India, be sufficiently met by the rule contained in article 22 of the revised Code.

Article 19.—This article leaves the determination of the question whether schools shall follow the course indicated in Schedule I-A. or Schedule I-B. to the Education Department. In paragraph 18 of their Report, however, the Committee recommend that the decision should rest with the Local Government, and that, the decision having been made, it should be applied to all the schools of the Province. The Government of India approve the view that the decision of the question in each Province should rest with the Local Government, and Article 19 has been modified in accordance with this view. The article lays down that the courses prescribed in Schedule I may be modified by the Local Government: and on this understanding Schedules I-A. and I-B. in the provisional form drafted by the Committee are accepted by the Government of India.

* [The numbering of the articles is that in the Code as revised by the Committee.]

Articles 27—34.—The conclusion of the Committee is that the system should be generally adopted under which grants to schools declared efficient are given almost exclusively on the attendance and classification of the scholars and are not determined by individual examination. This is the part of their proposals, so much the most important and significant, that it may be well briefly to reproduce in this Resolution the reasons for the change. To use their own words, the Committee condemn the system of payment-by-results on the grounds "that it discouraged the attainment of a high degree of excellence in scholarship, that it ignored the work done by teachers for dull and backward pupils, and that it put forward mediocrity in as large a number of subjects as possible as the highest goal of the teachers' efforts." The system, which the Committee recommend in its place, has been successfully tried in Bengal, and they advise its general adoption for these reasons :—

(1) that the finances of schools are no longer liable to be disorganised by fluctuation in the grant resulting from the chances of the annual examination, but that its amount can be anticipated by the Managers from year to year with something like certainty ; (2) that the amount of grant is determined by general considerations of the size and proficiency of each school, and therefore bears some fair proportion to its utility and cost ; (3) that it leaves the teachers free from anxiety as to the results of a particular examination, and enables them to cultivate the intelligence of the scholars, as well as their memory, by steady adherence throughout the year to those methods of instruction which experience and authority have pronounced to be the best ; (4) that it allows fuller scope than is possible under a system of annual examinations by fixed standards, for individual teachers to vary the methods or the subjects of instruction according to the capacity of the scholars and to push forward promising pupils along lines in which they show ability ; (5) that it encourages attention being paid to dull and backward scholars, since teachers can now afford to work slowly and thoroughly, making sure of each step before attempting the next ; (6) that in Provinces where the Inspector's other duties leave him sufficient time for the purpose, it enables him to substitute frequent and friendly supervision for a single annual examination, thus allowing him to gain a much clearer insight into the condition of each school, and to apply criticism, advice and example to the removal of defects.

The Government of India have given their careful consideration to these arguments, and to all the objections that have been adduced against the change. In their judgment the Committee have established their case. Their arguments are weighty, and the soundness of those arguments has been proved by the experience in Bengal. With the reservation contained in article 34 to meet the case of schools which, in the opinion of the Local Government, should not be brought under this system of grant-in-aid, this change is therefore heartily approved by the Government of India.

Article 38.—The Government of India agree in the view expressed by the Committee in paragraph 30 of their Report regarding this article that poor schools should not be excluded from the operation of the rule that the grant earned under Section II of Chapter II of the Code should, if it exceeds the income of the school from all other sources, be reduced by the amount of such excess. There is, however, in article 33 a provision which will enable a Local Government to aid poor schools by special grants, and these grants are not to be taken into account in making reductions under article 38. The Governor General in Council feels assured that Local Governments will be careful to secure that poor schools which deserve encouragement shall receive it by means of such special grants.

Articles 51—57.—The Committee observe (paragraph 33 of their Report) that the existing rules regarding teachers' certificates, which require that the head teacher of every school and every assistant teacher in charge of a class above Standard IV shall be certificated, do not in practice ensure the holders of certificates giving satisfactory proof of their capacity as teachers. They have, therefore, recommended a system of granting letters of recognition, which are in effect simply licenses to teach, in the first place, and subsequently issuing proficiency certificates to those who qualify for them under article 68. The Governor General in Council feels some doubt whether the recommendations of the Committee will by themselves effect the improvement desired, and the matter will require further consideration hereafter by Local Governments in connection with the subject of Training Colleges ; but His Excellency in Council has no objection to the system proposed by the Committee being introduced

provisionally at present. It appears to the Government of India that the condition stated in the form of the "Letter of Recognition for Teachers" (Schedule III) drafted by the Committee, that the letter may at any time be cancelled at the discretion of the Inspector, would not be fair to the teacher and is hardly consonant with article 57 which authorizes "the Department" to cease to recognize a teacher for imcompetency. The Government of India consider also that, in case of alleged misconduct, a recognized teacher ought to have the opportunity of defending himself, which is given to a certificated teacher under article 63 of the existing Code. The last sentence in the form of letter of recognition, as drafted by the Committee, has accordingly been struck out, and words providing that before the Department ceases to recognize a teacher owing to distinct incompetence he shall have an opportunity of giving an explanation have been added to article 57.

4. The Committee have submitted a separate report upon the question of the Training Colleges. The chapter on Training Colleges in the existing Code has remained a dead letter, no such College having ever come into existence. The members of the Committee had not come fully prepared to advise on the subject of a Training College, and circumstances prevented their bestowing on the matter as much deliberation as it required. Eventually, they were not able to come to an agreement and the result was a divided report upon the subject. The delegates from Bengal have supported a scheme for a Practising School, at which the actual art of tuition, and that alone, would be taught, while other members advocate measures for forming a College, at considerable expense, where teachers would undergo, in addition, for a comparatively prolonged period, a continued education and a general training in habits of study, observation and reasoning. Under both schemes the teaching institution would be undenominational but, inasmuch as practically all European Schools in India are maintained by denominational bodies, who may require that their teachers should have received religious instruction of a particular character, it would probably be necessary to attach to the training institutions boarding establishments or hostels which would be under the private management of the different denominations. There is no more important matter connected with European education in India than the improvement of the teachers employed in it, as has indeed been admitted in the scheme of vernacular instruction by the institution of normal schools. But, in view of the fact that the question was not fully discussed by the Committee, and that the members of the Committee who represented Local Governments were not all instructed as to the course of action they should take in discussing it, the Governor General in Council has determined not to pass orders upon this portion of the Report until he has received and considered the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations upon it. The scheme for a Training College to consist of a Practising School having a staff of teachers sufficient in number and fully competent to carry on both the ordinary work of the school and the training of students, which was put forward by Sir A. Croft and Mr. Bamford and is supported by Mr. Carter and Brother Fabian, is at least cheap and tentative. It may, however, the Government of India fear, be found unsuitable for some Provinces, and they will be glad to learn what the views of the Local Governments and Administrations are as to the relative merits of this scheme and of the scheme which has the support of the Archdeacon of Lucknow, Mr. Boutflower, and Mr. Haden Cope. The Governor General in Council will be glad to learn in particular whether, in the opinion of Local Governments and Administrations, an institution of this nature should be maintained by the Government, the bodies interested in European education being responsible for the maintenance of the boarding establishments attached to it, or whether it might be feasible to devise a scheme under which the management of the institution might be left entirely in the hands of the different bodies interested in European education. Before advising His Excellency in Council in the matter Local Governments and Administrations will no doubt communicate with the leaders of the different denominational bodies and ascertain their attitude to the maintenance of a common institution, and the conditions under which they would subscribe to it. While, however, the Governor General in Council is unable to dispose of this question without further

communication with Local Governments and Administrations, it appears to His Excellency in Council that the unanimity of opinion of the four members of the Committee, who have had experience of European education in Bengal, in favour of the scheme put forward by Sir A. Croft and Mr. Bamford, and the special circumstances of Bengal, where the higher education of Europeans is believed to be in a more satisfactory condition than in the other Provinces of Northern India, suggest that an attempt might be made to deal with the matter independently in that Province. The Governor General in Council anticipates that it might be possible to find in Bengal a school in which the experiment could be tried. His Excellency in Council would, therefore, be glad if His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor would consider whether it would be possible to deal with the question separately as regards Bengal and to carry out in that Province experimentally the scheme of Sir A. Croft and Mr. Bamford.

Chapter VIII, Articles 98—106.—The Government of India approve generally the provisions of this chapter, but they are of opinion that it is unnecessary to publish in the Government Gazette the names of children who are successful at the Primary School and Middle School examinations. The words "and gazetted" have therefore been omitted from the first paragraph of article 103.

Chapter IX.—The Government of India approve the provision for high scholarships which is made in this chapter. The Committee propose, however, in paragraph 49 of their Report, that a certain proportion of the scholarships now awarded on the results of the Entrance examination should be reserved for European candidates passing the High School examination, the remaining scholarships for the Entrance examination being retained for Native candidates only. Though it is desirable to encourage the adoption of the High School course, the Government of India do not think that it would be expedient to find the money for scholarships by discontinuing a certain number of Entrance scholarships. Such a measure might be misunderstood as involving the limitation of scholarships for Natives in order to provide for Europeans, while the exclusion of Europeans from all scholarships awarded on the results of the Entrance examination appears also undesirable. In order to provide for High School scholarships, therefore, Local Governments and Administrations should either redistribute the grant for scholarships to European Schools so as to give a portion for High School studies, or specially increase the grant for the purpose.

5. There are certain other matters noticed by the Committee, which are not contained in the articles of the Code, to which it is necessary to refer.

In paragraph 21 of their Report, the Committee recommend that steps should be taken to secure, as far as possible, uniformity in the conditions of admission to the different Departments of the public service by prescribing a common examination in all subjects except those specially required for particular Departments. The present system is, the Government of India have little doubt, detrimental to the public service and the inconveniences to educational institutions, resulting from it, which the Committee bring to notice, also make it, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, very desirable to seriously consider whether some form of relief cannot be devised. In the United Kingdom an examination passed at the schools themselves is accepted as sufficient to render a separate examination, such for instance as the preliminary examination at some of the Universities, unnecessary. It seems to the Government of India possible that the difficulties of the schools might be materially lessened if the proficiency in general education of candidates for the public service could be tested in some such way—leaving the special subjects, proficiency in which is demanded by departmental considerations, for a separate examination. Before, however, taking any steps (such as the suggested appointment of a Committee) with a view to the amalgamation of the several examinations for admission to Imperial and Provincial Departments, the Government of India will be glad if Local Governments and Administrations will consider paragraph 21 of the Committee's Report and intimate in a separate communication how far they would be prepared to give effect to the proposal in regard to the local examinations held under their orders and what system they would adopt in order to do so.

6. The Government of India approve the recommendations of the Committee in paragraphs 23—26 of their Report, the object of which is to increase the facilities open to poor European and Eurasian children for the acquisition of a good general education, and also to give such a character to their education as will more fully fit them on leaving school to earn a livelihood in various industrial occupations. The proposals are excellent, but, as money will be required to give effect to them, it is for Local Governments and Administrations to ascertain how far it can be found by private enterprise and liberality or supplied by Government aid. There will probably also be difficulty for some time to come in securing competent teachers for technical instruction. The Government of India, however, commend the proposals of the Committee to the closest attention of Local Governments. In doing so the Governor General in Council desires to express his emphatic concurrence with the views expressed by the Committee as to the object to which technical instruction should be directed. It is undoubtedly of advantage to a boy to learn the use of the carpenter's or the blacksmith's tools, but it is essential, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, that it should be understood firstly that a system of training in the use of such tools is not in substitution for, but is only supplementary to, the general training of the mental faculties, and that it must therefore not displace any essential portion of the ordinary educational course, and secondly that such instruction is not the teaching of a trade. The Government of India are entirely in accord with the Committee in the opinions which they have expressed that technical training given at school cannot, and ought not, to be intended to fit boys to earn a living in the calling, in the rudiments of which they are instructed, and anything that might tend to encourage the idea that special trades could be taught at school would, in the opinion of the Government of India, conflict with what they have laid down above as the first essential of a system of technical training, and be fatally at variance with a wider and truer conception of technical science and education.

7. Paragraph 27 of the Report deals with the affiliation of industrial classes attached to European Schools to a higher institution of a technical kind. The Committee propose that these classes should be affiliated to the Apprentice Department of the Sibpur Engineering College in the same way that technical schools in Bengal are affiliated. This proposal will doubtless receive full consideration from the Government of Bengal. It will not apparently cover the case of schools for Europeans and Eurasians in other Provinces: but the Government of India will be glad if other Local Governments and Administrations will consider whether they cannot also arrange that similar classes should be affiliated to a higher technical institution.

8. Finally, the Government of India concur in the view expressed by the Committee in paragraph 31 of their Report that, for the reasons there explained, the introduction in India of a system of compulsory education of the children of European and Eurasian parents need not at present be considered.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the Committee's Reports and of the revised Code of Regulations for European Schools in the Bengal Presidency, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations in the Bengal Presidency for information and guidance; to the Governments of Madras and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma for information; to the Public Works Department for information; and the Foreign Department for information and communication to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

Ordered also, that the papers referred to above be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal.

CONTENTS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO REVISE THE CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN BENGAL.

The Committee appointed under the Resolutions of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. $\frac{2}{80-89}$, dated the 7th February 1895, and No. $\frac{4}{103-107}$, dated the 19th idem, have the honour to submit the following Report.

2. **Number of Meetings.**—We held sixteen meetings; beginning our work on the 20th February 1895, and sitting daily until the 9th March, when we separated. The Minutes of each day's proceedings are appended to this Report. We also subjoin, in parallel columns, the articles of the existing Code, and those of a Revised Code drawn up so as to embody our several recommendations; corresponding articles being placed opposite one another.

3. **Course of Proceedings.**—The order of our proceedings was as follows: We began with the consideration of certain general questions which had been raised in the correspondence laid before us, or were brought forward in the course of our discussions. After each of these general topics had been fully discussed, and the principles relating to them expressed in resolutions, articles were drawn up embodying our conclusions. Lastly, all the remaining articles of the Code were considered in detail, and such changes as were deemed to be necessary were introduced.

The general questions above referred to were the following:—

A.—The discontinuance of aid to 'private-adventure' schools (Chapter I of the Revised Code).

B.—The substitution for the system in force under the existing Code, under which maintenance grants to schools are determined by the results of the examination of individual scholars, of the system recently adopted in Lower Bengal, under which grants are determined, without examination, by the attendance and the classification of scholars (Chapter II).

C.—The recognition, for grant purposes, of classes in the High Sections of Schools, preparing for various public examinations other than the High School Examination; and, connected with this, the question of the substitution, as far as possible, of a common examination for the several examinations now held for admission to the various departments of the Public Service (Chapter II).

D.—The provision to be made for the better education of the poor; including, as connected questions, (1) the promotion of technical instruction, (2) compulsory education (Chapter II).

E.—The introduction into the Code of regulations for the transfer of scholars from one school to another (Chapter IV).

F.—The substitution, in place of the certificates of various grades now granted to teachers, of a common 'Letter of Recognition' to be issued to all teachers judged to be deserving of such recognition (Chapter V).

G.—The award of special certificates to all teachers who prove themselves to be thoroughly proficient in the art of teaching (Chapter V).

H.—The revision of the rules for Pupil-Teachers (Chapter V).

I.—The revision of the rules for Training Colleges (Chapter VI).

K.—The revision of the rules for Building Grants (Chapter VII).

L.—The best means of encouraging the more general adoption of the High School Course (Chapter VIII).

The foregoing subjects have been arranged, for the sake of clearness, in the order in which they stand in our Revised Code, though this was not the order in which they were discussed. In the subsequent paragraphs of this Report that deal with each topic, a reference will be made to the day's proceedings in which the subject was considered. (Thus 'XII, 2' will mean that a reference to the subject will be found in the second paragraph of the twelfth day's proceedings.)

4. **Scope of the Report.**—The scope of the present Report corresponds to the order of proceedings stated above. We begin with a discussion of the general questions involved, and a statement of the articles in which our conclusions are embodied; and then proceed to explain the reasons for the changes we have proposed in the remaining articles of the Code.

5. **A.—Private-Adventure Schools.**—The arguments for and against the recognition of schools of this class are fully stated in paragraphs 14—19 of the Report of the Committee appointed in 1881 to draft the European Code. Though a majority recommended that such schools should not be recognised in the Code, the former Committee were not unanimous on the point, and the Government of India decided in favour of their recognition, adding that "the Government is bound to avail itself at present of every educational agency, that may offer itself, provided the education afforded by it is satisfactory." Having regard to the large extension and systematic development of European education that has been brought about by the introduction of the Code, and in view of the fact that there is now no lack of schools under responsible managers, we are unanimously of opinion that the recognition by Government of any private-adventure schools that may hereafter come into existence will neither be necessary, nor, having regard to the admitted defects of such schools, desirable. The tendency in such schools is to begrudge expenditure upon assistant teachers, school buildings, apparatus, etc., which may be necessary for carrying on the school properly, in order to make as much profit as possible Again, it is impossible to remove the head teacher, however unsatisfactory he may be, when he is also proprietor of the school, as is usually the case. We have therefore added (Article 7, *h*), to the list of schools ineligible for grants, "*any school which is conducted for private profit, or which,*" though nominally under a committee of management, "*is farmed out by the managers to the teachers.*" At the same time, we have safeguarded existing interests by providing, in a note to the same article, that private-adventure schools now receiving grants under the Code may continue to receive them, though this concession will not be continued in the event of such schools passing into the hands of new proprietors. (VI, 2).

The number of schools affected by these provisions is hardly more than half a dozen in the whole Presidency of Bengal.

6. **B.—Methods of determining Grants. The 'Results' System.**—In accordance with the explicit instructions of the Government of India, the method

of 'payment by results' was that adopted by the previous Committee for the determination of grants to schools (paragraphs 9 and 21 of their report). This system was then, and had been from the beginning, a characteristic feature of the English 'Revised Code.' But after a time, and with the growth of experience, complaints and objections against the results-system began to be heard both in England and in India. Though it was allowed to have imparted a much-needed stimulus to schools of an inferior class, it was declared to be radically bad, alike for scholars and for teachers. The work of the school had to be done, not so much with the object of imparting a sound education, as with that of making a good show on the examination-day by careful study of the questions which the Inspector was likely to set; in other words, the steady cultivation of the intelligence was neglected in favour of inferior methods, adapted to secure the ready production of answers to questions of a certain style. The system, again, allowed no credit for slow or backward scholars, who, though they could not succeed in passing, nevertheless took up in good schools a large share of the teacher's time, or else in bad schools were neglected. Further, the annual examination was necessarily very limited in its range, and the test applied was therefore such as the whole class, dull and clever boys alike, could be expected to satisfy; and thus mediocrity was encouraged. The teachers, knowing how much depended on the chances of the examination, were harassed by anxiety as to the result; and when the time of the Inspector's visit approached, the regular and orderly instruction of the scholars, on sound and accepted methods, gave place in many cases to a period of feverish haste in which they underwent the final cramming for the examination. "The Code," it was declared by a witness before the Royal Commission of 1887, "drives the teacher, and the teacher has in turn to drive the boys;" and the pace was not consistent with healthy progress. "Hurry and worry," in the words of an experienced Indian schoolmaster, were "the watch words of the present system." In short, the Code was condemned because it forced all the teaching into one groove; because it destroyed, or at any rate unduly checked, individuality and variety in the teaching; and above all because of the over-pressure it tended to create beyond the powers of ordinary boys.

7. **System of Class-Examination.**—Meanwhile the Government of India had approached the question from another side. Much time, they pointed out in May 1886, was lost in the individual examination of scholars—a method in no way needed to determine whether a school was efficient; and the Local Governments were urged to consider the question of replacing individual by class examinations. Under the latter system, it was considered, the proficiency of a class as a whole, and the character and value of the methods by which it had been taught, could be ascertained by the Inspector, not only with equal certainty, but in a much shorter time and with much less expenditure of labour than the existing system required. The saving of time that would thus result might also make it possible to administer the Code efficiently with a reduced inspecting staff, and thus economy would be secured. The question was discussed by the Conference of Inspectors which met at Mussoorie in May 1887. While admitting that the time of the Inspectors would be economised by the proposed arrangement, they were of opinion that "the method of collective examination fails to attain the most important object of inspection, the improvement of the teaching and the gradual raising of the standard of instruction. A

careful individual examination of the scholars is a valuable lesson to the teachers, pointing out the defects in the method of teaching, and showing how to remedy them,"—a conclusion which is at variance with our own experience. They also laid stress on the high value attached by parents to the "scholars' registers"—an integral part of the system of individual examination; and this was held to be a bar to the introduction of a system under which those records of the progress of individual scholars could no longer be issued.

The Government of India, however, were not fully satisfied with these reasons, though admitting their general force. In the Resolution of the 13th August 1886, they pointed out that "the general retention of this [the existing] system must lead to delay in the completion of the examination, to extreme variations in the commencement of the period known as the school year, and possibly to a demand for increased inspecting agency, and therefore to increased expenditure." They therefore directed that the system of collective examination should be given a trial in one or two of the less important subjects in selected schools.

8. **System of Fixed Grants in Bengal.**—A departure from the method of individual examination was at length made in the Lower Provinces by the selection of a few schools, whose permanent character was established, for the application of the system of fixed grants. The grant made to each school was equal to the average annual grant earned during the three preceding years, and it was sanctioned for a term of five years, subject to revision at the close of that period. The annual grant was also made conditional upon the Inspector's certifying to the continued efficiency of the school. Any school thus placed on the special list might, with the consent of the Department, present all its scholars for examination at the close of the school year. The results of the examination of each scholar would, in such a case, be communicated to the Managers, but would not be taken into consideration by the Inspector when reporting on the efficiency of the school; nor would they affect the grant. These provisions were embodied in the Bengal Code as "revised Article 33."

9. **Success of the System.**—The results, as regards the five schools placed on the special list, were altogether successful. It was reported to the Government of Bengal in 1893:—"Of the five schools to which the new system has already been applied, two were highly efficient when they were admitted to the special list; two others, although not so good, were decidedly above the average in merit; the fifth was, and had been ever since the introduction of the Code, a very inferior school. Since the change, the two excellent schools have fully maintained their efficiency; the next two have improved, and are making very satisfactory progress; while the last of the five has completely changed in character, and is now doing very good work. The teachers in all the five schools have expressed their gratitude for the relief from constant anxiety about the grant which the new system has bestowed, and their sense of an increased power of doing good work consequent, partly upon this relief, partly upon the change in the style of examination, and partly upon the freedom which they are now allowed to exercise in the classification of the scholars."

10. **Proposals for Extension of the System.**—The success of the new system, thus partially introduced, was therefore such as to encourage the

Education Department in Bengal to press for its extension. A further argument was adduced in support of the proposal. This was based on the difficulty that had been found to exist in working two systems side by side; one in which scholars were individually examined by the Inspector for passes in successive standards, and their progress recorded year by year in the "scholars' registers"; the other, in which passes and scholars' registers no longer found a place. The inconvenience of this double system was forcibly pointed out in a report, dated February 1893, by our colleague, Mr. H. A. Bamford, Inspector of European Schools in Bengal. We quote at length some paragraphs of this Report, because the arguments therein adduced, regarding the proper value to be attached to the system of individual examination, seem to us to apply with equal force to European education in other Provinces of India. The report runs as follows:—

6. Notwithstanding these beneficial effects, however, the non-individual character of the examination has to some extent placed the fixed-grant schools at a disadvantage when compared with those in which individual examination is retained. Frequent complaints are received from the parents of scholars attending the special-list schools that their children are now no longer able to earn the much-coveted pass; and these complaints are often accompanied by threats of withdrawal, sometimes by the actual fact.

7. This results from the very exaggerated notions which prevail outside the schools concerning the value of the tests under the old style of examination, and which the regulations of the existing Code largely tend to foster. The individual examinations are regarded as satisfactory tests of progress; whereas they are, in reality, of far too meagre a character for that purpose. They are necessarily brief, and therefore test only a very small portion of the year's work; they must be uniform in difficulty and final (*i.e.*, no second chance can be given if a scholar fails in any subject), because the results are used for comparison and as a basis for the calculation of the grants; and they therefore consist merely of trials whether certain definite questions can be answered, instead of being investigations into the quality and extent of the whole year's work. These circumstances in their turn limit the scope of the examinations to facts which the whole class may reasonably be expected to know, and to processes which every child in the class may be reasonably expected to accomplish; since the inclusion of anything beyond would, in such a brief examination, make "passing" almost entirely a matter of chance, in the best and in inferior schools alike. The examinations being of such a paltry character, there could be no greater encouragement to sham and superficial teaching than the fictitious value commonly associated with them in the minds of the parents; for the indisputably readiest means of obtaining these passes is by special coaching having that end solely in view, rather than by following sound educational methods. Evidence of this is found in the fact that the very high percentages of passes are not generally obtained by the schools which are doing the best work, but by those wherein the art of cramming has been cultivated to the highest perfection.

8. It is clear, therefore, that these individual examinations neither give a stimulus to sound education, nor afford a good test of what is actually being done. Taken in combination with "payment by results," however, the joint influence might perhaps be expected to be at least certain to raise the very bad schools to a moderate degree of efficiency; but even this has not always been the case, for there are one or two schools working under the Code which have never made any noteworthy advance, in spite of bad reports and diminutive grants year after year. In fact, I have noticed that the inefficiency of backward schools has rarely, if ever, been much affected by either adverse reports or small grants; and, on the contrary, that when improvement has taken place, whatever share in this was due to the Inspector's influence could generally be distinctly traced to his frequent supervision of the classes, on occasions other than that of the annual examination.

9. These informal visits, when properly conducted, are of far more value in every way than the annual examinations; so much so, indeed, that the latter might with very great advantage be entirely discontinued, in order to afford more opportunities for paying them. On such occasions, a little questioning here and there by a competent Inspector quickly gives an insight into the whole range of subjects studied by a class, and so enables him to discover the weakest

points. By watching the teacher at work on these, and by enquiring into the methods which have been practised in teaching them, it is rarely difficult to find out the cause or causes of failure. The Inspector can then give whatever help or advice appears to be necessary, and illustrate his precepts by giving a short lesson to the class himself. In my own experience, whenever I have been able to follow up visits of this kind by a few others, at occasional intervals, for the purpose of supervising progress and of giving such further help as might be required, the result has always been most gratifying. Unfortunately, other and peremptory demands upon my time have not always permitted me to supplement my advice in this way; and in some of these cases the teachers, either from not perfectly grasping what they were required to do, from forgetfulness, or in some instances from indolence, have slipped back into their old ways, and my labour has been fruitless.

10. Were I able to reduce the work outside the schools, and to devote the whole of my time inside the schools to this friendly supervision, I could, without the help of an Assistant Inspector, visit every school, say from three or four to seven or eight times (according to their needs) during the year, with the result that I should know far more of their internal working than can possibly be learnt by two officers under the existing system, and, what is of much greater importance, be of incalculably more benefit to the schools. The need for individual examination (in addition to that given by the teachers themselves at frequent intervals in all good schools) is amply met, at three important stages of the school course, by the existing primary and middle scholarship and the high-school examinations. These afford thoroughly sound tests of individual progress, and have the full confidence of both parents and teachers.

11. The complete change of system suggested in the last paragraph could be introduced by the extension of the fixed-grant system to all the schools. A partial extension would give great relief, provided that supervising visits were substituted for the ordinary examinations in all the schools to which the new system was applied. But, owing to ignorant prejudice, there is a serious objection to the two systems being in force at the same time. As stated in paragraph 6 above, the schools now on the special list have suffered because the scholars attending them were no longer able to earn passes, and this in spite of the fact that these schools have in reality been much more thoroughly examined than the schools receiving grants under the old system. During the co-existence of the two systems it has proved extremely difficult to make parents understand the true position of the fixed-grant schools, and to enlighten them as to the comparative worthlessness of the individual passes which they prize so much; and it is probable that schools where the pupils are not individually examined will not only continue to be seriously handicapped so long as that style of examination is retained elsewhere, but that the prejudice against them would be still greater were their formal examination discontinued. Partly for this reason, but still more because I am fully convinced, after many years' consideration, that every school would benefit by the change, I urgently recommend that the fixed-grant system should be universally applied throughout Bengal.

11. **Method of carrying it out.**—In order to carry out the foregoing scheme, it was proposed that grants to schools in Bengal should be annual, and determined by a method of which the following is an outline:—

(1) Each school was to be classed by the Inspector as high, middle, or primary, according to the standard up to which there was a real and likely to be a permanent demand for instruction, and for teaching which the staff of the school was competent.

(2) The scholars were to be classified, according to their progress, in different sections—infant, primary, middle and high; and it would be the Inspector's duty to see that no scholars were placed in a higher section than they were fit for.

(3) The grant was to be based upon the average attendances made in each section during the preceding calendar year.

(4) Separate graduated scales were proposed for each section, in accordance with which the annual grants were to be made; thus

in the infant section, R15 for each of the first ten pupils in average attendance, R12 for each of the second ten, and R8 for each of the remainder; the scales rising in amount with each section, until in the high section they reached R120 a year for each of the first five pupils, R90 for each of the second five, and R50 for the remainder.

(5) All grants were to become due at the beginning of the official year, and to be payable in one sum, thus saving a vast amount of bill-work.

(6) Additional grants were proposed for free-scholars, at different rates for day-scholars and for boarders.

(7) Special grants might also be made, of whatever amount and payable at whatever time the Local Government might think fit.

The proposed scales were drawn up with reference to the average attendances of the three preceding years, and were intended to approximate as closely as possible to the average grants then being paid to efficient schools of each class.

12. **Extension of the System in Bengal.**—The Government of Bengal expressed in May 1893 their entire approval of the foregoing proposals, and authorised the immediate introduction of the system. The scales of grants were also provisionally approved, but were to be tested by working out the actual results. It was therefore ordered that the attendances of the calendar year 1893 should be calculated in the way proposed, in order that the scheme might be introduced with effect from the 1st April 1894. Accordingly, the grants for the year 1894-95, based on the attendances for 1893, and with some slight modifications in the original scales, were finally sanctioned in June 1894; and a revised form of Article 33 of the Code, embodying the scheme as finally adopted, was published for general information by a Notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The post of Assistant Inspector had been abolished on the provisional introduction of the new system in 1893.

13. **The 'Results' System condemned.**—Having given careful attention to the alternative systems upon which aid to European schools may be regulated, we have come to the unanimous conclusion that the system of determining grants by the results of individual examinations is based on an unsound principle, and should no longer be maintained in any of the Provinces that we represent. Our reasons in support of this conclusion will be found by referring to the discussion of the subject included in the second day's proceedings, paragraph 4, and to the foregoing paragraphs in which the success that has attended the introduction of the system into Lower Bengal has been dealt with. The system of payment by results was condemned (II, 4) on the grounds "that it discouraged the attainment of a high degree of excellence in scholarship, that it ignored the work done by teachers for dull and backward pupils, and that it put forward mediocrity in as large a number of subjects as possible as the highest goal of the teachers' efforts." The managers of schools, it was also urged, had undertaken a work which all admitted to be desirable in the interests of the State, namely, the education of European children. On this they expended much time, labour and money; and so long as they discharged that duty to the best of their ability, they might reasonably claim Government aid in return for their expenditure. The amount of

aid should be measured by the general usefulness of the schools, and not by the varying chances of single examinations. Failure at an examination, though it did not necessarily imply bad teaching, yet under the results system was without exception heavily penalised. The true inference might on the contrary be that a school which failed at the examination needed more, and not less, aid; and in any case, fluctuations in the grant and uncertainty as to its amount paralysed honest effort. Our general opinion was expressed in the Resolution, "*That the present system, under which grants are given on the results of the individual examination of scholars, be abrogated.*" (II, 4.)

14. **The Bengal System recommended.**—The Resolution just quoted proceeds:—"*That the Committee are unanimous in approving the principle of the system followed in Lower Bengal, under which grants to schools declared efficient are given almost exclusively on the attendance and the classification of scholars, and are in no way determined by individual examination.*" (II, 4.) The general advantages of this system are (1) that the finances of schools are no longer liable to be disorganised by fluctuations in the grant resulting from the chances of the annual examination, but that its amount can be anticipated by the Managers from year to year with something like certainty; (2) that the amount of the grant is determined by general considerations of the size and proficiency of each school, and therefore bears some fair proportion to its utility and cost; (3) that it leaves the teachers free from anxiety as to the results of a particular examination, and enables them to cultivate the intelligence of the scholars, as well as their memory, by steady adherence throughout the year to those methods of instruction which experience and authority have pronounced to be the best; (4) that it allows fuller scope than is possible under a system of annual examinations by fixed standards, for individual teachers to vary the methods or the subjects of instruction according to the capacity of the scholars, and to push forward promising pupils along lines in which they show ability; (5) that it encourages attention being paid to dull and backward scholars, since teachers can now afford to work slowly and thoroughly, making sure of each step before attempting the next; (6) that in Provinces where the Inspector's other duties leave him sufficient time for the purpose, it enables him to substitute frequent and friendly supervision for a single annual examination, thus allowing him to gain a much clearer insight into the condition of each school, and to apply criticism, advice and example to the removal of defects.

It may also be remarked that the general objections that have been raised to the system of determining grants by an annual examination, as lowering the aim of instruction and making the teachers look to examination as the point of chief importance, apply equally to collective and to individual examination. The system which we recommend is free from that objection. Instead of making education subordinate at all points to examination, inspection will under the proposed system be entirely subordinate to education, in that its object will be the discovery of both the good and the bad points in the method of teaching, so that whatever is good may receive due encouragement, and that every possible assistance may be given to the remedying of defects.

15. **Objections to the System considered.**—It may be objected that as the grants depend not only upon the attendance of scholars, (which can be accurately determined from the registers), but also upon their classification,

and as the scale of grants increases in passing from a lower section of the school to a higher, there will be a tendency on the part of school managers to place scholars in classes for which they are doubtfully qualified, in order to earn higher grants for them; and that in the absence of annual examinations, no sufficient check can be applied to this tendency. It will be seen, however, that no larger grant can be earned (Article 29) for any scholar by promotion to a higher class, unless he also passes into a higher section; and further (Article 17) that no scholar can be promoted from the Primary to the Middle, or from the Middle to the High Section of a school without passing the Primary or the Middle School Examination (Chapter VIII). For promotion from the infant to the primary section, it is true, there is no departmental examination to be passed; but the Inspector will have no difficulty in rightly placing these scholars. In other cases, it is not fraudulent promotion but ignorant promotion that has to be guarded against; and it will be an important part of the Inspector's duty to be on the look-out for wrong classifications, and to restore scholars to the classes for which they are fit. No question of the amount of grant will be involved, but only a question of orderly instruction.

Again, it may be urged that as grants are to be given merely for the attendance of scholars, without consideration of the number of subjects they are taught, there will be a tendency to reduce the subjects of instruction to a bare minimum, and thus the range of instruction will be reduced and it quality will deteriorate. Under the present system, it will be remembered extra grants are given for scholars passing in 'class' and in 'special' subjects, in addition to those earned for passing in the 'elementary' subjects. Under the proposed system, the subjects of instruction are similarly divided into compulsory and optional; but no additional grants are awarded for the latter. Optional subjects therefore, it may be argued, will not be taken up. The answer to this objection is to be found in the competition which exists between school and school. Mathematics, Latin, French, Science, Drawing and the like have their practical value as parts of school education, and parents send their children to schools where the best education is given. The optional subjects also form part of the departmental examinations held at different stages — primary, middle and high — not only for the award of scholarships (Article 107 of the Code), but also for the promotion of scholars from a lower to a higher section (Articles 17 and 98); and this condition supplies a sufficient motive for taking up the optional subjects. It has not been found (see IV, 7) that the Bengal rules regarding grants-in-aid have had the effect of reducing the number of subjects taught in any school, even as regards singing and drawing, which are not included among the subjects of examination, and are therefore outside the influence of the causes named in the preceding sentence. From another point of view, it will not be disadvantageous to limit the number of optional subjects taught in any school to those which the staff can efficiently teach; since the desire for additional grants occasionally leads schools, under the existing system, to attempt subjects beyond their powers. We have guarded against this danger in the revised Code by providing (Article 14, *d*) that the subjects of study in every school shall be subject to the approval of the Department.

The foregoing considerations relating to the primary, middle, and high school examinations supply an answer to another objection that may be raised, namely, that the system which we recommend leaves too much freedom to

teachers, who might in certain cases be disposed, in accordance with their individual preferences, to pay too much attention to some subjects and too little to others. We believe that, quite independently of the control of the Inspector over the time-table (Article 14, *d*), the necessary steadying influence will be supplied by the periodical examinations.

16. **Alternative provision made for other Systems of Aid.**—While we were unanimous in approving the principle of the foregoing system of grants-in-aid, two of our members, Mr. Haden Cope and Mr. Marsden, urged that provision should be made for alternative methods, under which grants should either be fixed for a term of years, or be determined by the results of examination, if it should happen that a Local Government considered that the time had not yet come for the introduction of the system followed in Bengal and now recommended by us. The discussion on this point will be found in the second day's proceedings, paragraph 4, and is here summarised.

Mr. Marsden, Inspector of Schools, Bangalore and Coorg, advocated the system of fixed grants; the amount of each grant to be settled for a term of years after a careful consideration of the educational needs of the locality, the standard of the school, the class of pupils in attendance, the income of the school, and the Government funds available. The system was recommended by its simplicity, and it was in favour alike with managers of schools and with the Department; with the former as securing them in the possession of a fixed income, and with the latter as avoiding needless and laborious calculations This system was already recognised in Article 33 of the existing Code, and, while admitting the advantages of the Bengal system, he hoped that it would continue to be recognised.

Mr. Haden Cope, Inspector of European Schools in the Punjab, considered that it was desirable to provide a means of passing from the old system to the new without serious disturbance of existing rates of aid. He pointed out (1) that instruction grants were much higher in the Punjab than those formerly current in Bengal, so that the new Bengal scales would probably be inadequate for the former Province; and (2) that as some Punjab schools took up more class and special subjects than others, they earned a higher average rate of instruction grant; and therefore the application of a uniform scale of grants would work unequally, benefiting some schools and injuring others. He accordingly proposed to lay before the Committee a scheme, based partly upon attendance and partly upon the individual examination of scholars, which, as being intermediate between that of the present Code and the new Bengal system, might pave the way for the adoption of the latter at a future date by those Provinces which felt that its immediate introduction might unduly dislocate present arrangements.

We considered the introduction of a provision to meet the two foregoing cases to be advisable; and we added to the Resolution quoted above in paragraphs 13 and 14 the following rider (II, 4) :—

If however, in the opinion of any Local Government the time has not arrived for the introduction of the system we advocate, it shall be open to such Local Government to adopt either the system of fixed grants described in Article 33 of the Code of 1889, or, alternatively, a system under which the grant shall be settled for a term of years, based partly upon attendance and partly upon the indivi-

dual examination of scholars, subject to the proviso that the grant may be reduced during the currency of the term, after due notice given to the Managers, if the Inspector finds that the efficiency of the school has diminished; that at the end of the term the grant shall be revised, the amount of the grant for the new term being settled by the Inspector's estimate of the efficiency of the school, as determined by his periodical inspections, subject, in this case, to the condition that if the school is dissatisfied with the amount of the new award, it shall be entitled to claim a re-examination of the school by the individual method, and a re-adjustment of the grant in accordance with the results of such examination.

It will be seen that this Resolution defines with some precision the character of the second of the two alternative systems of aid proposed in it; but no further action was taken thereon. Detailed articles giving effect to that system were afterwards laid before the Committee by Mr. Haden Cope (IV, 15); but they were not discussed. A proposal to take them into consideration was brought forward by Mr. Cope at the seventh meeting (paragraph 3); but an amendment was carried, the mover of the proposal alone dissenting, to the effect that as the Committee had unanimously approved of the principle under which grants were now awarded in Bengal, it was unnecessary to discuss in detail the articles of any other system. At the same time it was decided to retain in the Code provision, not merely for a system of fixed grants, but also for grants based on the results of examination, in the event of any Local Government preferring to abide by one or other of these systems, in preference to that which we now recommend. It was intended by the Committee that, if a system either of result-grants or of fixed grants was introduced into any Province, it should be within the competence of the Local Government to settle its details and to frame articles accordingly. We have provided for this in Article 34 of the Revised Code, which runs as follows:—

"*In substitution of the grants which may be earned under these rules, grants either determined by the results of examination, or fixed in amount for a term of years, may be given to schools which for any reason it is thought undesirable to bring under the preceding articles. The conditions under which these grants will be given shall be determined by the Local Government.*"

The general provisions for the award of grants under the proposed system will be found in Articles 27 to 33.

17. **Cost of the New System.**—It has been stated above (close of paragraph 10) that the scales adopted in Bengal were so framed that the average grants for efficient schools might approximate as closely as possible to those earned under the old rules. Equality of average grants is of course consistent with inequality in individual cases; some schools will gain, while others will lose; and in passing from one system to another it is desirable that some liberality should be shown, so as to reduce, as far as possible, the number of schools that are hit by the new system. The adoption of the new scales in Bengal resulted in an increase of the annual grants to 56 schools from R1,07,707 to R1,14,508; an addition of R6,801, or 6·3 per cent. The general result was that 35 schools gained increased grants and 18 suffered a loss, while three grants were unchanged. In order to facilitate the transition from the old to the new rates, the general rule was adopted

of giving to each school for the first year half the grant earned under the old system *plus* half of that to which it would be entitled under the new; the full introduction of the new system being deferred until the following year.

We have reproduced without alteration in the Revised Code (Articles 29 and 30) the scales adopted in Bengal. We are aware, however, that the scales for each Province will have to be separately worked out in reference to current rates of grant and other conditions; and for this purpose the Bengal scales will serve as a useful guide. We have made provision for an alteration in the rates of aid in the Note to Article 30.

18. **Modification of Schedule I of the Code**—The allotted portions for a year's work given under the head of "Standards of Examination" in Schedule I were fair enough when all that was demanded of the teachers was that a certain definite amount of work should be gone through by the end of the year. They were at liberty to give any collateral information, or to pause in the day's lesson in order to pay particular attention to points of interest arising in it; but they were not required to do this, and they were required to finish their work within a given time. Under the new system the teachers are expected to work with broader views: to aim not so much at bringing their pupils to acquire a knowledge of certain particular facts and processes, as at training them to observe carefully whatever comes before them, and to reason about what they see and learn. With this wider purpose added to their work, teachers cannot be expected in all cases to cover the same ground as before, even though a sounder system of teaching may be expected to make good at the end what was apparently lost at the outset in laying a sure foundation. Hence it becomes desirable to modify Schedule I in two directions. First, so to reduce it in extent as to prescribe for each year such an amount of work as an ordinarily good teacher under average conditions may reasonably be expected to accomplish. Secondly, to alter it in character, so that it may serve as a guide throughout the year rather than as a goal at the end. What is needed in the altered circumstances is a continuous plan of work rather than a final standard of examination. We have accordingly drawn up a second schedule, included in the Revised Code as Schedule I-B, so as to conform to the conditions just stated It also introduces, and gives importance to, subjects which are not included in the present course as defined in Schedule I (now to be known as Schedule I-A), and for the teaching of which no payment can be made under the existing rules.

These two Schedules, I-A and I-B, present therefore two different plans for regulating the work of schools. The former defines the standard which each class is expected to arrive at by the end of the year, and no mention is made of the process — the course of studies — by which that end is to be attained. Under the latter, it is chiefly the process of working, the steps by which a certain end is to be accomplished, to which attention is paid. With schools working according to Schedule I-A, the Inspector has little else to do except to see how the scholars acquit themselves at the annual examination; with those working according to Schedule I-B, his business is to guide and control their course of instruction throughout the year. These schedules have nothing to do directly with the systems by which grants-in-aid are determined; but the former must be followed if the system of payment by the results of examin-

ation is retained; whereas either schedule may be followed in other cases. We consider that Schedule I-A may legitimately be retained even by Provinces which reject the results-system of payment. The annual examination by the Inspector may still be regarded as valuable, even though it be no longer employed to determine the amount of the grants. Thus in two Provinces, both alike adopting the method of payment by average attendance, schools will be led, by different routes and at different rates of progress, to the same, or nearly the same, goal at the Primary, at the Middle and at the High School examination. The standards of these examinations, according as one or other course of instruction is followed, will be compared, and their differences pointed out, in a later paragraph, when considering Articles 101—106 of the Revised Code. The Local Government will decide which schedule shall be adopted; and that decision having been made, it will be applied to all the schools of the Province. At the same time, there is no reason why a Province adopting Schedule I-A should not also draw up for itself courses of instruction, in the form of Schedule I-B, leading up to the annual standards of examination of the former schedule.

It will be seen that Schedule I-B, which was submitted by three of the members for the consideration of the Committee, while it has received the general approval of the full Committee, is regarded as being open to modification in details. The leading teachers in Bengal were consulted regarding the new schedule during its production; but as it was laid before us only a few days before the Committee dispersed, it was not possible to consult educational authorities and Head Masters in other Provinces, as to the probable effect of the course of instruction therein prescribed upon the work of the schools. A representation to this effect, made by three members of the Committee, will be found in the eleventh day's Proceedings (paragraph 2). Our colleagues were disinclined, without further examination of the schedule, to express any opinion as to the suitability of its details, while at the same time they were able to accord to it a general approval as a model that might well be kept in view, if any deviation from the present courses of instruction were sanctioned. We have, therefore, adopted the schedule as a model, the details of which may, if thought desirable, be modified by any Local Government adopting it. Our discussion on this point led to the subjoined Resolution (XI, 2) :—

> *That while it is necessary to retain Schedule I (to be called Schedule I-A) in the Code, so as to prescribe fixed standards of examination for those Provinces in which the annual examination of scholars is retained, it is also desirable to introduce a second schedule (to be called Schedule I-B), explaining in detail the courses of study to be followed, in order to serve as a guide to teachers. It will be open to any Local Government adopting Schedule I-B, to introduce into it such modifications as they may think desirable.*

In Schedule I-A we have introduced (XIII, 2) certain changes which we regard as desirable, in order to remove objections which have been raised to it. Further modifications by the Local Government, both of Schedule I-A and of Schedule I-B, are also provided for in Article 19 of the Revised Code.

19. **Summary of Recommendations.**—The general result of our recommendations under this head is therefore as follows. On the one hand we are unanimous, first, in condemning the system of 'payment by results' as commonly understood, that is, payment on the results of a single annual examination; and secondly, in recommending the system adopted in Bengal,

under which grants to schools declared efficient are determined, year by year, by the attendance and classification of the scholars in the preceding calendar year. Provision for the new method of aid is made in Articles 27—33 of the Revised Code. On the other hand, we provide in Article 34 for the retention of the existing system of payment on the results of examination, or for the payment of grants fixed for a term of years, in the event of any Local Government preferring either of these systems to that which we recommend. We have not, however, thought it necessary to specify in the Revised Code the rates to be paid for attendance grants and examination grants under the results-system, or how the amount of the grant is to be determined if the fixed-grant system is adopted. These points will be for the Local Government to settle; but should the results-system be retained in any Province, it will probably be sufficient to accord renewed sanction to the existing rates of aid, prescribed in Articles 21—30 of the present Code.

Lastly, we have drawn up and given a general approval to a second Schedule (I-B), prescribing detailed courses of instruction, in addition to the original Schedule (I-A) defining standards of examination. Those schools to which the system either of fixed grants or of grants based on average attendance is applied, may work in accordance with either schedule. Those schools the grant to which is determined by the results of examination will be confined to Schedule I-A.

20. **C.—The Recognition of Additional Courses of Study in the High Sections of Schools.**—There has of late years been a growing demand, particularly in boys' schools, for scholars who have worked through the primary and middle standards to be prepared for examinations other than either the High School or the Entrance Examination. Some boys wish to be prepared for the London Matriculation Examination, some for the Admission Examination to the Thomason Engineering College at Rurki, and others for one or other of the various examinations for admission into the different Departments of the Public Service. Up to the present, teaching of this kind has not been generally recognised by the Code. The work, however, is of very great utility, and we are of opinion that the schools taking it up have as strong a claim to Government help in carrying it out as other schools have for teaching the High School or the Entrance Course. It was unanimously resolved, "*That in the High Section of a school may be included, for the purposes of Article 16, scholars reading beyond Standard VII for the High School Examination, the Matriculation Examination of the London or any British University, the Entrance Examination of any Indian University, the examination for admission to an Engineering College or to the Forest School at Dehra Dun, any examination which may be prescribed by the Government for admission to the Imperial or Provincial Service, or any other examination which, in the opinion of the Local Government, may deserve to be so recognised; and that the examinations recognised for this purpose by any Local Government should be specified in a note to Article 16 of the Provincial Code.*" (IV, 14.) In accordance with the terms of this Resolution, provision has been made in Article 17 of the Revised Code for including in the High Section scholars who are studying not only for the High School Examination, but for "such other examinations as may be specially recognised for this purpose by the Local Government."

21. **Examinations for the Public Service.**—Closely connected with the subject last dealt with is the large number of independent examinations for

admission to the several Departments of the Public Service (every Department having one of its own), and the effect of this upon schools which prepare candidates for them. In most of these examinations the test of general education is of about the same degree of difficulty, and the subjects of examination do not differ very widely. There is, however, so much variation in detail—for example, in the branches of mathematics set, or the portions of history selected—that what would be a good preparation for one examination would not serve for another. The result is that boys of the same social class and the same educational attainments, and attending the same school, must study the same subjects in different classes if they are preparing for different examinations. In each of two High Schools in Lower Bengal, there are nearly a dozen classes thus preparing for different examinations, not including those of the Calcutta University; and most of these are for admission into Departments of the Public Service. These classes are small, generally consisting of two or three boys in each, so that if all the classes could be formed into one, the united class would not be too large to be taught by a single teacher. On account of the necessary subdivision, both schools have a larger staff of teachers than they would otherwise require, although they neither do nor can attempt to provide special teachers for each of these small classes. As far as the schools are concerned, the result is increased expenditure for teachers, and a great strain upon the staff, while the number of classes in charge of each master prevents the teaching from being as effective as it ought to be. (V, 7.)

It appeared to the Committee that if it were found possible to hold a common examination in general subjects at the same time for all branches of the Public Service, with additional special papers in the different subjects required by particular Departments, it would not only be an incalculable boon to High Schools and their scholars, but would save much trouble and expense to Government. On this subject one head-master writes :—

"An examination similar to the admission examination for the Engineering College at Rurki might be made common for all departments.

If any department did not demand the amount required by the above standard, the candidates for that department might be instructed to answer certain particular questions only.

Similarly if any department such as the Forest Department or Survey or Secretariat required subjects of examination other than the above, the papers on these subjects might be given at the time when other candidates would be working on subjects not required by these departments: *e.g.*, the Secretariat and Subordinate Accounts candidates might have précis writing, book-keeping and letter-drafting, while candidates for the Forest Department have botany and chemistry, the Survey and Rurki candidates geometrical, topographical, or freehand drawngg, and the Subordinate Executive candidates law.

Setting aside the advantage to Government of thus simplifying the examination, one great advantage to the candidates of a common examination would be that if a candidate for admission to a particular department failed for any cause to enter that department, but qualified for another in which there was a vacancy and for which he was an eligible candidate, he might enter that department, without further delay and waste of time, either for himself or the department.

It seems to me therefore not impossible to frame a plan for a common examination which would serve as a test for admission to the departments I have mentioned, if not to all, and a test that would be as advantageous to Government as it would be convenient to candidates and to the schools in which they were prepared."

Another head-master writes in a similar strain, but suggests a slightly different plan:

"I would draw your attention to the fact of the diversity of these Government examination and the consequent useless multiplication of work on the part of the Professors, who

instead of being able to devote themselves to a large class, are constrained to teach such a large number of subjects covering different matter, that their work is needlessly increased. If it were possible to organise these examinations on a simpler basis, so that the common subjects covered the same ground, a more efficient training could be given to the students, as the College staff would be able to devote more time to each subject. Another advantage following from this would be that if a candidate, owing to the small number of yearly vacancies, did not secure success in the examination for any particular department, his chances of succeeding in the examination of another department would not be so hopeless as at present."

We do not think it necessary to discuss these proposals in detail, or to offer any proposals of our own, because we believe that, should the Government be pleased to take any action in this direction, the question can only be dealt with by a Committee appointed for the purpose. Our unanimous opinion is conveyed in the following Resolution:—*That Government be requested to take steps to secure, as far as possible, uniformity in the conditions of admission to the different Departments of the Public Service, by prescribing a common examination in all subjects, except those specially required for particular Departments.* (V, 7.)

22. **D.—The Education of the Poor.**—At an early stage of our proceedings we took into consideration the question whether sufficient and suitable provision was made for the education of poor European and Eurasian children, and if not, how it could be improved. Our object was not merely to increase the facilities open to poor children for the acquisition of a good general education, but also to give such a character to their education as might more fully fit them to earn a livelihood, after leaving school, in various industrial occupations. The conclusion that we came to was that improvement should be aimed at along two main lines; first, the increased provision of boarding schools, and secondly, the encouragement, in schools for the poor, of a deviation from the ordinary course of study by giving special grants for instruction in subjects of a technical or practical character.

23. **Provision of Boarding Schools.**—We are unanimous in attaching a very high value to well-conducted boarding schools for the poor; and we earnestly desire to see their number increased, whether by the direct agency of Government, or by private effort assisted by Government. Such schools not only secure continuous education by enforcing regularity of attendance—the chief difficulty now met with in the education of the poor; but they remove the scholars from the ordinary surroundings of their home-life, which are often of a questionable kind; and the steady discipline which they enforce tends to strengthen and improve all that is best in a boy's character. For this purpose, and in order especially to confirm the scholars in habits of order, promptitude and obedience, the *quasi*-military form of discipline which prevails in many institutions seems to possess a high value. In large establishments like the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar, for example, the services of European stewards sergeants or matrons can generally be secured, and the boarders will thus be removed from the (often demoralising) influence of native servants Our conclusions are embodied in the following Resolution (III, 3) :—

That the Committee recommend, as one of the best means of educating poor European and Eurasian children, the establishment of boarding schools in which they would be at all times under close and careful supervision, and as far removed as possible from contact with native servants.

24. Character of the Education in Schools for the Poor.—The best form of education for poor boys must be determined by regard to the occupations which will be open to them after they leave school. Some, it is true, may be employed in offices; but appointments of this class will for the most part fall to the lot of those whose general education has been carried to a higher standard than we now have in view. A few will find employment in shops. But it may ordinarily be assumed, as a result of the acute competition that exists for every form of clerical employment, and for other reasons as well, that a large proportion, if not the majority, of the scholars whose case we are considering will take to some form of active, out-of-door, or industrial pursuit,—some occupation in which bodily strength and manual dexterity are essential. It is true that Anglo-Indian parents, even of the lower classes, often regard with distaste the notion of their sons doing any manual work. The pressure of circumstances is gradually weakening this objection; and as experience shows that boys of European extraction, born and bred in this country, can be turned into good workmen if their energies are directed into the proper channel from a sufficiently early age, it is reasonable to expect that if encouragement is given to European schools to open industrial classes, the manual training that they offer will be of solid value in after years to the scholars who attend them. Our recommendations, based chiefly on the Proceedings of the third and fourth days' meetings, are governed by this principle. We recommend that special grants be given for the encouragement of training in such subjects as promote physical strength and manual aptitude, provided they also have educational value, in other words, that they admit of a graduated series of exercises and are calculated to develope moral qualities, such as industry and patience, in the scholar. The leading Resolution stands as follows (III, 4):—

That the best means of promoting the education of the poor is to give additional grants to schools, where in the opinion of the Department necessary, for instruction in special subjects of a practical character, likely to improve the position of the scholars in after-life.

That in accordance with the foregoing Resolution, grants may, where necessary, be made to schools for instruction in—

Drill and gymnastics,
Drawing,
Object-lessons leading up to elementary instruction in Physical Science,
(For girls) Household duties;

and in such subjects as the following:—

Short-hand and type-writing.
Modelling in clay.
Carpentry.
Blacksmith's work.

Such grants may include grants for apparatus.

Drill and gymnastics, drawing, practical notions about elementary physics, or (for girls) household duties, are of great and recognised value as parts of education in every class of life, but possess special importance in the education of those who will have to live by their hands chiefly. They strengthen the physical frame, or they train the hand and eye, or they implant habits of observation; and thus they form, if not a necessary, at least a very useful and important, equipment for every workman who means to succeed in his calling, quite independently of the particular trade that he may follow. We have, therefore, placed them first in our list.

G

25. Technical Instruction.—Following these in our recommendations come other subjects, having a closer and more direct connexion with technical instruction as the term is commonly understood. Short-hand and type-writing, it is true, are not of this class; but they have an immediate commercial value, while at the same time they can be sufficiently taught in schools; and accordingly they have been included in our list. Modelling in clay, again, may be regarded, like drawing, as a part of general education, since its first object is to develope the faculties of accurate perception and imitation; but at the same time a knowledge of the art will be of direct service to a future pattern-maker in a workshop. As to carpentry and blacksmith's work, our object in including them among the subjects of instruction may be best explained by the following words, with which the last-quoted recommendation concludes:—

That, in recommending the foregoing grants, the Committee have in view the educational value of instruction of the kind specified, both in cultivating the faculty of observation and in promoting aptitude for industrial occupations; but they are of opinion that it is neither possible nor desirable to introduce into schools the teaching of special trades as means of livelihood.

The training that we contemplate, in the carpenter's and blacksmith's shops which we hope to see attached to large boarding schools, is not intended to fit boys to earn a living in those callings (which we consider to be quite out of the question), but rather to enable them to acquire rudimentary skill in the use of tools which may afterwards avail them when they enter a workshop. Like the Slöjd system, to which reference is made below, it is to be used as "a means of developing physical powers and of forming character and habit, rather than of attaining utilitarian ends." In advocating technical instruction, we employ the term as meaning nothing more than such a training as will give a boy a favourable start in any industrial occupation to which he may afterwards turn his hand. And even though he does not become a mechanic, the training that we recommend will be of permanent service to a boy of this class, not only in the various odd jobs to which he will have to turn his hand in the affairs of his daily life, but also, we consider, in the formation of his character.

A proposal was made at one of our meetings (IV, 3, 4) that the curriculum of all such special subjects should, for the purposes of the Code, be clearly defined. The proposal, however, met with little support. While we cordially agree in the principle that lay at the bottom of the proposal, namely, that any form of manual work permitted by the Schedule should have a definite character and aim, and should give no encouragement to desultory labour, we consider it desirable that the greatest possible freedom should be conceded in this matter to school-managers, so that the alternative courses may be framed in conformity with the special aims and requirements of different schools, or the special aptitude of teachers in different lines of practical work. We think it will answer every purpose if the courses are approved by the Inspector as being progressive towards a definite object, and suitable in scope, design, and amount of work. We have, therefore, not attempted to define the curriculum of these special subjects.* It will be seen that we contemplate the inclusion, at the dis-

* The following works from Cassell & Co.'s Polytechnic Series have been recommended to us by the Principal of the Engineering College, Sibpur, as containing a suitable course for schools in workshop practice:—

(1) "Forty Lessons in Carpentry Workshop Practice," by C. F. Mitchell.

(2) "Forty Lessons in Engineering Workshop Practice" (such portions as can be gone through without machinery).

cretion of the Local Governments, of other subjects in addition to those named in the Resolution and in the corresponding article (33, c) of the Code, as qualifying for special grants. "Telegraphy" is one such subject that came under discussion; "the maintenance of bands in large schools" is another, and the aptitude for a musical training which Europeans and Eurasians often display seems to show that many of them might earn, if properly trained, a respectable livelihood as musicians.

26. **Cost of Industrial Classes.**—This is a matter regarding which we have no experience of our own to guide us. We therefore asked the advice of Mr. J. S. Slater, Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, who has favoured us with the following estimate, based on the requirements of a class of ten boys:—

Carpenter's Shop.

	R
Cost of tools, etc., for ten boys	500
Instructor in carpentry, monthly	30
Cost of materials for instruction, per annum	300

Blacksmith's Shop.

Five forges, masonry	150
Five bellows at R40 each	200
Five anvils at R50 each	250
Tools	200
Instructor, monthly	50
Materials, etc., for ten boys, per annum	300

Mr. Slater adds that if a European school opens a class for blacksmiths, it should also be in a position to teach elementary surveying and levelling, and the outlay required for this purpose would probably amount to R500.

27. **Affiliation of Industrial Classes.**—Rules exist in Bengal for the affiliation of technical schools to the Apprentice Department of the Sibpur Engineering College. The advantages conferred by affiliation are the following. An affiliated school is entitled to obtain tools and machinery from Sibpur at the cost of manufacture; it is subject to periodical inspection by the Principal of the Sibpur College; and its pupils, after going through the full course of the school, are entitled to appear at the first or the second year's examination of the College, and if they pass, to join the College in the second or third year class. It is suggested that similar privileges should be conceded to classes for carpentry and smith's work attached to European schools; thus establishing a close and useful connexion between these classes and the Apprentice Department of the College, saving the Scholars one year or two years (as the case may be) of their time, and opening up to them paths leading to profitable employment.

We append a statement of the workshop course of the Apprentice Department of the Sibpur College in the first two years:—

FIRST YEAR.

Carpenters' Shop.—Apprentices are made acquainted with and shown how to use and handle properly the tools ordinarily employed for the purposes of carpenters' and joiners' work. They are taught the method of preparing wood, setting out, and forming the various joints.

The practical application of the foregoing instruction is brought to bear by employing them in making tools, boxes, doors, windows, roof-trusses and other framings required for buildings and other engineering works.

SECOND YEAR.

Blacksmiths' and Boiler-makers' Shop.—Apprentices are taught to use and handle correctly the different tools, to lay and manage the fires, to draw down, bend, jump, weld, split, punch, chamfer, and temper. After this they are set to make small forgings of tools, bolts, nuts, hooks, and shackles, and also of parts of trusses, as well as other forgings of parts of machines. In the boiler-makers' shop they are familiarised with the use of riveting tools and the process of riveting, and learn to punch and shear correctly with the machines for that purpose.

The class-work for the Apprentice Department in the same two years is given in outline below:—

First year.—Arithmetic, Euclid, and Algebra; carpentry; printing scales and geometrical drawing.

Second year.—Algebra, Trigonometry and Mensuration; estimating; building materials; surveying with chain and compass, and levelling; orthographic projection.

The foregoing courses, in workshop practice and class work respectively, indicate the standards up to which the industrial classes attached to European schools should work. Any pupil passing either of these examinations, and being within the prescribed limit of age, would thus save one year or (if both examinations have been passed) two years in the college course.

28. **Place of Special Subjects in the Code.**—We have provided for two ways in which the special subjects, referred to in the preceding paragraphs, may be introduced into schools. In the first place, they may be taught in addition to the ordinary subjects of Schedule I; and we have made provision, in Article 33 (*c*), for special grants being given to schools for the poor which teach these subjects outside the regular routine, provided that additional expenditure is incurred on account of such instruction, and that the ordinary grant is considered insufficient. Or again, in the second place, these subjects may be taught in substitution for one or more of the subjects specified in Schedule I; and in Article 20 we have permitted such a substitution to be made without loss of grant, subject to the previous sanction of the Department (IV, 3). We were led to this conclusion by the example of the Free Boarding Schools at Allahabad, of which an account is given in the third day's Proceedings, paragraph 3. After passing Standard IV, the scholars are divided into two classes. Those who show such intellectual capacity as to render it likely that they will profit by a higher education, are admitted as day-scholars of the High Schools, receiving, out of school hours, additional instruction in short-hand and type-writing; while the remaining children, who form the majority, devote more of their time—the boys to various kinds of manual work, the girls to household work; while they also receive further instruction in such subjects of the school course as will be of most practical use to them, without closely following the schedule of the Code. It is to meet cases of this kind that the provisions of Article 20 have been introduced. We are also of opinion that schools which thus deviate from the scheduled course, after passing Standard IV, should be classed as Middle Schools (VII, 2).

29. **The Slöjd System.**—The introduction of this system, which is rapidly growing in popularity, into European schools, especially those for the poor,

would be in full accordance with the principles that we have advocated above. It would indeed form a fitting introduction to the technical classes which we hope to see established. Slöjd, or Sloyd, it may not be out of place to mention, is the name given to a system of educational handiwork in wood, metal, cardboard, leather, etc., suitable for boys and girls of the age of ten and eleven or upwards. Each child is required to produce a series of useful articles called 'models', in which rounded work and the square work of the carpenter are duly alternated; and each model introduces, with careful regard to the graduation of difficulties, some new tool or fresh exercise. The chief tools used are the saw, the plane, and the chisel, with the knife as the initial tool. It is claimed on behalf of this system that it should be placed, as a subject of school instruction, on the same footing as arithmetic, reading, or writing; and should, therefore, be taught in every school, since its educational value is very high. It specially aims at teaching thoroughness, and educating children to put their very best work into whatever they do. At the same time the manual training which a Sloyd pupil undergoes is of great practical value to him in after-life; if he becomes an artisan, he has nothing to unlearn. "Sloyd trains hand and eye, gives general dexterity, developes the body, . . . begets a spirit of independence and self-reliance, develops patience, strengthens the will." In a word, it is to be used as a means of developing physical powers and of forming character and habit, rather than of attaining utilitarian ends.*

The question of giving encouragement to this system was considered at one of our meetings (IV, 4). While its value was fully recognised, the great difficulty in the way of its introduction was said to lie in the absence of teachers trained to the work,—the same difficulty, in fact, that has attended the attempts which have been made to introduce Kindergarten teaching. We have, therefore, made no special reference to the Sloyd System in the Code.

30. **Reduction of Grants to Schools for the Poor.**—By Article 40 of the existing Code it is provided that if the annual grant earned by a school exceeds the income of the school from all sources other than the grant, it shall be reduced by the amount of such excess; in other words, that the grant-in-aid shall not exceed the income of the school from other sources. The policy of applying this provision to schools for the poor was strongly contested at two of our meetings (III, 3; IV, 9). An instance was cited in which the grant earned by a free school had been reduced by about one-half under the provisions of this article. The case of such schools, it was urged, was altogether different from that of schools in which fees were charged. It was a great hardship on the Managers, while faithfully carrying out the object which the Government declared to be essential, namely, the education of poor European children, to deny them the grant they might earn under the Code, unless they could raise an equal amount from the charitable public. It was clearly hard upon the poor, and in itself a matter of doubtful propriety, to make the education of their children dependent on the generosity of the rich. The article, in fact, invited school managers to drive away poor children from their doors, after a certain limit had been reached, by making it uncertain whether any grant would be given for their education. Schools for the poor

* Taken from "Sloyd Facts," George Philip and Son, London.

ought, it was contended, to be definitely withdrawn from the operation of this article.

These arguments impressed us; but we were not convinced that it was desirable to definitely exclude poor schools from the provisions of the article. The result would be to weaken or destroy one of the most potent arguments by which managers of schools for the poor can appeal to the generosity of the public, namely, that unless a liberal response is made, the school will suffer. The Government is not the only party responsible for the education of the poor. That responsibility is shared in an equal degree by the wealthier members of the community, and we do not think it desirable to introduce into the Code any provisions which would tend to weaken it.

At the same time we are aware that, as in the instance cited above, the enforcement of the rule may sometimes give rise to extreme difficulty and hardship when, owing to accidental or temporary causes, subscriptions to a large free school fall off. We, therefore, wish to draw special attention to the remedy that can be applied in such cases by Local Governments under Article 32 of the existing Code (Article 33 of the Revised Code). Special grants may be given under this article to schools for the poor, on any ground which may appear sufficient to the Local Government; and it is expressly provided that grants so made shall not be taken into account in making reductions on account of deficient income. The liberality of the public in supporting schools for the poor is so well established that the occasion, it is thought, will seldom arise; but if it does arise, we think it very desirable, in order to prevent great and sudden loss to these useful schools, that the remedy provided by the Code should be applied.

31. **Compulsory Education of the Poor.**—The compulsory education of poor European and Eurasian children has been suggested by the Punjab Government as a subject for discussion by the Committee. After consideration of the question, we came to the conclusion (III, 5):—

> *That in the opinion of the Committee it is unnecessary to recommend that any steps be taken to enforce the attendance of children at school.*

We were led to this conclusion on the following grounds. As stated above (paragraph 21), experience shows that it is not so much non-attendance as irregular attendance which is the great obstacle to the proper education of children of the poorer classes. Home supervision is imperfect, and the children play truant without notice or correction. Clothes or boots give out, and until they are replaced the children cannot go to school. A system of compulsory education would not effectually meet these cases. Again, such a system to be properly worked requires a staff of officers corresponding to the 'attendance officers' employed by the School-Boards in England; and the resulting expense would certainly be considerable. Nor again would it be possible to employ such officers any where except in large towns. Finally, we are of opinion that if education is compulsory, it must ultimately be made free, as in England; and we are not prepared to recommend so far-reaching and costly a change.

32. **E.—Transfer Rules.**—Rules regulating the admission of scholars in Bengal from one European school to another were first given in the Bengal notes to the Code in the edition of 1889-90. Complaints had been made that not a few parents were in the habit of neglecting to pay school fees until they

had accumulated to a considerable sum, and of removing their children to another school when they were pressed for payment, there to repeat the same practice. Again, it often occurred, at the end of the school year, that teachers were greatly hampered in making the annual re-arrangement of the classes. If a scholar who was unfit to be promoted was kept back in his old class, the removal of the scholar to another school would often be threatened, and, if the teacher did not give way against his better judgment, carried into effect. The competition for scholars between school and school was so keen that it rarely, if ever, happened that a teacher refused admission to a scholar removed in the above circumstances. A mutual understanding between the schools was several times suggested, but was never carried out. The new rules were framed to meet the difficulty; the two most important provisions being that no scholar was to be admitted into another school without a transfer certificate stating that there were no fees due to the last school, and that no newly admitted scholar was to be placed in a standard higher than that in which he would have been, had he remained in his former school. As the same or similar rules were introduced into all the Provincial Codes, and have in every case worked with most beneficial results, the Committee thought it desirable that they should be transferred from the provincial notes to the body of the Code. They have accordingly been inserted as Chapter IV, containing Articles 45 to 50.

Before doing this, it was necessary to decide whether the transfer certificate should be (1) forwarded from school to school directly, or (2) handed over to the parent or guardian of the scholar, by whom it should be presented when applying for the admission of the scholar into another school; one or other of these plans having been followed in different provinces. The second course involves less trouble to the teachers of both the new and the former school; and though it was pointed out that a teacher might be deterred from expressing his honest opinion about a bad boy upon a document which must be handed over to the boy's parent or guardian, the Committee over-ruled the objection, and decided that the certificate should be given to the parent or guardian of the scholar. (XIV, 2.)

33. F.—**The substitution of Letters of Recognition for the present Teachers' Certificates.**—The rules now in force regarding teachers' certificates require that the head teacher of every school, and every assistant teacher in charge of a class above Standard IV, shall be certificated. This requirement was met, when the rules first came into operation, by giving the needful certificate unconditionally to every teacher, required by the rules to hold one, who was at that time employed in the schools. All certificates issued afterwards have been given according to certain definite rules, except in special cases. These rules specify that any pupil teacher who has satisfactorily completed his apprenticeship; any person over seventeen years of age who has passed either the Matriculation Examination of a recognised University, or the High School Examination in at least four out of the five compulsory subjects, failing only in the second language; or any person who has passed one or other of certain higher examinations; is eligible for a provisional teacher's certificate. These provisional certificates are made permanent after certain varying terms of service with credit.

The system thus briefly described would not work badly, if fairly good teachers could always be got for those appointments in which certificates are

necessary. There is no scarcity of candidates who are, under the rules, eligible for the required certificates, but most of them have either never taught before, or have had a very limited experience of the work; and it is rare to find one who has proved himself able to teach satisfactorily. The schools, however, must be staffed, and under the rules certain posts must be filled by certificated teachers. If, therefore, teachers up to a proper standard of efficiency cannot be found for these posts, those of an inferior standard must be accepted; and certificates must be granted, even although the recipients may know nothing about teaching. It is true that these certificates are only "provisional," and that "service with credit" is the condition to be fulfilled before they will be made permanent; but this is of little value in actual practice, because of the low standard which must be taken in estimating whether a teacher's work is creditable or not, if a deadlock is to be avoided. If even a moderate standard were taken, few provisionally certificated teachers would receive the permanent certificate in a time at all approximating to that allowed for the purpose under the rules. The teachers may and often are doing their best; but they have much to learn which can only be gained by careful study and lengthy experience before they can be expected to teach well. To permit the provisional certificate to remain in force for an indefinite period would be to place it practically on a level with the permanent certificate; while to cancel it would generally cast the holder out of the profession, only to have his place filled by another beginner who would probably be his inferior at the outset, and possibly no better at the end of the probationary period. The existing rules have therefore not only permitted the award of teachers' certificates to mediocrity, they have forced it; and consequently the certificates are not and never have been sufficient evidence that their holders are capable teachers.

34. **Summary of Arguments.**—The weak points in the present rules regarding teachers' certificates are the necessity for issuing certificates to a sufficient number of teachers to fill certain appointments, thereby forcing their issue whether they are deserved or not; and the fact of eligibility for the certificates being made to depend, not upon proficiency in the art of teaching, but merely upon the passing of certain examinations. The result of these rules has been the degradation of the certificate, so that instead of being official evidence of a teacher's worth, it is merely an official permission for the holder to have charge of a certain class or classes, or to be the head teacher of a particular grade of school. The Committee consider that mere licenses to teach ought not to be styled Teachers' Certificates, and therefore they propose to issue for this purpose in future "Letters of Recognition" only, and to grant such a letter of recognition to all teachers now engaged in the schools. It was discussed (II, 2) whether, on the issue of the Letter of Recognition to existing teachers, the old certificates should or should not be recalled, and it was eventually decided to leave them for what they were worth in the possession of their holders. The resolution embodying these decisions runs as follows:—

> *That the certificates required by Section IV of Chapter III of the Code be no longer issued, but that in their place licenses to teach, in a form to be hereafter prescribed, be issued to teachers accepted for that purpose by the Department; with the proviso that the present holders of certificates under that Section be allowed to retain them.* (II, 2.)

Effect is given to this resolution in Articles 53 to 57 of the Revised Code. The form of the "Letter of Recognition for Teachers" approved by the Committee is given in Schedule III of the Revised Code.

35. G.—**The Award to Teachers of Special Certificates of Proficiency.**—The Bengal proposals for the revision of the Code included, in addition to the above, the introduction of a new certificate for teachers, to be issued only to those who give proof of their practical ability as teachers by doing continued good work for a certain time and by teaching before the Inspector, and proof of their theoretical knowledge by passing an examination in school organisation and the art of teaching. The proposals also included a provision for recording on the certificate such examinations as the holder might pass either before or after its issue.

The Committee fully approved of the proposals in general outline, and expressed their belief as to the value such a certificate would be to its possessor, the stimulus it would give to teachers to improve the quality of their teaching in order to gain it, and the effect this would have in remedying, though perhaps only to a slight extent, the serious defect in the present educational system of the absence of a training institution for teachers of European schools. The Committee having agreed that the new certificate should be styled "Certificate of Proficiency in the Art of Teaching," resolved:—

That a Certificate of Proficiency in the Art of Teaching be issued to any licensed teacher who may satisfy certain conditions (to be hereafter settled) on the general lines of Mr. Bamford's proposals with that object. (II, 2.)

36. **Qualifications for the Certificate.**—In discussing the conditions regulating the issue of the Proficiency Certificate (XI, 5), it was agreed that none but recognised teachers (as defined in Article 53 of the Revised Code) who have passed either the Middle School Examination, or some other examination which, in the opinion of the Department, is not inferior to it in point of difficulty, should be permitted to become candidates for the certificate. The Middle School Examination was selected for this purpose because the Committee considered that no one engaged as a teacher ought to be unable to pass it; and a higher examination was not chosen in order to give every teacher, from the highest to the lowest, an opportunity of qualifying for the certificate. Many junior teachers will now be glad to work up for it, who would have been prevented from doing so by a higher preliminary examination; and some of those who qualify for the certificate will probably be stimulated by its possession to prosecute their studies so as to fit them for teaching more advanced work, as the mere possession of the certificate does not entitle the holder to teach in any particular section of a school. (See the note to Article 68 of the Revised Code.)

In order to qualify for the certificate, candidates must teach for two years to the satisfaction of the Inspector. During this period the Inspector will, at his visits to those schools in which candidates for the certificate are engaged, carefully note the progress of the classes under their charge, the methods employed in teaching them, the discipline exercised by the teachers, etc.; and he will not only criticise the work in a friendly way, but

will also give advice where necessary. He will then be in a position at the end of the probationary period to know whether the candidate may be considered to have satisfactorily passed this test. The candidate will also be required to prepare five lessons, two of which must be given to the satisfaction of the Inspector, who will select the particular lessons to be given. He will further be required to gain 50 per cent. of the possible marks in the paper on "School Management and the Art of Teaching" set at the High School Examination. This paper is set specially for teachers, and may be taken by candidates who sit for this paper only.

The rules regarding Proficiency Certificates are given in Article 68 of the Revised Code.

37. **H.—Pupil-teachers. Their Training and Instruction.**—The existing rules regarding pupil-teachers chiefly deal with the conditions under which they may be appointed, the annual examinations they must pass, and the grants to be paid on their account. Nothing whatever is said of their training in the art of teaching; and the only mention of the instruction they are to receive is the stipulation in Article 52 that every pupil-teacher "shall receive one hour's instruction daily from a duly qualified teacher." The successful completion of the pupil-teacher's apprenticeship does not depend in any way upon the work actually done by him in school, but upon his passing an examination in each year of his engagement. As was stated before the Committee, the pupil-teacher system, under such rules, is nothing more than a cheap method of staffing schools, without regard to efficiency. Young boys and girls fresh from the upper part of the school are placed in charge of classes, without any notion of how they ought to set about their work beyond that which may possibly be supplied by their natural intelligence. The head teacher and the rest of the staff are generally fully occupied with classes of their own, so that the pupil-teachers get very little advice about class-management, little if any instruction in the art of teaching, and practically no supervision of their work. (II, 3.)

The Committee regard the training of boys and girls in the art of teaching as the chief aim of the pupil-teacher system, and as the only object of Government in giving grants on account of pupil-teachers. Managers of schools will generally find it a saving to engage pupil-teachers; but this economy should be regarded as a beneficial accompaniment of rather than as the motive for their employment, and should always be limited to such saving as can be effected without any sacrifice of efficiency.

Fully agreeing as to the defects of the present system, the Committee resolved:—

That it is desirable to make definite provision for the instruction of pupil-teachers, and for training them in the art of teaching. (II, 3.)

Effect is given to this by providing that pupil-teachers can only be employed in suitable schools, where proper arrangements are made for their training in the art of teaching, for their supervision while teaching, and for their instruction in their own studies [Article 59 (a) of the Revised Code]; and by framing definite rules for such training and instruction (Article 61).

In order to see that this training is carried out, the Inspector will take careful note of the work of the pupil-teacher with his class throughout the year, whenever he has the opportunity. He will also, near the close of the year, hear the pupil-teacher give to his class one of three lessons previously prepared for the occasion. The pupil-teacher's progress in his own studies will be tested by examining him in certain of the papers set at the High School Examination. These three tests must be satisfactorily passed every year in order that the year's work may be approved (Article 62).

38. **Age and Preliminary Qualifications of Candidates.**—It was the general feeling of the Committee that it would be of advantage to raise the age-limit and the preliminary qualifications of candidates for pupil-teacherships, whenever the circumstances of the Province might admit of this being done. The intellectual and moral development of children in India, and the growth of their observing faculties, are slower and later in India than in England; and few boys and girls under 15 years of age are sufficiently advanced in character to exercise usefully the functions of a pupil-teacher. The raising of the age-limit from 14, as at present, to 15, would also give the candidates an opportunity of being better grounded, and therefore better fitted for the much more independent manner in which they will, as pupil-teachers, have to prosecute their studies.

Regarding the preliminary qualifications, passing Standard VI is what is at present required. The fact that individual examination has been condemned, and will probably be largely discontinued, necessitates the selection of some other standard of attainment, and the Middle School Examination affords in these cases the only means of testing the proficiency of candidates at or about that stage. Even where individual examination is retained, the Middle School Examination is better for the purpose than the brief examination in Standard VI held by the Inspector on the occasion of his annual visit. The former is the close of a definite stage in a scholar's career; it is conducted by a Board of Examiners simultaneously for a whole Province; and each subject is much more thoroughly tested. The more advanced course of study is also an advantage, as giving a better foundation for that which has afterwards to be mastered by the pupil-teacher.

Mr. Cope said that, however desirable it might be that candidates for pupil-teacherships should be older and more advanced than at present, he feared there might be difficulties in the way of raising the age-limit and the preliminary qualifications in the Punjab.

The Committee accordingly resolved:—

That it is desirable to raise the preliminary qualifications and the age of candidates for pupil-teacherships, wherever the circumstances of the Province permit.

If, however, in the opinion of any Local Government, this resolution is not suited to the circumstances of the Province, it shall be within the competence of such Local Government to introduce into the articles, to be hereafter framed in accordance with the resolution, any modifications which they may think advisable. (II. 3.)

To carry this resolution into effect, we have provided in Article 51 that boys and girls proposed for pupil-teacherships shall not be under 15 years

of age at the time of their engagement [*b* (1)] ; that they shall have passed the Middle School Examination in the first or second class; and that they shall further satisfy the Inspector of their proficiency in reading, hand-writing, and dictation, and, in the case of girls, in needle-work also [*b* (2)]. The latter requirements are prescribed in addition to passing the Middle School Examination, because the subjects mentioned are not tested at that examination.

Provision is made in a note to Article 59 for an alteration of the conditions as to age and preliminary qualifications, should the Local Government think it desirable to do so.

39. **Course of Studies.**—The standards of examination for pupil-teachers given in Schedule II of the present Code cover an extensive course of studies for each year. The Committee consider that, with the limited time which pupil-teachers have at their disposal, it is desirable that their studies should be confined to fewer subjects, in order both to relieve the strain at present felt, and to enable them to study this limited range of subjects more thoroughly. They are also of opinion that a special examination for pupil-teachers is not necessary, and that a small selection of subjects from the High School course for each of the three years of apprenticeship would exactly answer the purpose, and would save the time of the Inspector which he would otherwise have to devote to a special examination. Article 62 (*d*) has therefore been framed in accordance with these views. It prescribes the High School course in Arithmetic, History and Geography as the special subjects for the first year; English and Mathematics for the second year ; and a Second Language, School Management and the Art of Teaching for the third year.

It is not intended that pupil-teachers shall study nothing but Arithmetic History and Geography in the first year, and so on. They will during that year naturally continue their studies in the subjects of the second and third year also, giving particular attention, however, to the special subjects for the first year. In the second year, the pupil-teachers' attention will be similarly divided between the courses for the second and the third year ; while in the third year, their whole attention can be given to the subjects of examination for that year. The subjects have been arranged so that those which the pupil-teachers are likely to find the easiest are the first in which they shall be examined, and the most difficult the last.

A note to Article 62 (*d*) gives power to the Local Government to modify the standards of examination prescribed in the article, in those cases in which the power of altering the conditions as to age and preliminary qualifications, given in note 2 to Article 59, has been exercised.

Article 64 permits a pupil-teacher to take up the same course in the following year, if he fails to make the required progress in teaching or in his studies [Article 62 (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*)]. This condition is intended to meet the case of those pupil-teachers who work steadily, but can only make slow progress. In case of a second such failure in the same stage, the pupil-teacher will cease to be recognised by the Department.

40. **Grants to Pupil-Teachers.**—We have thought it advisable to frame a fixed scale of grants on account of pupil-teachers, in place of the different

grants payable under the present Code. This scale is given in Article 65 of the Revised Code. Under the existing rules, a pupil-teacher who passes in all subjects, including the three which are optional, can earn R180 in the first year, R205 in the second year, and R230 in the third year of his apprenticeship. Optional subjects, however, have been taken up by very few pupil-teachers; and if we exclude the grant for these, the possible grant is only R120 in the first year, R145 in the second year, and R170 in the third year. According to the scale given in the Revised Code, the grant on account of a pupil-teacher who satisfactorily completes his first-year course is R100, his second-year course R150, and his third-year course R200; half the grant in each case being paid to the pupil-teacher and half to the managers, as in the present rules. The grants under the new rules will, therefore, be R20 less than those ordinarily earned under the present rules in the case of pupil-teachers in their first year, R5 more in their second year, and R30 more in their third year. Thus while the new scale gives a rather higher grant on the average to pupil-teachers who complete their apprenticeship, it is smaller at the outset, and higher at the end. This is intentional, as past experience has shown that many who become pupil-teachers do not complete their apprenticeship, either from failing to pass, or from voluntarily abandoning the teaching profession; and it is but right that higher grants should be paid to pupil-teachers in the later stages, since the longer they continue, the more likely they are to become teachers. For the same reason, the expenditure on pupil-teachers under the new rules will probably be smaller than at present, though pupil-teachers who finish their course will have earned a larger grant.

A new provision is made in Article 65, whereby the grant payable to Managers on account of a pupil-teacher is not forfeited by the failure of the pupil-teacher to pass in the papers set at the High School Examination [Article 62 (*d*)], if the rest of the pupil-teacher's work has been satisfactorily performed. This is only a matter of justice to the Managers, as they must have done their duty to the pupil-teacher throughout the year, or he would have been unable to pass the other tests prescribed in Article 62 (*b*) and (*c*).

41. **Other changes.**—Note (1) to Article 59 requires the engagement of a pupil-teacher to date from the 1st of January. Hitherto there have been great variations in the date of engagement, giving rise to inconvenience in arranging for the simultaneous examination of the pupil-teachers. The new rule will do away with this objection, while there will be no difficulty attending its introduction.

Article 63 provides that any pupil-teacher whose health or physical condition becomes such as to permanently incapacitate him in any way for the duties of a teacher, shall cease to be recognised as a pupil-teacher.

42. **A Supplementary Report on Training Colleges will be forwarded afterwards.**

43. **K.—Rules for Building Grants to Schools.**—The rules for building grants are found in Chapter V of the present and Chapter VII of the Revised Code (XI, 6; XII, 1). The new provisions that we have introduced are contained in Articles 85 to 89 of the Revised Code, and run as follows:—

85. The sum to be allotted annually for building grants to schools will be fixed provisionally for a term of years. The amount will be notified by the Local Government

to the Department. It will not in ordinary circumstances be reduced, though it may be increased, for any year during that term.

86. *Every application for a grant must be submitted to the Department not later than the 31st December, if the grant is to be admissible for sanction during the following financial year. It must contain a certificate from the Managers that the funds at their disposal will, when added to the grant applied for, be sufficient to meet the full cost of the work. If the application is in accordance with the rules and is found to be in other respects deserving of support, it will be included in the list of "approved applications." If not so included, the reasons shall be notified to the Managers.*

87. *After consideration of all the "approved application," the Department will submit to the Government, by the 31st March following, its recommendations for the distribution of the allotment among the applicant schools.*

88. *When a grant is sanctioned, the Managers shall be informed whether it will be payable in full from the allotment for the year, or if not, in what years and by what instalments.*

89. *In the case of an application for a repair grant under Article 83 (b), the Managers will be required to show that the necessity for such a grant has not arisen from the neglect of current repairs in previous years.*

The new articles are adopted with little change from the rules which have been current in Lower Bengal for the last two years, where they have been found to work well. The most important of the provisions is that of Article 85, which states that the sum to be allotted annually for building grants will be fixed provisionally for a term of years, will be notified beforehand by Government to the Department, and will not in ordinary circumstances be reduced during that term. We consider this a most salutary provision. It is of the utmost importance, both to the Department and to Managers of schools, when a building project is in contemplation, to have a clear idea beforehand of the amount of money that will be available for this and similar undertakings. Whether a project shall be pushed forward or postponed will often depend upon the knowledge which the Department has of the total sum of money at its disposal; and with such knowledge in its possession it will be enabled to give the most serviceable advice to school managers. The subsequent provision in Article 88 that a grant, if sanctioned, may be spread over a term of years, makes it easy to work with a fixed allotment. In the case of large grants, school managers are in general quite content to have the amount paid in instalments running over three or even four years. It is essential for them to know what grant they may finally count upon; but if they have the assurance of Government on that point, they can either borrow the money from other sources on advantageous terms, or they can make the necessary arrangements with the contractors.

It is not apprehended that the fixing of the allotment will involve any increased expenditure. The amount would in general be fixed by the average expenditure of the previous few years, modified, when necessary, by any knowledge that the Government might have of projects actually in contemplation. In Bengal, for example, the present allotment (R30,000 a year) is equal to the amount included under that head in the Provincial Contract; and that amount was settled by reference partly to past expenditure, and partly to future requirements as far as they could then be foreseen. The amount, when fixed, would be regularly included in the departmental estimates; and proposals

for its distribution, after consideration of all the "approved applications," would be submitted to Government before the beginning of the financial year. The rules also provide, should the necessity arise and should financial conditions be favourable, for making a special grant to meet the case of any large undertaking, for which the ordinary allotment would be insufficient (Article 85).

44. **Building Grants to Schools not under the Code.**—A case has arisen in Lower Bengal in which a school, not receiving a maintenance grant under Chapter II of the Code, but recognised by the Department as efficient, has applied for and received a building grant. In this case the school had declined a maintenance grant because it wished to preserve fuller freedom as to the course of instruction, etc., than the Code permitted; though its scholars were regularly sent up to the Scholarship examinations. The Managers had to execute a Trust Deed on receipt of the building grant; and the Specimen Form of Trust Deed (see Appendix IV of the present Code) contains a provision that a school to which a building grant is made shall be open to the inspection of the Department. The Managers in the present instance demurred to being brought under the Code by the mere fact of their having obtained a building grant. The objection was allowed by the Local Government, and the clause was struck out. We have thought it advisable to make definite provision for such cases; and we have accordingly added to Article 91 of the Revised Code a note that, "in the case of a school not receiving a maintenance grant, the inspection shall be limited to ascertaining that the buildings are maintained in good repair, that the sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, and that the school is properly conducted." In Article 92 we have also provided that the Trust Deed, of which the standard form used in Lower Bengal is given in the Appendix to the Code, shall be subject to any modifications that the Local Government may wish to introduce.

45. **Acquisition of Land for Schools.**—It was brought to our notice that schools, especially those in crowded localities in large towns, are frequently hampered by the difficulty of acquiring land for further extensions, whether of the building or of the play-ground. The importance that we have attached to the encouragement of drill, gymnastics and manly sports brings this difficulty into special prominence. It was suggested (III, 3) that Government might give valuable help to schools by enabling them to acquire adjoining property, by compulsory powers, for the enlargement of the play-ground or for other similar purposes. We are in doubt whether the acquisition of land for the use of schools under private management can properly be described as having been made "for a public purpose," as required by the Act; but we consider the matter so important that we have thought it desirable to bring it to the notice of Government. Our views are expressed in the following Resolution (IV, 5):—

That in consideration of the difficulties arising, especially in crowded neighbourhoods, from the want of land required for the extension of schools and of play-grounds, it is desirable in the opinion of the Committee that the right of Government to acquire land for public purposes should be extended so as to include the acquisition of plots of ground, to be afterwards transferred on suitable terms to the schools concerned.

46. **L.—The more general Adoption of the High School Course.**—In discussing the relative merits of the High School and the Entrance course as regards their suitability for scholars in European Schools, we all agreed with the opinion common among teachers as to the superiority of the former. It

is unquestionable that a more extensive, and a much more thorough knowledge of English is required for passing the High School than for passing the Entrance Examination, and that, taking the subjects all round, a higher number of marks must be gained in order to pass; while it is generally accepted that the examiners take a higher standard in awarding marks, and that the examination altogether is a better and more searching test than that afforded by the Entrance Examination.

In spite of this recognised superiority (perhaps, to some extent, in consequence of it), there is in nearly every Province a very evident preference shown by scholars and their parents for the Entrance Examination, particularly where boys are concerned. If we take Bengal alone as an instance, we find that during the last five years the number of candidates from European Schools averaged 22·4 at the High School Examination, as against 123 at the Entrance. Again, the number of European Schools from which they were presented averaged 8·4 against 15·6. One reason for this is that while the High School Examination is more difficult than the Entrance Examination, passing it does not prove nearly so serviceable afterwards in getting a situation. In commercial circles the former examination is almost unknown, and therefore a boy is not asked if he has passed it, nor is his certificate of having passed it of much use, when he seeks a situation; whereas having passed the Entrance Examination always tells in his favour. Other circumstances which militate against the popularity of the High School Examination are its non-recognition in some cases, particularly in England, as equivalent to the Entrance Examination; the fact that no scholarships are awarded on the results of the examination; and the need for the revision of the syllabus given in Schedule I (IV, 13). In reference to the last point, and in order to express the opinion of the Committee that the High School course should be studied in European Schools in preference to that for the Entrance Examination, it was resolved :—

> *That it is desirable to afford encouragement to High Schools to take up the High School course under the Code rather than the Entrance course of an Indian University; and with that view to revise Schedule 1-A of the Code, in order to remove certain objections which have been found to prevent schools from adopting the High School course* (V, 4).

Effect was given to the latter portion of this Resolution by making the changes in Schedule 1-A, detailed at the end of the Proceedings of the Thirteenth meeting.

47. **Encouragement to be offered by Government.**—Time will eventually establish the High School Examination upon a right footing as regards the esteem in which it will be held by employers; but the Committee are of opinion that a just appreciation of the examination would be hastened, and a strong inducement would be offered to both scholars and schools to immediately take up the High School course, if it were made quite clear that candidates for admission to the Public Service would gain some definite advantage by passing the High School in preference to the Entrance Examination. We therefore resolved :—

> *That, in the opinion of the Committee, more complete effect should be given to the repeated declaration of Government that preference*

would be given to the High School Certificate over the Entrance Examination Certificate, as a qualification for admission to the Public Service (V, 6).

48. **Recognition of the High School as equivalent to the Entrance Examination.**—By some Indian Universities, the High School Examination has been definitely recognized as equivalent to the Entrance, as qualifying a candidate for admission to the next higher examination of the University; but this equivalence has not been recognised outside India. It was mentioned above that boys proceeding to Edinburgh to study medicine are exempted from the Preliminary Examination if they have passed the Entrance Examination, while the High School Examination is not recognised for this purpose. The British Medical Council are also prepared to accept the Entrance certificates of Indian Universities, for the admission of students to certain courses in Medicine and Dentistry, provided the standard includes certain particular subjects, such as Logic or a second European language. These subjects are not now included in the standard of the Entrance Examinati n, but they are optionally included, under our revised Schedules, in that of the High School Examination. It is therefore probable that, if a representation to this effect were made by authority, the Medical Council would accept the latter certificate in lieu of the Entrance, on being assured that it is accepted as equivalent by the Universities concerned. In order to meet such cases it was resolved :—

That in the opinion of the Committee it is desirable that the Secretary of State should be moved, through the Government of India, to address the governing bodies of those Institutions which at present accept, for certain purposes, the Entrance Examination certificates of an Indian University, with the object of inducing them to accept, for the same purposes, the High School certificates issued by the Education Departments of those Provinces in which the Universities have recognised or may hereafter recognise them as equivalent to the Entrance Examination certificates (V, 5).

49. **Provision of High School Scholarships.**—As a further means of encouraging the adoption of the High School in preference to the Entrance course in European Schools, the Committee consider that a certain proportion of the scholarships now awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination, should be reserved for European candidates passing the High School Examination, the remaining scholarships for the Entrance Examination being retained for Native candidates only. If this is sanctioned, it will be for the Local Governments to decide in what proportion the scholarships now given by them shall be divided between the two examinations. In discussing this question, it was pointed out (IV, 13) that European candidates who have in other respects qualified for Entrance scholarships are not infrequently debarred from holding them by the rule which requires that these scholarships can only be held by candidates who can read and write one of the Indian vernaculars with facility. The Resolution regarding the transfer of scholarships from the Entrance to the High School Examination runs as follows (V, 8) :—

That a certain proportion of the scholarships now awarded by the Local Governments on the results of the Entrance Examination be reserved

for candidates passing the High School Examination; such proportion to be determined by each Local Government.

Boys who continue their studies after passing the High School Examination will probably have many different objects in doing so. Some may wish to prepare for the higher examinations of one of the Indian Universities, others may be striving to gain admission into some department of Government Service, others may be working with a view to enter some profession, and others again may intend to pass through one of the English Universities. It is therefore desirable that scholarships gained on the results of the High School Examination should not be confined to students reading for the University Examinations, as in the case of the Entrance Scholarships. Accordingly the Committee resolved, in continuation of the preceding Resolution (V, 8) :—

That scholarships so reserved for European scholars should be tenable no only as at present by students reading for the University Examination, but by students pursuing a recognised course of study in any institution within the Province approved for this purpose by the Local Government.

Provision for giving effect to the two foregoing Resolutions is made in Articles 107 to 109 of the Revised Code.

50. **The Remaining Alterations in the Code.**—The reasons for the other more important changes in the Code are given below :—

ARTICLE 3.—This article stands unchanged, although the Committee discussed (VI, 2) the question whether the term "European," as used in the Code, should not be so widened in meaning as to include those Native Christians who have entirely adopted European habits and modes of life, and who are therefore completely cut off from all association with their own countrymen.

As an instance of the working of the present rule, the President related the circumstances of a recent case in which it involved hardship. At the last Scholarship Examination for European schools, a Native boy was disqualified by birth for a scholarship which he had otherwise gained. He belongs to a family which has been Christian for two generations back. He has spoken English all his life, and has been brought up exactly like a European, in the European part of Calcutta, associating only with Europeans. His parents will not consent to send him to any but a Christian School, and there are no schools for Native Christians of the same social standing. He is thus practically debarred from the educational privileges open to Natives, while the terms of Article 3 shut him out from those open to Europeans.

It was pointed out that in cases of this kind, not only does the boy lose the scholarship, but the school which he attends suffers also, as it can draw no grant on his account. [See Article 26, Note (1).]

While fully recognising the real hardship in such cases, we are not agreed as to the desirability of attempting to remove it by modifying the article. We desire, however, to draw the attention of Government to the difficulty, and to suggest that Local Governments may be permitted to make

special arrangements for the admission of Native Christians to the benefits of the Code, if they desire to do so, under some such conditions as the following:—

(1) That they have adopted in every respect European habits and mode of life;

(2) That they habitually speak the English language at home;

(3) That they are recommended for the privilege by the Managers of a European school into which they have been admitted as scholars;

(4) That the Inspector, after any further inquiry that he may consider necessary, recommends their admission to the full benefits of the Code.

ARTICLE 4.—This article is an enlargement of Article 12 of the present Code. The word "Managers" as used in the Code is defined in this place so that the explanation may precede the use of the term.

ARTICLE 5.—In the corresponding article (4) of the present Code, maintenance grants alone are referred to, and the general conditions upon which these were to be given were stated. Building grants, which are not mentioned in the corresponding article of the present Code, have been included in the revised article, and we have made no reference to conditions, as these are fully specified afterwards.

ARTICLE 7.—A new clause (*c*) has been added to the original article (6), affirming the provisions, expressed or implied, of the present Code, that grants are not given on account of either non-Europeans, or of children under three years of age. Another new clause (*h*) has also been added, excluding private schools from the privilege of Government grants-in-aid. This question has been discussed in paragraph 5 of the Report.

ARTICLE 8.—A new clause (*f*) has been added to the original article (7), requiring the proposed annual expenditure to be stated when an application is made for a grant-in-aid. This information is required that the need for Government aid may be ascertained.

ARTICLE 9.—A certain portion of the old article (8) had to be omitted on account of the changes in the rules for the calculation of maintenance grants. (See Section II of Chapter II.)

It was thought desirable to add a new clause to this article providing that, when an application for grant-in-aid is rejected, the grounds of rejection shall be communicated to the managers.

ARTICLE 10.—This is a new article intended to guide the Inspector in determining the amount of the temporary grant to be awarded to schools newly brought under the Code, and in fixing the time when such schools should begin to receive grants under the ordinary rules.

ARTICLE 11.—A slight alteration has been made in the original article (9).

Article 10 of the present Code has been cancelled as unnecessary, since Article 14 of the Revised Code provides that none but efficient schools shall receive grants.

ARTICLE 13.—This is a new article intended to avoid any difficulty which might otherwise arise as to the interpretation of one or other of the articles of the Code.

Article 13 of the present Code has been cancelled as unnecessary.

ARTICLE 14.—A change has been made in the wording of the preamble, and alterations in and additions to the succeeding clauses have also been made as follows:—

Clause (*b*) has been remodelled and expanded in order to more clearly define what the conditions concerning school premises, buildings, boarding arrangements, furniture and apparatus must be, in order that they may be considered satisfactory. The note to Article 37 of the present Code has been inserted as Note 3 to this clause.

Clause (*c*), corresponding with clause (*d*) in the present Code, has been modified in accordance with the changes in the rules regarding teachers given in Chapter V.

Clause (*d*), corresponding with clause (*c*) in the present Code, has been enlarged so as to indicate that school time-tables must be approved by the Department, and that such approval shall apply to the subjects of study as well as to their arrangement. The last provision is desirable in order that the Inspector may have the power to prohibit the introduction into the school course of any subjects which the staff is not competent to teach.

Clause (*e*) is new, as are also the Notes 1, 2, and 3, which follow. The clause adds "satisfactory teaching" to the other conditions which schools must fulfil in order that they may earn grants. The three notes declare the procedure when an aided school fails to satisfy one or more of the conditions set forth in the article.

ARTICLE 15.—Clause (*d*) has been enlarged so as to indicate by whom the audit of the school accounts may be made. The new clause (*e*) has been added to emphasise the fact that Government aid is given on the condition of thorough inspection.

ARTICLE 16.—This article introduces an important change. In the corresponding article (16) of the present Code, the classification of schools as primary, middle, or high, depends solely upon what classes have, up to the time of classification, been taught in the school. The revised article makes classification dependent upon fitness; that is, upon the more or less advanced character of the instruction for which there is a real and permanent demand, upon the standard up to which the school staff is competent to teach, and upon the number of classes for which that staff is sufficient.

The requirements of the Primary, Middle, and High School Examinations, as detailed in Chapter VIII, have been adopted as the standards of education to be considered in applying the new rules for classifying schools.

ARTICLE 17.—This article concerns itself with the division of schools into sections—infant, primary, middle and high. The word "department" is used in the present Code to designate a division of a school, but, as this word is continually used throughout the Code in another sense, the word "section" has been

substituted for it in the Revised Code. The Infant, Primary and Middle Sections defined in the revised article correspond exactly with the Infant, Primary and Middle Departments of the present Code; but the High Section is made more comprehensive than the High Department was. The High Section includes those scholars studying beyond Standard VII, not only for the High School Examination, as is the case with the High Department of the present Code, but also for such other examinations as may be specially recognised for this purpose by the Local Government. This widening of the studies permissible in High Sections is dealt with in paragraph 20 of this Report.

A new and most important rule is introduced at the end of the article. By it a scholar may not be promoted from the Primary to the Middle Section of a school, or from the Middle to the High Section, until he has passed, in one case the Primary, and in the other the Middle School Examination, unless in the opinion of the Inspector peculiar circumstances justify such promotion. The peculiar circumstances which the Committee had in view were the cases of boys who were quite fit for promotion, but were prevented from attending the examination from some unavoidable cause such as sickness; and also those exceptional cases where a boy's failure to pass might be due to his weakness in one subject only, and consequently, where he would benefit more by promotion than by being kept back. The main object of the new rule is to ensure thorough grounding before passing on to the more advanced work: but, incidentally, it will be useful in checking the not unnatural tendency to force on boys into classes for which they are unfitted, in order that they may earn the larger grant paid for scholars in the higher section.

ARTICLE 18.—This new article defines the standard up to which schools of each class may teach, and is intended to prevent teachers from attempting work for which they are unfitted, and to check the formation of additional classes where the teaching staff would be insufficient to conduct them properly.

In the second paragraph, provision is made for exceptions to the rule being allowed under special circumstances. In making this provision the Committee had in view such instances as (1) schools on behalf of which it is claimed that promotion to a higher class would be justified under the conditions laid down in Article 16, in which case the Inspector, before coming to a decision, might permit the higher work to be taught for a time as an experiment; and (2) schools in out-of-the-way places, where an occasional scholar might be permitted to be taught beyond the ordinary limits if the teacher was competent, and if it could be done without detriment to the teaching of the rest of the school.

ARTICLE 19.—This article has been modified on account of (1) the publication of an additional course, B, in Schedule I, (2) the permission granted in Article 17 to substitute for the high school course the preparation for certain other examinations, and (3) the important variation from the ordinary course of instruction in schools for the poor, provided for in Article 20.

ARTICLE 20.—This new article embodies our unanimous opinion that schools for the poor should be permitted, without loss of grant, to vary from the ordinary course of instruction given in Schedule I, by substituting, for a part of the work therein specified, an approved course of training in one or more kinds of practical work. (See III, 3 and IV, 3.)

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The concession is safeguarded by requiring, before any deviation from the ordinary course is made, that the approval of the Department shall be obtained both to the portion of the old course to be omitted, and to the details of the new course or courses to be substituted. We believe that this concession will enable the managers of schools for the poor to provide a more suitable and serviceable education for the scholars concerned, than could possibly be given by rigidly adhering to any definite course that could be prescribed. The capabilities and the future needs of children attending different schools vary considerably, and the course of instruction ought to vary accordingly. (See also paragraphs 24—28 of this Report.)

ARTICLE 21.—This is simply a re-arrangement of the matter given in the original article for schools working under Course A of Schedule I.

ARTICLE 22 —This article is new, as it concerns schools following Course B; and in this case, provision is made for prohibiting the teaching of any or all of the optional subjects in schools where they are not likely to be properly taught, or where such teaching would prejudicially affect the teaching of the compulsory subjects.

ARTICLE 23.—This new article has been framed in accordance with the terms of the following resolution :—

That, in the opinion of the Committee, the restriction now imposed upon Managers of schools, in the note to Article 18 and in Article 25(a), with regard to the classification of scholars, is no longer necessary; and that, subject to the control of the Inspector the Principal Teacher of a school shall be at liberty to place a scholar in different standards for different subjects. It shall, however, be in the power of any Local Government to place such restrictions upon the classification of scholars as it may think expedient. (VIII, 1.)

We thought it desirable that teachers should be granted a certain amount of freedom in classifying their scholars, instead of being bound down by the rigid rule now in force, according to which a scholar must be taught every subject in the same class. For average scholars, of course, the present rule is no hardship; but in nearly every class there are a few scholars who, although perhaps on a level with the rest in many subjects, are much ahead of or behind them in the remainder. During lessons in these subjects, scholars who are ahead of the class have little or no interest in what is going on, and so fall into inattentive and lazy habits, and waste their time. On the other hand, scholars behind the class must either be themselves neglected, or be the cause of the rest of the class being neglected, by taking up an undue amount of the teacher's time and attention. The new article is intended to remedy this state of things, by permitting boys to study each subject in that class for which they are best fitted. The application of the new rule will not result in a general shuffle of the boys amongst the classes at each change of lessons, as it is only in those subjects where previous knowledge is essential before taking each new step, such, for example, as Latin or Euclid, where a change of class would usually be of advantage. The article gives the Inspector power to control the re-classification, so that it shall not be carried out to an injudicious extent by inexperienced teachers. Power is also given to any Local Government, which

may consider this change in the rules unsuited to the circumstances of the Province, to impose such general restrictions upon classification as it may think expedient. Freedom of classification is now permitted by the English Code, and it is believed to be even more necessary in India.

The important bearing of classification upon the amount of the grants under the new rules in Section II of Chapter II, necessitated the framing of a definite rule for determining to what particular class a scholar should be held to belong, who receives instruction in different subjects in different classes. A note has therefore been added to Article 22, stating that such scholar's name shall be entered in the lowest of those standards in which he may be placed for Reading, Arithmetic, and English Grammar and Analysis, this arrangement being considered by the Committee the best for the purpose.

ARTICLE 24.—The only important change introduced into this article is the provision that when two school meetings, occupying together not less than four hours of secular instruction, are held on the same day, the time may be distributed unequally between them, the only restriction being that the minimum time given to secular instruction at the shorter of the two shall be one hour. This modification of the original rule will permit an hour to be given to continuous religious instruction at an early morning meeting of two hours' duration, and will be greatly appreciated.

Clause (c) of the corresponding article (20) of the present Code has become a note to Article 26 in the Revised Code, that being a more appropriate place for it.

ARTICLE 25.—In the corresponding article (19) of the old Code, a school was required to hold 400 school meetings during the year, in order that the full grants under this section might be earned. In many schools, particularly those in the hills, this limit has been found difficult of attainment. In illustration of this, the boys at St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, attend two meetings a day for six days in the week throughout the whole of the school term, March to November, except for a few days at Easter and on incidental holidays. At the Darjeeling Girls' School a casual holiday has been unknown for months at a stretch. It is unlikely that the change will affect any schools except those where it has been found difficult to make up the full 400 meetings, for in other schools it has never been the practice to stop when they reach the limit, which clearly indicates the absence of any desire to be content with the minimum requirements of the Code in this respect. The Committee were entirely agreed in accepting 380 meetings as a reasonable minimum, in place of the 400 meetings now required.

Note (1) declares that the school year shall ordinarily correspond with the calendar year. As annual examinations are now no longer necessarily held, and indeed will probably be largely discontinued, the old rule could no longer be retained. A great advantage will result from the school year being the same in different schools, as scholars who are transferred from one school to another will no longer find themselves placed in a class which has studied the year's course for a longer or shorter time than themselves.

Provision is made for the retention of the old rule, if thought expedient, in cases where an annual examination on a fixed date is still held.

Note (2) is new, and provides for the case where a grant has to be calculated under the new rules for a school which has not been under the Code for a full year.

ARTICLE 26.—This is a new article, the object of which is to obtain, for the calculation of grants, figures which will indicate as nearly as possible the normal daily attendance in the schools. This end is attained by calculating the average attendance at 350 of the best attended school meetings during the year, and thereby eliminating from the calculation those days of exceptionally low attendance which frequently occur in every school from bad weather, prevalent sickness, or other similar causes. The figures so obtained are termed in the revised rules "ordinary attendance." All the members approved of the new article except Messrs. Boutflower and Cope, who dissented on the ground that it would tend to diminish the interest of the teachers in securing as regular an attendance of scholars as possible. The members forming the majority maintained that this need not be feared, as the teachers could not afford to be lax in this respect at the beginning of the year, not knowing how the attendance might be affected during the year from causes beyond their control; and there would always, up to the end of the year, be a strong inducement to get as high an attendance as possible, in order to improve the average of the best 350 meetings.

Note (1) to this article gives the substance of clause (*c*) of Article 20 in the old Code, and it also explicitly provides for the exclusion of non-Europeans from all calculations of attendance.

Note (2).—We consider that necessary absence from school for any of the three purposes mentioned in the note ought not to affect the school grant. We have accordingly provided that attendances may be credited in these cases.

ARTICLES 27 to 34 embody the new rules for distributing grants-in-aid to day-schools, the principles of which are discussed in paragraphs 6 to 19 of this Report.

ARTICLE 36.—This article defines the conditions under which grants are made to night-schools. Clauses (*a*) and (*b*) are reproductions of Article 35 (*a*) and (*b*) of the old Code, except that the latter portion of Article 35 (*b*), not being required under the new grant-in-aid rules, has been omitted. Clause (*c*) of the new article provides for the adoption of any suitable graduated course of studies which may be approved by the Inspector.

ARTICLE 37 gives the scale for calculating maintenance grants to night-schools, corresponding in principle to those for calculating such grants to day-schools.

Section IV of Chapter II in the present Code, relating to grants to boarding schools, disappears in the Revised Code, certain portions of it having been cancelled, and the remainder transferred to other parts of the new Code as follows. Articles 36 and 37 have been cancelled. The note to Article 37 has become a note to Article 14 (*b*). Article 38 has become Article 32, the maximum grant to each boarder being raised from R5 to R6, so as not to interfere with the present maximum in force in the North-Western Provinces, and the words "in the province" being inserted after "residing in places." Article 39, slightly modified, has become Article 31, the maximum of R5 being here also raised to R6 for the above-named reason.

ARTICLE 38.—This article and Note (1) thereto are reproductions of the old Article 40 and its note, slightly altered in form. The way in which the article affects schools for the poor has been already considered in paragraph 31. Note 2 was added to avoid inflicting hardship upon schools taught by members of religious orders who receive no fixed salaries, by permitting, for the purpose of this article, an addition to be made, in the accounts of the income of the school, of a sum equivalent to the difference between the actual expenditure upon such teachers, and the amount which would fairly remunerate them at the current market rate. The sum thus added is to be entered below the balanced statement of actual income and expenditure.

ARTICLES 39 AND 40 are modified forms of Articles 41 and 42 of the old Code.

Article 43 of the old Code is cancelled, as scholars' registers are not required under the new grant-in-aid rules.

ARTICLE 42.—A slight alteration of the last sentence in the first paragraph of the old article (45) was necessitated, on account of the annual examination having been superseded by visits of inspection under the new rules for grant-in-aid. The first sentence in the second paragraph has been omitted, and a statement has been substituted defining the persons authorised to make entries in the log-book, in whose custody the book is to remain, and what persons have the right to inspect it.

ARTICLE 43.—This article provides for the distribution of the work among the school staff being recorded in the log-book, in addition to the information required by the original article.

ARTICLE 44.—The last sentence of the corresponding article (47) of the old Code has been omitted, as it is unnecessary for the Inspector to make an entry in the log-book every time he visits a school.

Chapter VI of the present Code (Scholarships) contains rules regarding both scholarships and the examinations upon the results of which they are awarded. It was decided (XIV, 3) that the rules regarding the examinations should be given in a separate chapter, which should also contain the rules for the High School Examination; and that the Primary Scholarship and Middle Scholarship Examinations should in future be styled Primary School and Middle School Examinations, the majority of the candidates attending them being ineligible for scholarships, and many of those who are eligible not being presented with any hope of gaining a scholarship. The results of the examinations will still be used for the award of scholarships, although that is no longer their chief purpose. The articles for this new chapter (Chapter VIII of the Revised Code—Primary, Middle, and High School Examinations) were discussed and approved at the fourteenth meeting of the Committee, and comprise Articles 98 to 106.

ARTICLE 98 defines the purpose of these examinations and their scope; and a note to the article calls attention to Article 17, in which it is specified that promotion from the primary and middle sections of a school to those above will ordinarily depend upon passing the Primary and the Middle School Examinations.

ARTICLE 99 deals with the times when and the places where the examinations shall be held. Under the new rule regarding the school-year

given in Note 1 to Article 25, the school-year will usually be drawing to a close at the time fixed for these examinations.

ARTICLE 100 gives the substance of Article 105 of the present Code.

ARTICLES 101 TO 103 apply to examinations in those Provinces where Schedule I-A has been adopted.

ARTICLE 101 gives the substance of Article 106 of the present Code, and adds a reference to Schedule I-A for the subjects of the High School Examination.

ARTICLE 102 prescribes the marks which must be gained to pass the examinations. The rules regarding the Primary and the Middle School Examinations are those given in Article 107 (*b*) of the present Code, those regarding the High School Examination are new, as none are to be found in the present Code.

ARTICLE 103 gives the rules regarding the classification of the successful candidates found in Article 107 (*c*) and Article 29 of the present Code.

ARTICLES 104 TO 106 apply to examinations in those Provinces where Schedule I-B has been prescribed.

ARTICLE 104 gives for each of the three examinations the subjects of examination and the conditions which must be fulfilled in order to pass. Among the latter is the new regulation that, in the case of each optional subject taken up by a candidate, no marks will be counted unless at least 30 per cent. of the possible marks in that subject have been gained. The object of this rule is to discourage the teaching of a smattering in one or more of the optional subjects, in the hope that a few marks may be gained which will swell the total and so help towards gaining the minimum marks required for a pass. Under the new rule it will not be any advantage, but the reverse, to attempt the teaching of any subject if it is not taught well.

ARTICLE 105 deals with the additional subject for teachers, School Management and the Art of Teaching.

ARTICLE 106 gives the rules for classifying successful candidates. To encourage thoroughly good work, the article provides that candidates who gain 75 per cent. of the possible marks in any subject shall be gazetted as having gained honours in that subject.

The chief alterations made in the chapter on Scholarships are first, the transfer of all the matter referring to the Primary and Middle Scholarship Examinations to the new Chapter VIII above referred to, as already explained; and secondly, the provision made in Articles 107 to 109 for high scholarships, in addition to middle and primary scholarships as at present. The question of awarding high scholarships is discussed in paragraph 57 of this Report.

ARTICLES 107 TO 109 are enlargements of the corresponding articles (102 to 104) of the present Code.

The substance of Articles 105, 106, and 107 of the present Code has been transferred to the new Chapter VIII as already explained. The last sentence of Article 107 (*b*) of the present Code has been cancelled. No candidate who failed to gain 33 per cent. of the marks in English and Arithmetic, or 45 per cent. of the aggregate marks, would have the slightest chance of gaining a scholarship; and therefore the rule is not required.

ARTICLE 110.—It is sometimes held that boys and girls do not compete for scholarships on equal terms; and the fact that girls have to spend a considerable time upon needlework, a subject which is not at present tested at the examination for scholarships, gives strong support to the assertion.

The question of introducing needlework into the Primary and the Middle School Examinations was discussed at some length by the Committee (XVI, 5), who were unanimously of opinion that its introduction would stimulate the teaching of the subject and would be welcomed by the schools. We were not agreed, however, as to the possibility of conducting the test fairly were it to be introduced, or as to the effect which the necessary restriction of the test to small samples of work would have upon the training of the girls in useful practical work. It was accordingly resolved :—

That the introduction of Needlework in the Primary and Middle School Examinations should be left to the discretion of Local Governments.

As a means of doing away with any unfair competition between boys and girls on account of needlework another plan suggested itself, namely, to divide the scholarships in a certain proportion between boys and girls. We have therefore provided in Article 110 that "it shall be open to the Local Government to allot a certain number of scholarships, before the examination, to boys and to girls respectively."

ARTICLE 111.—This article has been adopted from the Bengal notes to the present Code, where it appears as a note to Article 109.

Articles 114 and 115 vary in form from the corresponding articles (111 and 112) of the present Code, but are the same in effect.

The Schedules and the Appendix to the Code are, in the dual Code forwarded herewith, printed upon opposite pages (the present Code to the left, and the Revised Code to the right) and not in half-column like the body of the Code.

It was not thought necessary to reproduce Schedules II, III and IV of the present Code, dealing with "Standards of Examination for Pupil Teachers," "Training Colleges—Subjects of Examination," and "Form of Scholar's Register," as these have been cancelled in the Revised Code. In the case of the Appendix, also, only the revised Form of Trust Deed has been printed.

A. CROFT.

BROOK DEEDES.	R. CARTER.
W. N. BOUTFLOWER.	BROTHER FABIAN.
F. HADEN COPE.	H. A. BAMFORD.

CODE OF REGULATIONS

FOR

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN BENGAL, 1889-90.



CHAPTER I.

[PRELIMINARY.]

1. A sum of money is annually granted by Local Governments and Administrations for European education in India. This grant is administered by the Education Department of each Local Government or Administration, hereinafter called the Department.

2. The object of the grant is to aid local exertion in maintaining efficient schools for European children, and training colleges for teachers in such schools.

3. The term 'European' is used in this Code to signify any person of European descent, pure or mixed, who retains European habits and modes of life; but the Local Governments shall in all cases of doubt decide the proper application of the term. The term 'scholar' is used to signify European scholar.

(*See Article 12.*)

4. Aid to maintain schools is given by monthly and annual grants to the managers, conditional upon the attendance and proficiency of the scholars, the qualifications of the teachers, and the state of the schools.

5. Every school aided by Government under the provisions of this Code shall be conducted in accordance with the following regulations:—

(*a*) It shall not be required, as a condition of any child being admitted into or continuing in the school as a day-scholar, that he shall attend or abstain from attending any Sunday school or any place of religious worship, or that he shall attend any religious observance or any instruction in religious subjects in the school or elsewhere, from which observance or instruction he may be withdrawn by his parent, or that he shall, if withdrawn by his parent, attend the school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his parent belongs.

CODE OF REGULATIONS

FOR

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CONTENTS.

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4. Every school to which aid is given shall be under the management of a governing body, hereinafter called the managers, who shall be responsible for the maintenance and control of the school, and for the fulfilment of all the conditions upon which the grant is made.

5. Aid is given in the form of (*a*) maintenance grants, under the provisions of Chapters II and VI, or (*b*) building grants, under the provisions of Chapter VII.

6. Every school aided by Government under the provisions of this Code shall be conducted in accordance with the following regulations:—

(*a*) It shall not be required, as a condition of any child being admitted into or continuing in the school as a day-scholar, that he shall attend or abstain from attending any Sunday school or any place of religious worship; or that he shall attend any religious observance or any instruction in religious subjects in the school or elsewhere, from which observance or instruction he may be withdrawn by his parent; or that he shall, if withdrawn by his parent, attend the school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his parent belongs.

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(*b*) The time or times during which any religious observance is practised, or instruction in religious subjects is given, at any meeting of the school, shall be either at the beginning or at the end, or at the beginning and the end of such meeting, and shall be inserted in a time-table to be kept permanently and conspicuously affixed in every school-room; and any day-scholar may be withdrawn by his parent from such observance or instruction without forfeiting any of the other benefits of the school.

(*c*) The school shall be open at all times and in all its departments to the inspection of the departmental Inspector, so, however, that it shall be no part of the duties of such Inspector to enquire into any instruction in religious subjects given at such school, or to examine any scholar therein in religious knowledge, or in any religious subject or book.

No grant is made for or in respect of—

(*a*) any instruction in religious subjects;

(*b*) any school which is not subject to the inspection of the Department;

(*c*) any school in which the number of non-Europeans exceeds 25 per cent. of the total number of scholars, or such smaller percentage as the Local Government may, by special order, prescribe for any particular school or place;

(*d*) any school with an average daily attendance of less than 12 European scholars, unless, in the opinion of the Department the circumstances of the school are such that it is likely to be maintained in efficiency;

(*e*) any school or department of a school which the Local Government declares to be unnecessary or unsuited to the requirements of the locality;

(*f*) any school the income of which from all sources is sufficient, in the opinion of the Local Government, to maintain it in efficiency.

7. No school shall be placed on the list of those to which grants may be made until an application is sent to the Department of the province in which the school is situated. The application shall contain the following particulars, according to a form supplied by the Department:—

(*a*) Class of school.

(*b*) Names and qualifications of the teachers.

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(*b*) The time or times during which any religious observance is practised or instruction in religious subjects is given, at any meeting of the school, shall be either at the beginning or at the end, or at the beginning and the end of such meeting, and shall be inserted in a time-table to be kept permanently and conspicuously affixed in every school-room; and any day-scholar may be withdrawn by his parent from such observance or instruction without forfeiting any of the other benefits of the school.

(*c*) The school shall be open at all times and in all its departments to the inspection of the departmental Inspector, so, however, that it shall be no part of the duties of such Inspector to enquire into any instruction in religious subjects given at such school, or to examine any scholar therein in religious knowledge, or in any religious subject or book.

7. No grant is made:—

(*a*) on account of instruction in religious subjects;

(*b*) to any school which is not subject to the inspection of the Department;

(*c*) on account of non-European scholars or of scholars under three years of age;

(*d*) to any school in which the number of non-Europeans exceeds 25 per cent. of the total number of scholars, or such smaller percentage as the Local Government may, by special order, prescribe for any particular school or place;

(*e*) to any school with an average daily attendance of less than 12 European scholars, unless, in the opinion of the Department, the circumstances of the school are such that it is likely to be maintained in efficiency;

(*f*) to any school or department of a school which the Local Government declares to be unnecessary, or unsuited to the requirements of the locality;

(*g*) to any school the income of which from all sources is sufficient, in the opinion of the Local Government, to maintain it in efficiency;

(*h*) to any school which is conducted for private profit, or which is farmed out by the managers to the teachers.

NOTE.—To any school now receiving a grant under the Code, which would be debarred from such grant by the operation of clause (*h*), this clause shall not apply so long as the school remains in the possession of its present proprietors.

8. No school shall be placed on the list of those to which maintenance grants may be made until an application is sent to the Department. The application shall contain the following particulars, according to a form supplied by the Department:—

(*a*) Class of school.

(*b*) Names and qualifications of the teachers.

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(c) Number of scholars in each standard (Schedule I).

(d) Scale of fees.

(e) Probable income from all sources, other than the grant.

The Inspector shall thereupon visit and report on the school.

8. If the application is approved, the Department will inform the managers from what date the school will be regarded as coming under the Code, and in what month the Inspector will make his annual visit. The month will remain unaltered, unless the Department informs the managers of a change. Notice of the day of the Inspector's annual visit will be given beforehand to the managers.

9. The Inspector may visit an aided school at any other time without notice.

10. No grant is sanctioned except on a report from the Inspector, unless some unforeseen cause makes it impossible for him to visit and report upon the school.

11. The managers of a school must appoint a correspondent with the Department, and must at once give notice to the Department of any change of correspondent.

12. By managers are meant those who have the financial and general control of the school.

CHAPTER II.

GRANTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS.

SECTION I.—*Preliminary.*

13. Except when otherwise stated, all the grants in the Code are annual grants.

14. Before any grant is made to a school the following conditions must be satisfied :—

(a) That the school is conducted in accordance with Article 5.

(b) That the school premises are healthy, well lighted, drained, and ventilated; are properly furnished and supplied with suitable offices, and contain sufficient accommodation for the scholars attending the school.

NOTE (a).—The Inspector may call upon the Civil Surgeon to furnish him with a report upon the sanitary arrangements of the school.

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(c) Number of scholars in each standard (Schedule I).

(d) Scale of fees.

(e) Probable annual income from all sources other than the grant.

(f) Proposed annual expenditure, under the following heads :—rent and taxes, teachers, servants, furniture and apparatus, books and stationery, repairs, miscellaneous.

The Inspector shall thereupon visit and report on the school.

9. If the application is approved, the Department will inform the managers from what date the school will be regarded as coming under the Code, and the amount of grant temporarily awarded.

If the application is rejected, the grounds of rejection shall be notified by the Department to the managers.

10. The amount of the temporary grant referred to in the preceding article shall be fixed at 75 per cent. of the amount which, in the judgment of the Inspector after visiting the school, it would be likely to earn. As soon as the permanent character of the school is established, it shall be made subject to the provisions of Section II of Chapter II.

11. The Inspector may visit an aided school at any time with or without notice.

(*Cancelled.*)

12. The managers of a school must appoint a correspondent with the Department, and must at once give notice to the Department of any change of correspondent.

The correspondent must in every case be approved by the Department.

(*See Article 4.*)

13. The interpretation of any article in this Code shall rest with the Department.

CHAPTER II.

GRANTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS.

SECTION I.—*Preliminary Conditions.*

(*Cancelled.*)

14. Grants are continued to such schools only as satisfy the following conditions :—

(a) That the school is conducted in accordance with Article 6.

(b) That the school premises are properly drained, and healthy in other respects; that the buildings are well constructed and safe; that the rooms are properly lighted, ventilated, and (if need be) warmed, and that they are, as far as possible, well arranged for teaching; that in

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NOTE (5).—For the present 12 square feet in each class-room will be required for every scholar in average daily attendance,* or, if more than one class is taught in the same room, 16 square feet.

(c) That the studies are conducted in accordance with a time-table, of which a copy shall be submitted to the Department. Any subsequent change in the time-table must be communicated to the Department.

(See note to Article 37.)

(d) That the staff of teachers is sufficient, and in day-schools that the principal teacher is certificated. In night schools the principal teacher need not be certificated.

*(d) The words enclosed in brackets have been expunged by the Government of India.

[*See Article 14* (c).]

* The average daily attendance for any period is found by adding together the attendances of all scholars for that period, and dividing the sum by the number of full meetings within the same period; the quotient is the average daily attendance.

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the case of boarding schools, proper arrangements are made for boarders; that the school is provided with all necessary offices, and that these and the premises generally are kept clean; that it contains sufficient accommodation for the scholars attending the school; and that it is properly supplied with furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus.

NOTE (1).—The Inspector may call upon the Civil Surgeon to furnish him with a report upon the sanitary arrangements of the school.

NOTE (2).—Rooms used for teaching purposes should provide 12 square feet per scholar where only one class is taught, and 16 square feet per scholar where more classes than one are taught in the same room; the calculation being made for each room on the average daily attendance of scholars taught in that room. The average daily attendance for any period is found by adding together the attendances of all scholars for that period, and dividing the sum by the number of full meetings within the same period; the quotient being the average daily attendance.

NOTE (3).—The sleeping space allotted to each boarder must be declared by competent medical authority to be sufficient for the purposes of health. In administering this article, the Department will endeavour to secure a provision, for each child under 12, of not less than 40 superficial feet and 400 cubic feet; and, for each child above 12, of not less than 48 superficial feet and 480 cubic feet. When a boarding school is hereafter erected with the aid of a building grant (Chapter VII), the internal space provided for each boarder must be in accordance with the measurements stated in this article.

(c) That the staff of teachers is sufficient and competent, and that each teacher has received from the Inspector the Letter of Recognition specified in Article 53, as a teacher for that section of the school in which he is to work.

* (d) That the studies are conducted in accordance with a time-table, of which a copy shall be submitted to (and approved by) the Department; (such approval to apply to the subjects of study as well as to their arrangement.) Any subsequent change in the time-table must be communicated to (and approved by) the Department.

(e) That the scholars are satisfactorily taught in accordance with the provisions of Article 19.

NOTE (1).—Any aided school which shall be proved to have violated the condition laid down in (a) above shall receive no further aid from the Department.

NOTE (2).—Schools shall only be considered efficient when they satisfy the conditions laid down in (b), (c), (d), and (e) ove.

NOTE (3).—Should an aided school cease to be efficient, the managers shall be warned of the fact, and the grounds on which it is considered to be inefficient fully stated. A reasonable time, to be determined by the Department, shall then be allowed for improvement, after the lapse of which, further Government aid will be withheld should the school be still inefficient.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1889-90.	*Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1895.*
15. Every school receiving a grant shall comply with the following conditions:—	15. Every school receiving a grant shall comply with the following requirements :—
(a) Any changes in the school staff and management during the course of the year shall at once be communicated to the Department.	(a) Any change in the constitution of the governing body, or any addition to or reduction in the school staff, shall be at once reported to the Department.
(b) All returns called for by the Department shall be duly made.	(b) All returns called for by the Department shall be duly made.
(c) The admission, daily attendance, and withdrawal of the scholars shall be registered by, or under the supervision of, the principal teacher.	(c) The admission, daily attendance, and withdrawal of the scholars shall be registered by, or under the supervision of, the principal teacher.
(d) Accounts of income and expenditure shall be kept by the managers, regularly audited, and submitted to the Department annually.	(d) Accounts of income and expenditure shall be kept by the managers, regularly audited by a competent person not in any way connected with the school, and submitted to the Department annually. NOTE.—The condition as to audit by an independent person need not be insisted on in the case of small schools, or schools in out-of-the-way places.
	(e) The school shall be open to inspection throughout all its departments, in order that the Inspector may satisfy himself that the conditions specified in Article 14 are complied with.
16. Schools and departments of schools aided under this Chapter shall be classed as Primary, Middle, or High, according to the highest standard of instruction (Schedule I) taught in them. Those teaching to a standard not above IV shall be classed as Primary; those teaching to a standard above IV and not above VII as Middle; those teaching to the final standard of the Schedule shall be classed as High Schools. NOTE.—If from any cause the managers of a school desire to raise its grade, they must submit a fresh application under Article 7, otherwise the school will receive no grant for the classes added to change its grade.	16. Schools aided under this chapter shall be graded by the Department as Primary, Middle, or High, after inquiry by the Inspector as to:— (a) the standard [primary, middle, or high as determined by the requirements of the primary school, middle school, and high school examination respectively] up to which there is a real, and likely to be a permanent, demand for instruction in the school; (b) the competence of the school staff to teach up to that standard, and its sufficiency for the number of classes in the school.
	17. Scholars shall be arranged in sections or divisions as follows :— In any school the scholars below Standard I shall form the Infant Section of that school. Scholars studying in Standards I to IV shall form the Primary Section. Scholars studying in Standards V to VII shall form the Middle Section. Scholars studying beyond Standard VII for the high school examination, or such other examinations as may be specially recognised for this purpose by the Local Government,* shall form the High Section. Except with the previous consent of the Inspector, no scholar shall be promoted or admitted to the middle section of a school unless he has passed the primary school examination, nor to the high section unless he has passed the middle school examination. *NOTE.—The following examinations have been recognised for this purpose by the Local Government :—

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17. The subjects of instruction in aided schools shall be as follows :—

(a) In the primary and middle departments, the elementary class, and special subjects of Schedule I.

(b) In the high department, the subjects prescribed for the final examination of Schedule I.

18. In primary and middle schools and departments the following order of instruction must be observed :—

Elementary subjects (reading, writing, and arithmetic) must be taught to every scholar in a school.

Class subjects must be taught to every scholar in a class.

Special subjects may be taught to individual scholars.

NOTE.—All scholars reading the same standard in elementary subjects form one class.

(*Compare note to Article 18.*)

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18. Schools graded as primary shall, ordinarily, only be entitled to teach scholars in the infant and primary sections. Schools graded as middle shall, ordinarily, only be entitled to teach scholars in the infant, primary, and middle sections. Schools graded as high shall be entitled to teach scholars in the infant, primary, middle and high sections.

In special circumstances, a primary or middle school may be permitted by the Inspector to teach one or more scholars belonging to a higher section than the grade of the school would otherwise warrant.

If the circumstances of a school change, it may be raised or lowered in grade.

* 19. The subjects of instruction in aided schools shall be in accordance with either Course A or Course B of Schedule I, as may be determined by the (Department); but scholars in the high section may be prepared for any of the examinations specified in the note to Article 17, instead of the high school examination, and the course in the middle and primary sections may, if necessary, be modified by the provisions of Article 20.

The courses prescribed in Schedule I may be modified by the Local Government.

*19. The word enclosed in brackets has been altered by the Government of India to "Local Government."

20. Schools for the poor may, with the previous sanction of the Department, substitute a course of training in various kinds of useful practical work, such as those specified in Article 33 (c), for one or more of the subjects included in Schedule I, without reduction of grant.

21. In schools working up to the standards of examination prescribed in Schedule I-A., the Elementary subjects, reading, writing, and arithmetic, are compulsory. Among the Class subjects, needlework is compulsory for girls; the rest are optional, but such of them as are selected to be taught in any class should generally be taught to all the scholars in that class. The Special subjects are all optional, and may be taught either to selected scholars, or to whole classes.

22. In schools working in accordance with the course prescribed in Schedule I-B, the Compulsory subjects therein specified must be taught to every scholar, as one of the conditions necessary for the recognition of the school as "efficient," except in schools for the poor where a variation from the ordinary course of instruction has been sanctioned, as provided for in Article 20. Optional subjects are not allowed to be taught without the sanction of the Inspector, who will require to be satisfied, in the case of each such subject, that the teacher or teachers concerned are competent to teach it properly, and that its introduction into the curriculum of the school will not prejudicially affect the teaching of the Compulsory subjects. Optional subjects thus sanctioned may be taught either to selected scholars, or to whole classes.

23. Subject to the control of the Inspector, the principal teacher of a school shall ordinarily be at liberty to place a scholar in different standards for different subjects. It shall, however, be in the power of any Local Government to impose such restrictions upon the classification of scholars as it may think expedient.

NOTE.—In schools where the principal teacher is permitted to freely classify his scholars in the manner described in this article, every scholar's name shall appear in the attendance register of the lowest of those standards in which he may be placed for Reading, Arithmetic, and English Grammar and Analysis.

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SECTION II.—*Grants to Day Schools.**

19. A school which has held not less than 400 full school meetings during the year may receive aid under this section.

If a school has held less than 400 full school meetings during the year, a proportionate reduction shall be made in the grants payable under this section, and in the number of attendances required under Article 23.

NOTE (1).—The school year is reckoned as ending with the last day (inclusive) of the month preceding that fixed for the Inspector's annual visit (Article 8).

NOTE (2).—School meetings held before the school comes under the operation of the Code (Article 8) will not be counted for the purposes of this article.

20. By a "full school meeting" is meant a period of two hours of secular instruction on the same day—

(*a*) In infant schools and departments a period of one hour and a half of secular instruction shall be considered as a full school meeting.

(*b*) In no case can more than two school meetings be counted on the same day.

(*c*) Attendances may not be reckoned for any scholar under three years of age.

21. For every scholar in average daily attendance during the school year the following attendance grants may be claimed by the managers :—

For the first 25 . Rs. 12 per scholar.

For the next 25 . „ 6 „

For children who are not presented for examination by standards, a uniform attendance grant shall be made at a rate not exceeding Rs. 12 for each child, provided the Inspector is satisfied with the arrangements for their instruction. Of this grant Rs. 3 will be withheld in the case of girls if satisfactory instruction is not given in needlework.

22. The managers may also claim the following sums calculated on the average daily attendance :—

(*a*) A sum, at the discretion of the Inspector, not exceeding Rs. 100 when the number does not exceed 25, and Rs. 3 for each additional scholar, for discipline, organisation, apparatus, and method of instruction.

* This section applies to all day schools in which the standards described in Schedule I are taught. For special rules for boarding establishments connected with day schools, see Articles 63, 39.

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SECTION II.—*Calculation of Maintenance Grants.*

A.—Day Schools.

24. By a "full school meeting" is meant a period of two hours of secular instruction on the same day; or, if two school meetings are held on the same day, neither of them being for a period of less than one hour of secular instruction, they shall be reckoned as two "full school meetings" if they include together not less than four hours of secular instruction. In no case may more than two school meetings be counted on the same day.

In the infant section of a school, a period of one hour and a half of secular instruction shall be considered as a full school meeting.

25. To be entitled to the full grants under this section, a school shall have held not less than 380 full school meetings during the year.

If a school has held less than 380 full school meetings during the year, a proportionate reduction shall be made in the grants payable under this section.

NOTE (1).—The school year shall ordinarily correspond with the calendar year ; but if an annual examination on a fixed date be retained, the school year may be reckoned as ending with the last day (inclusive) of the month preceding that fixed for the Inspector's annual visit.

NOTE (2).—This article shall not be binding in the case where a full year has not elapsed since the school was placed under the Code (Article 9).

26. By the term "ordinary attendance" in the following articles shall be understood "the average attendance at 350 of the best attended school meetings during the year," unless the Local Government declares that it shall mean "the average daily attendance during the school year."

NOTE (1).—Attendances may not be reckoned either for non-Europeans, or for scholars under three years of age.

NOTE (2).—Scholars who are necessarily absent from a school meeting for attendance at any public examination, at class firing, or at battalion drill, may be credited with attendances at such school meeting.

(*Articles 21 to 31 of the old Code are cancelled.*)

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(*b*) Annas 8 (or Re. 1), if singing by ear (or from notes) is taught to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

(*c*) Annas 8, if systematic training in drill or gymnastics is given to boys above eight years of age without extra charge.

NOTE.—The Inspector will bear in mind, in reporting on the organisation and discipline of a school, the results of any visit without notice (Article 9) made in the course of the year To meet the requirements respecting discipline, the managers and teachers will be expected to satisfy the Inspector that all reasonable care is taken in the ordinary management of the school to bring up the children in habits of punctuality, of good manners and language, of cleanliness and neatness; and also to impress upon the children the importance of cheerful obedience to duty, of consideration and respect for others, and of honour and truthfulness in word and act.

23. For scholars who are presented for examination by Standards I to VII of Schedule I, and who have attended 240 full school meetings during the year, the managers may claim the following instruction grants :—

(*a*) Each elementary subject—Rs. 4 for every scholar passing in that subject.

(*b*) Each class subject—Rs. 4 for every scholar passing in that subject, if 50 per cent. of the scholars examined in it satisfy the Inspector.

(*c*) Each special subject—Rs. 4 for every scholar passing in that subject.

(*d*) Object lessons—Rs. 2 for every scholar present on the day of examination in the classes to which such lessons are given to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

NOTE (1).—No child under six years of age shall be presented for examination by standards.

NOTE (2).—No scholar shall be examined in any subject unless the time-table has provided for continuous instruction in that subject throughout the year.

NOTE (3).—When a scholar has been transferred from one school to another in the course of the year, his attendance at the former school will be counted if shown in his scholar's register (Article 43). If a scholar is transferred from a school in a province where scholar's registers are not kept, his attendance at the former school will be counted if certified to by the principal teacher of that school.

NOTE (4).—The results of the examination of each scholar shall be communicated to the managers.

24. (*a*) No instruction grant may be claimed under Article 23 on account of any scholar who fails to pass in two elementary subjects.

(*b*) No grant may be claimed for class subjects under Article 23 (*b*) on account of any class in which the number of passes in elementary subjects falls below 40 per cent. of the whole number of scholars presented in those subjects. If the number of such passes falls below 60 per cent., the grant shall be reduced by one-half.

(*c*) No grant may be claimed for special subjects under Article 23 (*c*) on account of any class in which the number of passes in elementary subjects was below 60 per cent. of the whole number of scholars present in those subjects.

25. (*a*) Any scholar presented for examination must be presented under the same standard in all subjects

(*b*) For any scholar who, having passed in all the elementary subjects of any standard in one year, passes in all the elementary subjects of the standard next but

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one above it in the following year, the managers may claim double the grants allowable under Article 23.

(c) If a scholar fails in any subject, he may in the following year be presented either by the same or by any higher standard; if presented again by the same standard, he is eligible for grants in those subjects only in which he has not previously earned a grant.

(d) If a scholar fails in two successive years in the same elementary subject, no grant shall be given on his account for class or special subjects.

NOTE.—This rule shall only apply when the child is eligible for grants in both years.

26. All the scholars on the rolls at the time of the Inspector's annual visit must be presented for examination; but those scholars who have not made the prescribed number of attendances shall not be considered in calculating the percentage of passes under Article 24. If any scholar is (without a reasonable excuse) withheld from examination in any subject, he shall be considered to have failed in that subject.

27. For any scholar in a high school, whose name has been on the rolls of that school not less than one full year, and who is presented for examination by the final standard of Schedule I, the managers may claim the following instruction grants :—

(1) Rupees 80 for every scholar passing in three compulsory subjects.

(2) Rupees 120 for every scholar passing in four compulsory subjects.

(3) Rupees 160 for every scholar passing in all the compulsory subjects.

(4) Rupees 25 for each pass in an optional subject.

No grant can be claimed for optional subjects on account of any scholar who fails to earn a grant in the compulsory subjects.

28. A scholar who does not pass in all the compulsory subjects may be again presented for examination in the following year. If he then passes, the managers may claim on his account the full grant payable under Article 27, less any amount that may have been earned by him in the preceding year.

29. Persons who are not eligible for grants under Article 27 may be admitted to the examination by the final standard of Schedule I. The examination shall be held at the times and places indicated in Chapter VI for the scholarship examination. The names of the successful candidates shall be arranged in two divisions. Those who obtain 60 per cent. of the marks in the compulsory subjects shall be placed in the first division, and those who obtain 40 per cent. in the second division.

30. If a school in which instruction is given beyond Standard VII adopts as a final standard any other than that of schedule I, it shall be in the power of the Local Government to give a fixed monthly grant to the school on account of such instruction in addition to any grants earned under the preceding articles.

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(*See Article 103.*)

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31. During each year the school shall receive monthly a sum equal to one-twelfth of the total amount earned during the preceding year, as determined by the Inspector at the annual examination.

If a school is closed before the end of the school year, the grant will cease from the date on which the school is closed.

NOTE.—If a school has been open for less than twelve months (Article 19), the denominator of the fraction shall be the number of months during which the school has been under the Code.

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27. Maintenance grants may be of three kinds:—

(*a*) Ordinary grants.
(*b*) Free-scholar grants.
(*c*) Special grants.

28. The Ordinary and Free-scholar grants are annual grants for the year beginning on the 1st April; they are to be calculated, according to the scales given below, upon attendances made during the calendar year (January to December) last completed; and are payable to the school in one sum on or after the 1st April, unless otherwise ordered by the Local Government.

Special grants to be of whatever amount, and payable at whatever time and in whatever manner, may appear to the Local Government to best meet the circumstances of each particular case.

29. The following are the scales for the calculation of Ordinary grants:—

A. For the Ordinary grant to the Infant Section in Day Schools.

Rupees 20 for each of the first ten scholars in ordinary attendance.
Rupees 15 for each of the second ten scholars in ordinary attendance.
Rupees 10 for each of the remaining scholars in ordinary attendance.

B. For the Ordinary grant to the Primary Section in Day Schools.

Rupees 25 for each of the first twenty scholars in ordinary attendance.
Rupees 20 for each of the second twenty scholars in ordinary attendance.
Rupees 15 for each of the remaining scholars in ordinary attendance.

C. For the Ordinary grant to the Middle Section in Day Schools.

Rupees 40 for each of the first twenty scholars in ordinary attendance.
Rupees 30 for each of the second twenty scholars in ordinary attendance.
Rupees 20 for each of the remaining scholars in ordinary attendance.

D. For the Ordinary grant to the High Section in Day Schools.

Rupees 120 for each of the first five scholars in ordinary attendance.
Rupees 90 for each of the second five scholars in ordinary attendance.
Rupees 50 for each of the remaining scholars in ordinary attendance.

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(*See Article 39.*)

(*See Article 38.*)

32. A special grant, to be determined by the Local Government, may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, be made (*a*) to schools in places where there is a small or poor European population; (*b*) to schools newly established or newly brought under the Code; (*c*) for any other reasons which the Local Government may consider sufficient.

NOTE.—This grant shall not be taken into account in making reductions under Section V.

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30. The following are the scales for the calculation of Free-scholar grants:—

Rupees 2 for each free day-scholar in average attendance.

Rupees 8 for each free boarder in average attendance.

NOTE.—The scales given in this and in the preceding article may be modified as thought necessary by the Local Government.

31. In lieu of the grant for each free boarder specified in Article 30, a special grant may be made to orphanages and other schools in which free scholars are maintained, in aid of the boarding charges of scholars educated therein, provided that the amount of such grant does not exceed (*a*) one-half of the total cost of their maintenance, (*b*) the rate of Rs. 6 a month for each boarder.

32. A special grant, to be fixed by the Department, may be made to boarding schools in aid of the boarding charges of children residing in places in the province where there is no school of a standard suited to their requirements, provided that the Magistrate of the district certifies, after inquiry, that the parents or guardians of such children are too poor to pay the full boarding charges. The amount of this grant shall not exceed Rs. 6 a month on account of each such boarder.

NOTE.—No grant shall be made under this Article on account of scholars reading beyond Standard VII.

33. Special grants, to be determined by the Local Government, may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, be made:—

(*a*) to schools in places where there is a small or poor European population;

(*b*) to schools newly established or newly brought under the Code;

(*c*) to schools for the education of the poor, to provide materials for and instruction in drill, gymnastics and athletics, drawing, object-lessons leading up to elementary physics, household duties (in girls' schools only), and in such other subjects, including short-hand and type-writing, modelling in clay, carpentry, and smith's work, as the Local Government may for this purpose approve, and for the apparatus required for instruction in these subjects; provided that additional expenditure is incurred on account of such instruction, and that the ordinary grant is considered insufficient;

(*d*) to orphanages and other schools in which free scholars are admitted, (1) by way of compensation for any reduction of their grants under the operation of Article 38; and (2) on account of fees for the admission of poor scholars to the examinations specified in Chapter VIII;

(*e*) to practising schools attached to training colleges, for the payment of their teachers;

(*f*) for any other reason which the Local Government may consider sufficient.

NOTE.—These grants shall not be taken into account in making reductions under Section III of this chapter.

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33. In substitution of the grants which may be earned under these rules, special fixed grants may be made with the sanction of Government to certain schools. Accordingly, schools whose permanent character is established may be put by the Department on a special list, and such schools shall receive a fixed grant annually for a term of five years and payable at a fixed date each year. In the absence of agreement to the contrary, such schools must conform to the rules laid down in this Code, and the annual grant shall be conditional upon the Inspector certifying to the continued efficiency of the school. Any school on the special list may, with the consent of the Department, present all its scholars for examination at the close of the school year, and the results of the examination of each scholar shall be communicated to the managers. The results of this annual examination shall not, however, be taken into consideration by the Inspector when reporting upon the efficiency of the school.

SECTION III.—*Grants to Night Schools.*

34. Grants may be given to night schools for boys, provided that the scholars admitted to the school are certified by the managers to be beneficially and necessarily employed during the day.

35. The rules for grants to day schools (Section II) shall apply also to night schools, with the following changes :—

(a) By a "full school meeting" is meant a period of not less than one hour of secular instruction.

(b) The number of full school meetings in the year must be not less than 80, and to qualify for an instruction grant a scholar must attend not less than 50 full school meetings.

(c) The attendance grants shall ordinarily be at one-third of the rates prescribed in Article 21, but the Local Government may, for special reasons, fix other rates for particular schools or places.

(d) The number of class and special subjects to be taught in each school shall be determined by the Inspector. For the purpose of calculating the grants, all such subjects shall be treated as special subjects.

(e) Any scholar who has passed by Standard V may, with the sanction of the Inspector, substitute for the full course prescribed for day schools a special course consisting of Arithmetic and one or more of the following subjects :—

Mathematics Elementary Science Drawing	of Standards VI and VII.
Mathematics Drawing Elementary Physics Ditto Chemistry	of the final Standard of Schedule I.

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34. In substitution of the grants which may be earned under these rules, grants, either determined by the results of examination, or fixed in amount for a term of years, may be given to schools which for any reason it is thought undesirable to bring under the preceding articles. The conditions under which these grants will be given shall be determined by the Local Government.

B.—Night Schools.

35. Grants may be given to night schools for boys, provided that the scholars admitted to the school are certified by the managers to be beneficially and necessarily employed during the day.

36. The grants are given under the following conditions :—

(a) By a "full school meeting" is meant a period of not less than one hour of secular instruction.

(b) The number of full school meetings in the year must be not less than 80.

(c) A night school may adopt any graduated course of studies suitable to its requirements subject to the previous approval of the Inspector.

37. Grants to night schools are calculated on the following scale :—

Rupees 12 for each of the first twenty scholars in average attendance.

Rupees 8 for each of the remaining scholars in average attendance.

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To such scholars the provisions of Article 25 (*a*) shall not apply.

(*f*) Any other subject sanctioned by the Department may be taken as a special subject, provided that a graduated course of teaching it is submitted to and approved by, the Inspector.

SECTION IV.—*Grants to Boarding Schools.*

36. Grants may be given under this section to boarding establishments, in addition to the grants payable under Section II to the day schools with which they are connected.

37. A yearly grant, not exceeding Rs. 3, may on the report of the Inspector, be made for each boarder, according to the average number in residence during the year, if the organisation, discipline, sanitation, and domestic arrangements are satisfactory.

NOTE.—The sleeping space allotted to each boarder must be declared by competent medical authority to be sufficient for the purposes of health. In administering this article the Department will endeavour to secure a provision, for each child under 12, of not less than 40 superficial feet and 400 cubic feet, and for each child above 12, of not less than 48 superficial feet and 480 cubic feet. When a boarding school is hereafter erected with the aid of a building grant (Chapter V), the internal space provided for each boarder must be in accordance with the measurements stated in this article.

38. A special grant, to be fixed by the Department, may be made to boarding schools in aid of the boarding charges of children residing in places where there is no school of a standard suited to their requirements, provided that the Magistrate of the district certifies, after enquiry, that the parents or guardians of such children are too poor to pay the full boarding charges. The amount of this grant shall not exceed Rs. 5 a month on account of each such boarder.

NOTE.—No grant shall be made under this article on account of scholars reading beyond Standard VII.

39. A special grant may be made to free schools and orphanages in aid of the boarding charges of scholars educated therein, provided that the amount of such grant does not exceed (*a*) one-half of the total cost of their maintenance, (*b*) the rate of Rs. 5 a month for each boarder.

SECTION V.—*Reduction of Grants.*

40. If the amount earned under Sections II and III exceeds the income of the school from all sources other than the grant, it shall be reduced by the amount of that excess.

NOTE.—In calculating the income of the school under this Article boarding fees shall not be included.

41. Any grant may be withheld or reduced if the conditions of Articles 14 and 15 are not observed, or if, on the Inspector's report, there appears to be any serious reason for so doing. In

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(*Articles 36 and 37 of the old Code are cancelled.*)

[*See note 3 to Article 14* (*b*).]

(*See Article 32.*)

(*See Article 31.*)

SECTION III.—*Reduction of Grants.*

38. If the amount earned under Section II of this chapter exceeds the income of the school from all sources other than Government grants, it shall be reduced by the amount of that excess.

NOTE 1.—In calculating the income of the school under this Article boarding fees shall not be included.

NOTE 2.—In the accounts of any school in which members of a Religious Order are employed as teachers and receive no fixed salaries, the managers shall be entitled, for the purpose of this article, to add on each side of the account, but below the balanced statement of actual income and expenditure, an amount equivalent to the difference between the salaries of such teachers actually paid and their salaries calculated at the current market rate; these amounts to be styled respectively "contributions not actually received," and "salaries not actually paid." The final decision as to the current market rate of such salaries shall rest with the Department.

39. Any grant may be withheld or reduced if the conditions of Articles 14 and 15 are not observed, or if, on the Inspector's report, there appears to be any sufficient reason for so doing.

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every such instance an enquiry, at which the manager shall be allowed full opportunity of explanation, shall be made by the Department, the result of which shall be communicated to the managers. If the defects are capable of immediate or early removal, the managers shall, on the first occasion, be allowed a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Department, to remedy them, and if they are remedied, the grant shall not be withheld or reduced.

42. If the income of any high school from all sources is large enough, in the opinion of the Department, to render the full grant, claimable under Section II, unnecessary for the efficient maintenance of the school, a reduction shall be made in its amount. The proportion of the full grant that may be claimed shall be fixed from time to time by the Department, and shall be notified beforehand to the managers.

SECTION VI.—*Registers.*

43. Every scholar in a school receiving grants must be provided with a "scholar's register"* (see Schedule IV), showing his age, attendance, and proficiency at every stage of his school course. This register must be deposited with the principal teacher on admission to the school, and must be shown to the Inspector when required. When a scholar leaves school, the principal teacher must enter in his scholar's register the number of attendances made up to the date of leaving, and must, when application is made for it, deliver up the scholar's register to the principal teacher of any other school into which the scholar may be admitted.

44. In every school receiving grants the managers must provide out of the school funds—

(*a*) the Code for the year;

(*b*) registers of admission and attendance;

(*c*) a log-book, stoutly bound;

(*d*) a portfolio to contain official letters.

45. The principal teacher must from time to time make an entry in the log-book, showing the visits of managers, the progress of the various classes, and other facts concerning the school or its teachers, such as commencements of duty, caution, illness, etc., which are likely to be required for future reference. The remarks of the Inspector, after his annual visit, when communicated to the managers, must be copied *verbatim* into the log-book.

Every entry in the log-book must refer to facts; general expressions of opinion are to be excluded. No entry once made in the log-book may be removed, nor may it be altered otherwise than by a subsequent entry.

* Scholar's registers, as well as transfer certificates (Article 15), can be obtained at the Catholic Orphan Press, 4, Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta.

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A copy of the Inspector's report shall, in such case, be communicated to the managers, who shall have an opportunity of making to the Department any representation that they may think fit on such report.

40. If the income of any school from all sources, is large enough, in the opinion of the Department, to render the full grant claimable under Section II of this chapter unnecessary for the efficient maintenance of the school, a reduction shall be made in its amount.

CHAPTER III.

REGISTERS.

(*Cancelled.*)

41. In every school receiving grants, the managers must provide out of the school funds:—

(*a*) the latest edition of the Code;

(*b*) an admission register;

(*c*) attendance registers;

(*d*) a log-book, stoutly bound;

(*e*) a portfolio to contain official letters and documents.

42. The principal teacher must from time to time make entries in the log-book, showing the visits of managers, the progress of the various classes, and other facts concerning the school or its teachers, such as commencements of duty, cautions, illnesses, etc., which are likely to be required for future reference. Such communications from the Inspector as he may direct to be inserted in the log-book must be copied *verbatim* therein.

The only persons authorised to make entries in the log-book are the principal teacher and the Inspector. The log-book shall be kept in the custody of the principal teacher, but shall be open at all times to the inspection of the managers. No entry once made in the log-book may be removed, nor may it be altered otherwise than by a subsequent entry.

NOTE.—A visitor's book may be kept for the remarks of other persons visiting the school.

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46. At the commencement of each school year the name of every teacher and pupil-teacher who is to form part of the school staff for the year must be entered in the log-book and signed by the correspondent. Any subsequent change in the staff must be recorded in the log-book.

47. The Inspector will examine the log-book and portfolio at every visit. At every visit paid without notice, he will make an entry in the log-book of such particulars as require the attention of the managers.

[*See Bengal provincial notes, Article 15 (d).*]

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43. At the commencement of each school year the name of every teacher and pupil-teacher who is to form part of the school staff for the year, and the distribution of the work among them, shall be entered in the log-book and signed by the principal teacher. Any subsequent change in the staff or in the distribution of the work shall be recorded in the log-book.

44. The Inspector is authorised to examine the log-book and portfolio at any time.

CHAPTER IV.

TRANSFER RULES.

45. No school shall admit a scholar from another school without a transfer certificate signed by the principal teacher of the school in which the scholar has last been reading. Application for the certificate shall be made by the parent or guardian of the scholar, and it must be issued or refused without any avoidable delay. The only ground on which it may be refused is non-payment of fees. If the certificate is refused, the grounds of refusal shall be stated in writing. A duplicate certificate may be demanded, and shall be issued on payment of a fee of one rupee.

46. If a scholar has been expelled from a school for gross misconduct, the transfer certificate shall bear the words "Expelled for misconduct."

47. A principal teacher may provisionally admit a scholar into the school under his charge when the certificate has been refused, if he considers the grounds of refusal to be insufficient, on condition that he at once informs the Inspector of the circumstances; and the Inspector's decision shall be final.

48. The certificate shall be in the following form:—

"Certified that ______
was in ______
School, ______, to ______,
on which date ______ left with a ______
character. All sums due* to the school on ______
account have been (*a*) ______.
______ was reading in the ______ Standard, and has been (*b*) ______ promotion to the ______ Standard. The date of ______ birth, according to the Admission Register, is ______.

Principal Teacher.

Dated ______.

*NOTE.—Sums due to the school shall include all payments for which provision is made in the rules of the school, provided such rules have been communicated to the parents or guardians of the scholars.

The following explanatory notes will not appear on the certificate:—

(*a*) *Paid in full*, or *Remitted*, or *Satisfactorily arranged for*.

(*b*) *Promised* or, *Refused*. (This, and the next blank space, to be filled up only if the transfer certificate is given at the end of the school year.)

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49. No child admitted to a school under the foregoing certificate shall be placed in any class higher than that for which the certificate shows him to be qualified, except with the previous sanction of the Inspector.

50. All transfer certificates received by a school must be filed and submitted to the Inspector at his visits. Each certificate shall bear a serial number, which shall be entered against the scholar's name in the Admission Register.

CHAPTER III.

TEACHERS.

SECTION I.—*Preliminary.*

48. The recognised classes of teachers in day schools are (1) pupil-teachers; (2) assistant teachers; (3) certificated teachers; (4) special teachers.

49. When vacancies occur in the office of teacher in the course of a school year, persons who do not fulfil the conditions laid down in this chapter may be temporarily employed in place of the teachers causing the vacancies.

CHAPTER V.

TEACHERS.

SECTION I.—*Preliminary.*

51. Teachers in aided schools must be either Recognised Teachers, or Pupil-teachers. Recognised Teachers may or may not hold the Proficiency Certificate.

52. When vacancies occur in the office of teacher, persons who do not fulfil the conditions laid down in this chapter may, with the consent of the Inspector, be temporarily employed in place of the teachers causing the vacancies.

SECTION II.—*Recognised Teachers.*

53. Recognised Teachers are teachers who have received from the Inspector an official letter, in the form prescribed in Schedule III, recognising them as teachers in a certain capacity.

54. Any person engaged as a teacher in an aided school at the time when this revised edition of the Code was published, and who had at that time received official recognition as a teacher in some particular capacity, will continue to be recognised as a teacher in that capacity.

55. No teacher shall be permanently employed in any higher section of a school than that for which he has received official recognition.

56. Persons without experience in teaching may, with the consent of the Inspector, be temporarily employed, until an opportunity has been afforded for judging of their fitness for official recognition.

*57. The following words have been added by the Government of India after the word "displayed," "but before doing so shall allow the teacher an opportunity of ex[illegible]."

57. The Department will cease to recognise any person as a teacher in any particular capacity if, while acting in that capacity, distinct incompetence is displayed.

SECTION II.—*Pupil-teachers.*

50. Pupil-teachers are boys or girls employed to serve in a day school on the following conditions:—

(*a*) That the school, in the opinion of the Department, is suited for the purpose.

(*b*) That the pupil-teachers—

(1) are not less than 14 years of age at the date of their engagement;

(2) have passed Standard VI in all the elementary subjects in English, and in two other class subjects, of which, in the case of boys, one must be mathe-

SECTION III.—*Pupil-teachers.*

58. Pupil-teachers are boys or girls recognised by the Department as having been engaged by the managers of an aided school for the purpose of teaching, and of being taught and trained, in accordance with the regulations given in this section.

59. Before recognising boys and girls as pupil-teachers, the Department will require to be satisfied on the following points:—

(*a*) That the school in which it is proposed to engage them is suited for the purpose; and that proper arrangements can and will be made for their efficient instruction in their own studies, for

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matics, and in the case of girls, one must be needle-work;

(3) produce certificates of health, physical fitness, character, and conduct.

(c) That the managers enter into an agreement in the terms of the memorandum prescribed in Schedule V.

NOTE.—The Inspector will test the aptitude of the candidates for pupil teacherships, and will pay special attention to distinctness of utterance.

51. If all the foregoing conditions have been satisfied, and if the pupil-teacher is approved by the Department, the engagement is complete. The Department is not a party to the engagement, but confines itself to requiring that the pupil-teacher shall be presented to the Inspector year by year for examination by the prescribed standards (Schedule II.)

52. Every pupil-teacher shall be required to undergo a course of three years' instruction, and to pass the examinations specified in Schedule II. During this period he shall teach daily in the school classes for not less than two and not more than four hours, and shall receive one hour's instruction daily from a duly qualified teacher.

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the thorough supervision of their work while teaching, and for their training in the art of teaching.

(b) That the boys and girls who are proposed for pupil-teacherships:—

(1) are not less than 15 years of age at the time of their engagement;

(2) have passed the middle school examination in the first or the second class, and further satisfy the Inspector of their proficiency in reading, handwriting, and dictation, and in the case of girls, in needle-work also;

(3) produce a satisfactory certificate of health and physical fitness for the work from a Civil Surgeon or other approved medical practitioner, and one of good character and conduct from some responsible person.

(c) That the managers enter into an agreement in the terms of the memorandum given in Schedule II.

NOTE (1).—The engagement of a pupil-teacher shall begin on the 1st of January. If on that date it is not yet known whether a candidate for a pupil-teachership has passed the middle school examination, he may be admitted provisionally as a pupil-teacher.

NOTE (2).—It shall be in the power of the Local Government to alter the conditions as to age and preliminary qualifications specified in clauses (b) (1) and (2) of this article.

60. The Department is not a party to the engagement; but confines itself to requiring, as a condition of continued recognition, that the pupil-teacher shall teach, be taught, produce the prescribed certificates, and be presented for examination, in accordance with the terms of Articles 61 and 62.

61. Every pupil-teacher shall:—

(a) be engaged for three years;

(b) teach a class daily (except on holidays) for not less than two, and not more than four hours, under competent guidance and supervision;

(c) give a specially prepared lesson once a week before the principal teacher (or some other competent teacher), who shall criticise the lesson. The pupil-teacher's notes and the principal teacher's remarks on the lesson to be preserved for the Inspector's perusal, in books specially kept for the purpose;

(d) study for at least two hours daily (except on holidays) under the personal supervision and guidance of a duly qualified teacher.

62. In order that a year's service may be approved by the Department, every pupil-teacher will be required:—

(a) to produce, before beginning the work of the year, a satisfactory certificate of health and physical fitness for the work from a Civil Surgeon or other approved medical practitioner, and also one of good character and conduct. The latter certificate must, in the case

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	of pupil-teachers who have already worked as such for one or more years, be signed both by the principal teacher of the school in which they have served and by the correspondent on behalf of the managers; (*b*) to teach throughout the year to the satisfaction of the Inspector; (*c*) to give, to the Inspector's satisfaction, a lesson selected by him out of three previously prepared by the pupil-teacher. The lesson to be given near the close of the year, but before the date fixed for the high school examination. The foregoing conditions having been satisfied— (*d*) to pass in the following subjects at the high school examination :— (1) at the close of the first year—in Arithmetic, History, and Geography; (2) at the close of the second year—in English, Algebra, and Euclid; (3) at the close of the third year—in a second language, and in School Management and the Art of Teaching. NOTE.—In cases in which the Local Government exercises the power given under Note (2) of Article 59, it may also modify the standards of examination above prescribed. 63. Any pupil-teacher who fails to produce a satisfactory certificate of health and physical fitness, and also of good character and conduct, as required in Article 62 (*a*), shall not continue to be recognised as a pupil-teacher.
53. For each pupil-teacher passing with credit in the subjects specified in Schedule II, the managers of the school shall receive the following sums :— Rs. For the art of teaching—In the first year . 50 In the second year . 75 In the third year . 100 For the remaining compulsory subjects . . 70 For each optional subject . . . . . 20 Half the amounts earned under this Article shall be paid by the managers to the pupil-teacher, in addition to any salary specified in the memorandum of agreement. 54. The amounts stated in the preceding Article are maximum grants, to be given only if the results of the examination are thoroughly satisfactory, and they may be reduced, on the report of the Inspector, by an amount not exceeding one-third. 55. No grant shall be paid on account of a pupil-teacher who fails to pass in the compulsory subjects of Schedule II. He will be re-examined by the same standard in the following year.	(*See Article 65.*)
56. If a pupil-teacher fails twice during his course in the compulsory subjects, he shall cease to be recognised as a pupil-teacher.	64. Any pupil-teacher who fails to satisfy the conditions required in Article 62 (*b*), (*c*), or (*d*) will, on the first occasion of such failure, be permitted to continue working as a pupil-teacher, but will in the following year take up the same

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(See Articles 53, 54 and 55.)

57. The number of pupil-teachers to be employed in any school shall not exceed one for every 35 scholars in average daily attendance, nor shall it exceed three for the principal teacher, and one for each qualified assistant teacher.

58. At the close of their engagement, pupil-teachers are perfectly free in the choice of employment. If they wish to continue in the work of education, they may, under the conditions of Article 64, become teachers in primary or middle schools or departments, or may be admitted into training colleges (Chapter IV).

SECTION III.—*Assistant Teachers.*

59. Persons who, not having qualified for certificates under Section IV, have passed the examination for middle scholarships, or an examination of equal difficulty, may be recognised as assistant teachers.

60. Assistant teachers under this section may be employed only in primary schools or departments.

SECTION IV.—*Certificated Teachers.*

61. Certificates are of three grades, and may be either permanent or provisional. A provisional certificate consists of an entry of the teacher's name in a register kept by the Department.

(*a*) A first-grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher in a high school.

(*b*) A second-grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher in a middle school, or an assistant teacher in a high school.

(*c*) A third-grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher in primary school, or an assistant teacher in a middle school or department.

A provisional third-grade certificate qualifies the holder to be the principal teacher of a primary school, only if (*a*)

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studies, and be presented for examination in the same subjects, as in the year in which the failure occurred, that year not being reckoned as part of the three years' engagement. Any pupil-teacher who fails to satisfy the conditions required in Article 62 (*b*), (*c*), or (*d*) a second time in the same stage, will cease to be recognised as a pupil-teacher.

65. For each pupil-teacher who satisfies the whole of the conditions required in Article 61 and in Article 62 (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), the managers of the school shall receive a grant as follows:—

	Rs.
At the end of the first year's course .	50
At the end of the second year's course	75
At the end of the third year's course .	100

If the conditions specified in Article 62 (*d*) be also satisfied, an equal amount shall be paid to the pupil-teacher.

The grants payable to managers on account of pupil-teachers shall be paid, even if the latter fail to pass the examination specified in Article 62 (*d*).

66. The number of pupil-teachers to be employed in any school shall not, except with the special permission of the Department, exceed one for every 35 scholars in average daily attendance; nor shall it exceed three for the principal teacher, and one for each qualified assistant teacher.

67. A pupil-teacher is perfectly free in the choice of employment after the completion of his apprenticeship. If he wishes to remain a teacher he will receive recognition either as the principal teacher of a primary school, or as an assistant teacher in the middle or the primary section of a school.

(Articles 59 to 73 of the old Code are cancelled.)

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he has completed his engagement as a pupil-teacher, or (*b*) has passed with credit the first year's examination at a training college, or (*c*) has served with credit for two years as an assistant teacher.

62. Teachers at any stage shall be entitled to receive certificates from the Department, provided they satisfy the Department that they have received a training, or passed examinations equivalent to those required under the following articles.

NOTE.—Teachers who are members of religious orders are exempted from the necessity of being certificated under the rules of this Code.

63. A certificate may at any time be suspended, reduced, or cancelled, but in every case the Department shall give the teacher an opportunity of explanation. A provisional certificate of any grade will be cancelled or reduced if three successive reports from the Inspector are unsatisfactory.

64. A pupil-teacher who has passed the final examination specified in Schedule II shall receive a provisional third-grade certificate. After not less than one year's service with credit, this certificate shall be made permanent.

NOTE.—" A year's service with credit " in this and the following articles implies one year's service as a Teacher with a favourable report from the Inspector at the end of the year.

65. Any one who, without having served an engagement as a pupil-teacher, has completed his seventeenth year, and has passed the matriculation examination of a recognised University or passed in four compulsory subjects, failing only in the second language, at the final examination for High Schools in Schedule I, may receive a provisional third grade certificate. This certificate shall be made permanent, in the first case after three years' service with credit, and in the second case after two years' service with credit.

66. Any holder of a permanent third-grade certificate who has served with credit for one year under the certificate, and who has passed the High School examination in the first division, shall, on passing in the additional subject—school method—be entitled to a provisional second-grade certificate After two years' further service with credit, this provisional certificate shall be made permanent.

67. Any one who has completed his eighteenth year and passed the First Arts examination may receive a provisional third-grade certificate. After two years' service with credit, this provisional certificate shall be made permanent.

68. Any holder of a permanent third grade certificate who has served with credit for two years under that certificate, and has also passed the First Arts examination, shall be entitled to a provisional second-grade certificate. After two years' further service with credit, this provisional certificate shall be made permanent.

69. Any graduate who has completed his twenty-second year may receive a provisional second-grade certificate. After two years' service with credit, this certificate shall be made permanent.

70. Any holder of a permanent second-grade certificate who has served for at least two years

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with credit under that certificate, and who is also a graduate, may receive a provisional first-grade certificate. After two years' service with credit, this certificate shall be made permanent.

71. It shall be open to the Department in exceptional cases to grant a provisional certificate of the first-grade to any graduate who has completed his twenty-fifth year. After two years' service with credit, this certificate shall be made permanent.

NOTE.—A degree conferred without examination does not qualify the holder for a certificate under Articles 68—70.

72. It shall be open to the Department in exceptional cases to grant certificates to persons not entitled to such certificates under any of the foregoing rules.

SECTION V.—*Special Teachers.*

73. Special teachers are persons who are employed to teach particular subjects, and who are not entitled to certificates under Section IV. The sanction of the Department must be obtained before a special teacher is appointed.

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Section IV.—Proficiency Certificates.

68. A certificate of skill and ability as a teacher (hereinafter styled "Proficiency Certificate") will be issued by the Department, in the form prescribed in Schedule IV, to any recognised teacher who, having passed either the middle school examination, or any other examination which, in the opinion of the Department, is not inferior to it in point of difficulty, shall further:—

(*a*) have taught a class (or classes) for two years to the satisfaction of the Inspector;

NOTE.—Neither the class-teaching of a training college student nor that of a pupil-teacher can be accepted for the purpose of this test, as such teaching is done under constant guidance and supervision.

(*b*) have given before the Inspector, and to his satisfaction, two lessons selected by him from a list of five previously prepared by the candidate;

(*c*) have gained 50 per cent. of the possible marks in the paper on "School Management and the Art of Teaching" at the high school examination.

NOTE.—The possession of this certificate does not entitle the holder to teach in any higher section than that specified in his Letter of Recognition.

The Chapter on Training Colleges is omitted, as it will be the subject of a supplementary report afterwards.

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CHAPTER V.

Building Grants.

91. Grants may be given under this chapter to managers of schools in aid—

(*a*) of erecting, enlarging, or furnishing school buildings;

(*b*) of executing extensive repairs;

(*c*) in special cases, of paying off debts incurred in erecting or enlarging school buildings.

Note.—Expenditure in the purchase of buildings may be treated as expenditure on the erection of buildings.

92. Except in the case provided for in Article 91 (*c*), no grant shall be made in consideration of former expenditure on school buildings.

(*See Article 101.*)

(*See Article 96.*)

93. Grants under this chapter shall not ordinarily exceed one-half of the total cost. In places where there is a small or poor European population, the maximum grant shall not exceed two-thirds of the total cost.

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CHAPTER VII.

Building Grants.

83. Grants may be given under this chapter to managers of schools, other than those excluded under Article 7, in aid:—

(*a*) of erecting, enlarging, or furnishing school buildings;

(*b*) of executing extensive repairs;

(*c*) in special cases, of paying off debts incurred in erecting or enlarging school buildings;

Note.—Expenditure in the purchase of buildings may be treated as expenditure on the erection of buildings.

(*d*) Of acquiring land for school purposes.

84. Except in the case provided for in Article 83 (*c*), no grant shall be made in consideration of former expenditure on school buildings.

85. The sum to be allotted annually for building grants to schools will be fixed provisionally for a term of years. The amount will be notified by the Local Government to the Department. It will not in ordinary circumstances be reduced, though it may be increased, for any year during that term.

86. Every application for a grant must be submitted to the Department not later than the 31st December, if the grant is to be admissible for sanction during the following financial year. It must contain a certificate from the managers that the funds at their disposal will, when added to the grant applied for, be sufficient to meet the full cost of the work. If the application is in accordance with the rules, and is found to be in other respects deserving of support, it will be included in the list of "approved applications." If not so included, the reasons shall be notified to the managers.

87. After consideration of all the "approved applications," the Department will submit to the Local Government, by the 31st March following, its recommendations for the distribution of the allotment among the applicant schools.

88. When a grant is sanctioned, the managers shall be informed whether it will be payable in full from the allotment for the year, or if not, in what years and by what instalments.

89. In the case of an application for a repair grant under Article 83 (*b*), the managers will be required to show that the necessity for such a grant has not arisen from the neglect of current repairs in previous years.

90. Grants under this chapter shall not ordinarily exceed one-half of the total cost. In places where there is a small or poor European population, the maximum grant shall not exceed two-thirds of the total cost.

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94. Before a grant is sanctioned for the erection of school buildings, the Department must be satisfied—

(*a*) that the European population of the locality is sufficiently large to render the existence of the school necessary, and to give a reasonable probability of its permanence;

(*b*) that the school is suited to the requirements of the locality;

(*c*) that the school is likely to be maintained in efficiency;

(*d*) that the school will be open to inspection;

(*e*) that the site, plans, estimates, and specifications are suited to the school, and the title and trust deeds in due form.

95. The trust-deed must declare the building to be granted in trust for school purposes only. It must also provide for the legal ownership of the premises, for the proper maintenance of the building, and for the inspection and management of the school.

(*See the note to Article 101.*)

NOTE.—This article does not preclude the managers from using the building for other purposes when not required for the purposes of the school

(*See Article 99.*)

96. No grant is finally sanctioned until a certificate is received from the managers, setting forth that the funds in their hands will, when added to the grant, be sufficient to meet all claims and to close the account.

97. Advances may be made from time to time out of the sanctioned grant on receipt of a report from the Public Works Department that the work is proceeding satisfactorily.

98. The grant is not paid in full until—

(*a*) a report is received from the Public Works Department certifying that the building has been satisfactorily completed; but exceptions may be made to this rule by the Local Government;

(*b*) the trust-deed is duly registered and a copy lodged with the Department.

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91. Before a grant is sanctioned under the preceding articles, the Department must be satisfied:—

(*a*) that the European population of the locality is sufficiently large to render the existence of the school necessary, and to give a reasonable probability of its permanence;

(*b*) that the school is suited to the requirements of the locality;

(*c*) that the school is likely to be maintained in efficiency;

(*d*) that the school will be open to inspection;

NOTE.—In the case of a school not receiving a maintenance grant, the inspection shall be limited to ascertaining that the buildings are maintained in good repair, that the sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, and that the school is properly conducted.

(*e*) that the site, plans, estimates, and specifications are suited to the school, and the title to the property is clear.

92. In making an application for a building grant, the managers shall undertake to execute a trust-deed in the standard form given in the appendix to the Code, or such other form as may be sanctioned by the Local Government.

93. The trust-deed must provide for the legal ownership of the premises, for the proper maintenance of the building, and for the inspection and management of the school, and must declare the building or the land, on account of which a grant is to be made, to be held in trust for school purposes only.

NOTE (1).—The execution of trust-deeds need only be insisted upon in the case of the erection or purchase of buildings, or in other cases, where the Local Government considers such a document necessary.

NOTE (2).—This article does not preclude the managers from using the building for other purposes when not required for the purposes of the school.

94. If any building, towards the erection, purchase, or repair of which a grant has been made by the Government, is subsequently diverted to other than educational purposes, the Government shall have a prior lien upon the building for the recovery of the grant, and a provision to this effect shall be made in the trust-deed.

(*See Article 86.*)

95. Advances may be made from time to time out of the sanctioned grant on receipt of a report from the Public Works Department that the work is proceeding satisfactorily.

96. The grant is not paid in full until:—

(*a*) a report is received from the Public Works Department certifying that the building has been satisfactorily completed; but exceptions may be made to this rule by the Local Government;

(*b*) the trust-deed is duly executed, registered, and forwarded by the managers to the Department for safe custody.

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99. If any building, towards the erection, purchase, or repair of which a grant has been made by the Government, is subsequently diverted to other than educational purposes, the Government shall have a prior lien upon the building for the recovery of the grant, and a provision to this effect shall invariably be made in the trust-deed or in some other binding document.

100. The trustees must undertake to refund the amount of any grant made for furniture if the school ceases to exist within three years from the date of payment.

101. All applications for grants must be submitted to the Department not later than the 1st of October in any year if the grant is to be provided for in the budget estimates of the following financial year.

NOTE.—The execution of trust-deeds need only be insisted upon in the case of the erection or purchase of buildings; or in other cases, where the Local Government considers such a document necessary.

(*See Article 108.*)

[*See Article 107 (a).*]

(*See Article 105.*)

(*See Article 106.*)

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(*See Article 94.*)

97. The managers must undertake to refund the amount of any grant made for furniture if the school ceases to exist within three years from the date of payment.

(*See Article 86.*)

[*See Article 93, Note (1).*]

NOTE.—The provisions of this chapter shall apply to training colleges, and to hostels attached to them.

CHAPTER VIII.

PRIMARY, MIDDLE, AND HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

98. The primary, middle, and high school examinations are held for the purpose of enabling the progress of scholars to be thoroughly tested at certain definite stages of their school career, namely, on completing the course of instruction for primary standards, for middle standards, and for high school classes, respectively. In the primary school examination, questions will, in each subject, be set upon the work done in that subject in all standards up to and including Standard IV. In the middle school examination, the questions will be upon the work of all standards up to and including Standard VII. The scope of the high school examination is clearly defined, for Schedule I-A in that schedule, and for Schedule I-B in Article 104.

NOTE.—Under the terms of Article 17, passing the primary and the middle school examinations is the condition upon which promotions may ordinarily be made from the corresponding sections to those above.

99. These examinations shall be held annually, near the close of the calendar year, upon such dates and at such centres as may be appointed by the Department.

NOTE.—Certificates shall be given to all who pass these examinations.

100. A fee shall be charged for admission to the examinations, the amount of which shall be determined by the Department.

NOTE.—Provision is made in Article 33(*d*) for the award of special grants for the payment of such fees in the case of poor scholars.

101. In provinces where the schools work up to the standards of examination prescribed in Schedule I-A, the examinations shall comprise the following subjects:—

A.—PRIMARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

(For scholars who have done the work of Standards I to IV prescribed in Schedule I-A.)

English	Language and Grammar	150	200
	Dictation	50	
Arithmetic			175
Geography			125
	TOTAL		500

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B.—Middle School Examination.

(*For scholars who have done the work of Standards V to VII prescribed in Schedule I-A.*)

(*See Article 106.*)

English	275
Second Language	150
History and Geography	175
Arithmetic	175
Geometry and Algebra, or (for girls only) Domestic Economy	150
Elementary Science	75
Total	1,000

C.—High School Examination.

(As prescribed in Schedule I-A.)

[*See Article 107 (b).*]

102. To pass the primary school and middle school examinations, candidates must gain 25 per cent. of the possible marks in English and Arithmetic, and 30 per cent. of the possible aggregate.

To pass the high school examination, candidates must gain 33 per cent. of the possible marks in each of the compulsory subjects, and 40 per cent. of the possible aggregate.

[illegible] by the Government of India.

[*See Article 107 (c).*]

103. The names of those who pass the primary school and middle school examinations shall be arranged in three classes in order of merit, (and gazetted). Those who gain 60 per cent. of the possible aggregate shall be placed in the first class; those who gain 45 per cent. but less than 60 per cent., in the second class; those who gain 30 per cent. but less than 45 per cent., in the third class.

The names of those who pass the high school examination shall be arranged in two classes in order of merit, and gazetted. Those who gain 60 per cent. of the possible marks in compulsory subjects shall be placed in the first class; those who gain 40 per cent. but less than 60 per cent., in the second class.

(*See Article 29.*)

104. In provinces where the schools work in accordance with the course laid down in Schedule I-B, the examinations shall comprise the following subjects:—

A.—Primary School Examination.

(*For scholars who have done the work of Standards I to IV prescribed in Schedule I-B.*)

Compulsory Subjects.

Subject.	Course.	Full marks.	Notes.
1. Analysis and Grammar.	The course prescribed for Standard IV.	80	
2. Dictation	About 12 lines of printed matter moderately difficult for Standard IV.	50	30 marks for spelling. 20 marks for hand writing.
3. Composition and Explanation of passages.	Exercises in composition, such as writing out the substance of a story read out by the Superintendent of the Examination, the description of some familiar place or object, an account of some well-known event, a letter on a given subject, etc. The explanation of words and phrases from a prescribed text-book, and paraphrasing from the same.	100	50 marks for composition. 50 marks for explanation and paraphrasing.
4. Arithmetic	The course prescribed for Standard IV.	200	

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Optional Subjects.

1. Geography	The course prescribed for Standards III and IV.	100	
2. Latin or French.	The course prescribed for Standard IV. A full vocabulary to be given in the question paper.	70	

Candidates may take up one or both of the optional subjects. In order to pass the examination, 30 per cent. of the possible marks must be gained in each of the four papers in the compulsory subjects; and 30 per cent. of the possible marks in compulsory and optional subjects taken together must be gained in the aggregate. Marks for an optional subject will not be counted, if they fall below 30 per cent. of the possible marks in that subject.

In every paper, 10 per cent. of the possible marks may be deducted for want of neatness.

B.—Middle School Examination.

(For scholars who have done the work of Standards V to VII prescribed in Schedule I-B.)

Compulsory subjects.

Subject.	Course.	Full marks.	
1. English—			
(a) Analysis and Grammar.	The course prescribed for Standard VII.	50	
(b) Certain prescribed Text-Books.	Explanation and paraphrasing of passages.	100	
(c) Composition	Letter.	150	
	Essay.		
	Paraphrasing of unseen passages.		
	Explanation of idiomatic phrases of common occurrence.		
	Correction of "Indian-English."		
2. Arithmetic	The course prescribed for Standard VII.	200	

Optional subjects.

1. Latin or French.	(a) The prescribed Text-Book and questions arising therefrom.	100	
	(b) Unseen passages.		
	(c) Grammar.	100	
	(d) Composition.		
2. Geography	The course prescribed for Standard VII.	100	
3. History	The course prescribed for Standard VII.	100	
4. Algebra	The course prescribed for Standard VII.	100	
5. Euclid	The course prescribed for Standard VII.	100	
6. Science	One of the courses prescribed for Standard VII.	100	
7. Domestic Economy (for girls only).	The course prescribed for Standard VII.	100	

Candidates may take any number of optional subjects up to five; but if five are taken, one of these must be a second language. In order to pass the examination, 30 per cent. of the possible marks must be gained in each division of the subject English, and in Arithmetic; and 30 per

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cent. of the possible marks in the compulsory and optional subjects taken together (*i.e.* 30 per cent. of 1,100 marks) must be gained in the aggregate. Marks for an optional subject will not be counted, if they fall below 30 per cent of the possible marks in that subject.

In every paper, 10 per cent. of the possible marks may be deducted for want of neatness.

C.—High School Examination.

Compulsory Subjects.

Subject.	Course.	Full marks.
1. English . .	(a) Grammar	50
	(b) Composition	100
	(c) Text-Books in prose and poetry, prescribed each year.	150
2. Arithmetic. .	The whole	200

Optional Subjects.

1. Second Language—Latin,	(a) Text-Book, with questions on accidence, syntax, and allusions 100	200
	(b) Translation of sentences from English into Latin . 70	
or	(c) Unseen passages for translation into English . 30	
French.	(a) Text-Book, with questions on accidence, syntax and allusions 100	200
	(b) Composition of simple continuous prose and original letters 70	
	(c) Unseen passages for translation into English . 30	
2. Geography .	As defined by its treatment in Chisholm's Geography for India and Ceylon, excluding the appendix.	100
3. The History of England, and	As defined by its treatment in Ransome's "Short History of England."	100
The History of India.	From Baber, as defined by its treatment in Hunter's "Brief History of the Indian People."	
4. Algebra . .	The course prescribed for Standard VII.	100
	Quadratics of one unknown quantity and problems therein, easy indices and surds.	
5. Euclid . .	Books I to IV, and deductions thereon.	100
6. Science . .	(a) Physics, as defined in Loewy's graduated course of Natural Science, Part I, and pages 1—100 of Part II, or,	100
	(b) Physiology, as defined in Huxley's "Elementary Physiology."	
7. Logic . .	Deductive, as defined in Jevons's "Elementary Lessons in Logic."	100
8. Political Economy.	As defined in Mrs. Fawcett's "Political Economy for Beginners."	100
9. Domestic Economy (for girls only).	Dr. Mann's "Domestic Economy and Household Science."	100

Note (1).—The text-books are named in order to define the extent of the subjects, and not as indicating that they are better than other works of the same class.

Note (2).—The marks may be altered, or omitted, at the discretion of the Local Government.

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CHAPTER VI.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

102. Scholarships are of two grades, primary and middle; the number of each grade will be determined by the Local Government. Both boys and girls are eligible for scholarships, which will in every case be awarded after a competitive examination.

NOTE.—The nomenclature of the scholarships may be altered by the Local Government.

103. Primary scholarships are tenable for three years in a school of a higher grade than primary. Middle scholarships are tenable for five years in a technical school, or for two years in a school teaching up to the final standard of Schedule I or

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Additional Subject for Teachers.

Subject.	Course.	Full marks.
School Management and the Art of Teaching.	School organisation (time-table, etc.), discipline, registers, returns. Methods of teaching the subjects ordinarily found in the curriculum of schools. The arrangement of courses of lessons in these subjects. Notes of lessons. The art of questioning and of dealing with answers. Periodical examinations and the use to be made of the results.	200

Candidates may take any number of optional subjects up to five; but if five are taken, one of these must be a second language. In order to pass the examination, 30 per cent. of the possible marks must be gained in each division of the subject English, and in Arithmetic; and 30 per cent. of the possible marks in the compulsory and optional subjects taken together (*i.e.*, 30 per cent. of 1,100 marks) must be gained in the aggregate. Marks for an optional subject will not be counted, if they fall below 30 per cent. of the possible marks in that subject.

105. The Additional Subject forms no part of the high school examination, this paper being intended for teachers only. Passes in this subject will be published along with the results of the high school examination.

106. The names of those who pass the primary, middle, and high school examinations shall be arranged in three classes in order of merit, and gazetted. Those who gain 60 per cent. of the possible aggregate shall be placed in the first class; those who gain 45 per cent. but less than 60 per cent. in the second class; and those who gain 30 per cent. but less than 45 per cent. in the third class. Candidates who gain not less than 75 per cent. of the possible marks in any subject shall be gazetted as having gained honours in that subject.

CHAPTER IX.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

107. Scholarships are of three grades—primary, middle, and high. The number of each grade, and their value, will be determined by the Local Government. Scholarships will be awarded on the results of the examinations detailed in the preceding chapter, and will be tenable only in institutions which are recognised by the Department as efficient, which observe the transfer rules (Chapter IV), which are open to inspection,* and which are not excluded by the terms of Article 7 (*d*).

* In the case of schools receiving no maintenance grants, it will be sufficient to inspect the attendance registers, the admission register, and the transfer certificates.

NOTE 1.—All boys and girls who are Europeans as defined in Article 3 are eligible for scholarships, if not excluded by age.

NOTE 2.—The nomenclature of the scholarships may be altered by the Local Government.

108. Primary scholarships are tenable for three years in a school of a higher grade than primary. Middle scholarships are tenable for two years in a high school, for three years during apprenticeship as a pupil-teacher, or for five years in a

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the University Entrance examination. Scholarships are tenable only in schools recognised by the Department as efficient. The value of the scholarships shall be determined by the Local Government.

NOTE.—If the holder of a middle scholarship enters into an engagement as a pupil-teacher within one year after passing the scholarship examination, the scholarship shall be tenable for three years from the date of engagement.

104. Candidates for primary scholarships must be under 12 years of age, and for middle scholarships under 15 years of age, at the date of examination.

105. A fee, to be determined by the Department, shall be charged for admission to the examination for scholarships.

NOTE.—The Local Government may dispense with the levy of these fees in any class of scholarship examination.

106. The examination for primary and middle scholarships shall comprise the subjects of Standards IV and VII respectively, and shall be conducted by means of printed papers. Marks shall be allotted to the several subjects of examination as follows :—

Primary Scholarships.

English { Language and Grammar 150 Dictation . . . 50 }		200
Arithmetic		175
Geography		125
TOTAL		500

Middle Scholarships.

English	275
Second Language	150
History and Geography . . .	175
Arithmetic	175
Geometry and Algebra or Domestic Economy (*for girls only*) . .	150
Elementary Science . . .	75
TOTAL	1,000

107. At the discretion of the Local Government the following rules may be applied :—

(*a*) Certificates shall be given to all the candidates who pass the examination, whether they obtain scholarships or not. There is no limit of age in the case of candidates for certificates only.

(*b*) To pass the examination a candidate must obtain 25 per cent. of the marks in each of the compulsory subjects—English and Arithmetic—and 30 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks obtainable.

To qualify for a scholarship a candidate must obtain 33 per cent. in English and Arithmetic, and 45 per cent. of the aggregate.

(*c*) The names of those who pass the examination shall be gazetted, and shall be arranged in three classes, each in order of merit. Those who obtain 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks obtainable shall be placed in the first class; those who obtain 45

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technical school. High scholarships are tenable for two years by students pursuing a recognised course of study in any institution within the province approved for this purpose by the Local Government.

109. Candidates for primary scholarships must be under 12 years of age, for middle scholarships under 15 years of age, and for high scholarships under 17 years of age, on the 31st of December in the year of examination.

NOTE.—The limits of age may be changed by the Local Government.

(*See Article 100.*)

(*See Article 107.*)

(*See Article 101.*)

(*See Note to Article 99.*)

(*See Article 102.*)

(*Cancelled.*)

(*See Article 103.*)

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per cent. but less than 60 per cent., shall be placed in the second class; those who obtain 30 per cent., but less than 45 per cent., shall be placed in the third class.

108. For the purposes of this chapter, each province shall, if necessary, be divided into circles, and a certain number of scholarships allotted to each circle, to be competed for by candidates from schools situated in that circle. In November of each year (or some other month to be fixed by the Department), the examination shall be held simultaneously at certain centres previously selected. The examination papers shall be the same for all centres.

(*See Bengal note to Article 109.*)

109. A scholarship may be reduced or withdrawn in cases of misconduct, of continued absence, or of failure to pass by the prescribed standards.

110. A scholarship may be transferred from one school to another with the sanction of the Department.

CHAPTER VII.

REVISION OF THE CODE.

111. The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, alter the scale of grants and of scholarships, and may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, cancel or modify any Articles of this Code, or introduce new Articles.

112. The schedules and notes appended to the Code shall have the same effect as the Articles of the Code, and shall be subject to the provisions of Article 111.

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110. For the purposes of this chapter, each province may, if necessary, be divided into circles, and a certain number of scholarships allotted to each circle, to be competed for by candidates from schools situated in that circle. It shall be open to the Local Government to allot a certain number of scholarships, before the examination, to boys and to girls respectively.

111. A scholarship-holder must be present at 75 per cent. of the school meetings held in each month in order to earn the full amount of his scholarship. If the attendances fall below 75 per cent. of the possible, a proportionate reduction will be made in the amount of the scholarship.

112. A scholarship may be reduced or withdrawn in cases of misconduct, of continued absence, or of insufficient progress in studies.

113. A scholarship may be transferred from one school to another with the sanction of the Department.

CHAPTER X.

REVISION OF THE CODE.

114. The Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, cancel or modify any articles or schedules of this Code, or may introduce new articles.

115. In accordance with the foregoing article, Local Governments will issue their own Provincial Codes, with such further notes, instructions and appendices as they may consider necessary; and such notes, instructions and appendices will, in each province, have the same effect as the articles of the Code.

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SCHEDULE I.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION (PRIMARY).

SUBJECTS.	LOWER DIVISION.		UPPER DIVISION.	
	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.
	ELEMENTARY SUBJECTS.			
(1) Reading*	To read a short paragraph from a book not confined to words of one syllable.	To read a short paragraph from an elementary reading-book.	To read a passage from a more advanced reading-book, or stories from English or Indian history.	To read a short passage of prose or poetry from a more advanced reading-book.
	To recite 20 lines of easy poetry, and to know their meaning. *Accuracy of pronunciation to be considered.*	To recite 30 lines of poetry, and to know their meaning.	To recite with intelligence and expression 40 lines of poetry, and to know their meaning. *Spelling to be tested.*	To recite 50 lines of poetry, and to know their meaning.
(2) Writing	To copy in manuscript characters a line of print; to write to dictation a few common words.	To write a passage of not more than three lines from the same book, slowly read over once, and then dictated word by word. *Before examination, the passage shall be read over again.*	To write six lines from one of the reading-books of the standard, slowly read over once, and then dictated a few words at a time.	To write eight lines from a reading-book, slowly read over once and then dictated in sections.
		Copy-books to be shown.	Copy-books to be shown, with improved writing.	Copy-books to be shown with improved writing.
(3) Arithmetic†	Notation and numeration up to 1,000. Simple addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than three figures. In addition, not more than five lines to be given. Multiplication table to 6 × 12.	Notation and numeration up to 100,000. The four simple rules. Multiplication table to 12 × 12 and the 16 times table.	The compound rules in English and Indian money.	A.—For boys—Reduction and the compound rules in all weights and measures of common use; G. C. M. and L. C. M.; addition and subtraction of vulgar fractions. B.—For girls—Reduction and the compound rules in all weights and measures of common use; bills of parcels.
	CLASS SUBJECTS. ‡			
(4) English	......	To point out nouns and verbs in the passages read or written.	To point out the parts of speech in the passages read or written.	Easy parsing; to show by examples the use of the parts of speech.
(5) Needlework § (for girls only).	Threading needles; hemming.	Seaming; plain knitting with two needles.	Stitching and sewing on strings; knitting with two needles, plain and purled rows alternately.	Plain darning; herring-boning; knitting with four needles, plain and purl.
(6) Geography	......	To know the points of the compass and the meaning and use of a map. Explanation of simple geographical terms by reference to a map or diagram.	The outlines of the geography of India with special reference to the province. To draw a ground-plan of the school-room, showing the position of the furniture. Shape and size of the earth.	The outlines of the geography of Asia and of the British Isles. To draw a ground-plan of the school compound and the principal objects in it, with its approaches. Diurnal motion of the earth; day and night.
	OBJECT LESSONS.			
	A progressive course of lessons on common objects, such as familiar animals, plants, and substances used in ordinary life.			

N.B.—The clauses in italics apply to all succeeding standards.

* Reading with intelligence will be required in all the standards, and increased fluency and expression in successive years. In Standards III to VI, two sets of reading-books should be provided, of which one should be geographical, historical or biographical. The Inspector may examine in any of these books, and may test the intelligence of the reading by questions on the meaning of what is read.

† (*a*) The Inspector may examine scholars in arithmetic in any standard lower than that in which they are presented, and in mental arithmetic suited to their respective standards. The object of the exercise in mental arithmetic is to encourage dexterity and correctness in computation, and to anticipate, by means of rapid and varied oral practice with small numbers, the longer problems which have to be worked out in writing. Such exercises should from the first deal with concrete as well as with abstract numbers.

(*b*) In those schools in which arithmetic is taught up to the fourth standard in a different order from that here defined, the subjects in the first three standards may, with the previous sanction of the Inspector, be re-arranged accordingly.

‡ No grant will be given for a class subject in any standard in girls' schools unless needlework is taken up.

§ In each standard a simple garment must be shown containing the stitches required in that and lower standards.

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SCHEDULE I.—A.

1. STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION (PRIMARY).

Subjects.	Lower Division.		Upper Division.	
	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.
	Elementary Subjects.			
(1) Reading*	To read a short paragraph from a book not confined to words of one syllable.	To read a short paragraph from an elementary reading-book.	To read a passage from a more advanced reading-book, or stories from English or Indian history.	To read a short passage of prose or poetry from a more advanced reading-book.
	To recite 20 lines of easy poetry, and to know their meaning. *Accuracy of pronunciation to be considered.*	To recite 30 lines of poetry, and to know their meaning.	To recite with intelligence and expression 40 lines of poetry, and to know their meaning. *Spelling to be tested.*	To recite 50 lines of poetry, and to know their meaning.
(2) Writing	To copy in manuscript characters a line of print; to write to dictation a few common words.	To write a passage of not more than three lines from the same book, slowly read over once and then dictated word by word. *Before examination, the passage shall be read over again.*	To write six lines from one of the reading-books of the standard, slowly read over once, and then dictated a few words at a time.	To write eight lines from a reading-book, slowly read over once and then dictated in sections.
		Copy-books to be shown.	Copy-books to be shown, with improved writing.	Copy-books to be shown, with improved writing.
(3) Arithmetic†	Notation and numeration up to 1,000. Simple addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than three figures. In addition, not more than five lines to be given. Multiplication table to 6 × 12.	Notation and numeration up to 100,000. The four simple rules. Multiplication table to 12 × 12 and the 16 times table.	The compound rules in English and Indian money.	A.—For boys—Reduction and the compound rules in all weights and measures of common use; G. C. M and L. C. M.; addition and subtraction of vulgar fractions. B.—For girls—Reduction and the compound rules in all weights and measures of common use: bills of parcels.
	Class Subjects.‡			
(4) English	......	To point out nouns and verbs in the passages read or written.	To point out the parts of speech in the passages read or written.	Easy parsing; to show by examples the use of the parts of speech.
(5) Needlework § (for girls only).	Threading needles; hemming.	Seaming; plain knitting with two needles.	Stitching and sewing on strings; knitting with two needles, plain and purled rows alternately.	Plain darning; herring-boning; knitting with four needles, plain and purl.
(6) Geography	......	To know the points of the compass and the meaning and use of a map. Explanation of simple geographical terms by reference to a map or diagram.	The outlines of the geography of India with special reference to the province. To draw a ground-plan of the school room, showing the position of the furniture. Shape and size of the earth.	The outlines of the geography of Asia and of the British Isles. To draw a ground-plan of the school compound and the principal objects in it, with its approaches. Diurnal motion of the earth; day and night.
(7) Drawing	A course approved by the Inspector.			
	Object Lessons.			
	A progressive course of lessons on common objects, such as familiar animals, plants, and substances used in ordinary life, or a progressive course of lessons leading up to the teaching of physical science.			

N.B.—The clauses in italics apply to all succeeding standards.

* Reading with intelligence will be required in all the standards, and increased fluency and expression in successive years. In Standard III and upwards, two sets of reading-books should be provided, of which one should be historical or biographical. The Inspector may examine in any of those books, and may test the intelligence of the reading by questions on the meaning of what is read.

† (*a*) The Inspector may examine scholars in arithmetic in any standard lower than that in which they are presented, and in mental arithmetic suited to their respective standards. The object of the exercise in mental arithmetic is to encourage dexterity and correctness in computation, and to anticipate, by means of rapid and varied oral practice with small numbers, the longer problems which have to be worked out in writing. Such exercises should from the first deal with concrete as well as with abstract numbers.

(*b*) In those schools in which arithmetic is taught up to the fourth standard in a different order from that here defined, the subjects in the first three standards may, with the previous sanction of the Inspector, be re-arranged accordingly.

‡ No grant will be given for a class-subject in any standard in girls' schools unless needlework is taken up.

§ In each standard a simple garment must be shown containing the stitches required in that and lower standards.

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SCHEDULE I—(contd).

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION (MIDDLE).

SUBJECTS.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
		ELEMENTARY SUBJECTS.	
(1) Reading . .	To read a passage from a more advanced book. Allusions to be explained in the case of passages previously read. To recite 60 lines of poetry or 30 lines of prose, and to know their meaning. *Reading may be tested by passages from a newspaper, or from a book not comprised in the school course.*	To read a passage from a more advanced reading-book. Allusions to be explained in the case of passages previously read. To recite 80 lines of poetry or 40 lines of prose from a standard writer, and to know their meaning	To read a passage from a modern English poet, and another from a modern English prose writer. To recite 100 lines from a modern poet or 50 lines from a modern prose writer, and to know their meaning.
(2) Writing . .	To write to dictation a passage of ten lines not previously read in the class. Copy-books to be shown.	To write a short narrative or letter Copy-books and exercise-books to be shown. *Spelling, hand-writing, and composition to be considered.*	To write a letter or narrative, or a short essay on some subject comprised in the school course for the year. Exercise-books to be shown.
(3) Arithmetic. A.—For boys .	Vulgar fractions; simple proportion; practice; decimal fractions. *Progressive exercises in mental arithmetic.*	Proportion; interest; square and cubic measures.	Discount; stocks; profit and loss exchange; square root.
B.—For girls .	G. C. M. and L. C. M; vulgar fractions (simple); proportion (simple). *Progressive exercises in mental arithmetic.*	Vulgar fractions; proportion; practice; decimal fractions.	Interest; square measure.
		CLASS SUBJECTS.*	
(4) English . .	To parse and analyse a simple sentence.	To parse and analyse a short complex sentence, and to know the method of forming English nouns, adjectives, and verbs from each other.	Grammar and analysis of sentences; prefixes and terminations; easy derivations.
(5) Needlework (for girls only) .	Gathering; stroking; setting in; marking on coarse material; knitting socks or stockings; plain darning and mending stockings; patching old garments.	Pleating; frilling; setting on frills; sewing on buttons and buttonholing; knitting a full-sized stocking; improved darning and mending; cutting out plain under-garments.	Running tucks; marking on finer materials; knitting a stocking with thickened heels; Swiss darning; cutting out any garment which can be made by children at this standard.
(6) Geography (including physical geography).	The outlines of the geography of Europe; special knowledge of the geography of India. To draw outline maps of Europe and India. Latitude and longitude; annual motion of the earth; the seasons.	The outlines of the geography of Africa, America, and Australasia; special knowledge of the geography of the British Isles. To draw outline maps of Africa and America, and with greater detail, maps of the British Isles. Phases of the moon; tides.	The outlines of the geography of the world: special knowledge of the geography of the British colonies and dependencies. To draw maps of the great continents. General circumstances which determine climate; wind; rain; dew.
(7) History . .	The outlines of the history of England from the Norman conquest to Richard III.	The outlines of the history of England from Henry VII to Anne.	The outlines of the history of England from George I to Victoria, and of India (British period).
(8) Mathematics† .	(1) Algebra: notation, and the first four rules.	(1) Algebra; the first four rules, resolution into factors, G. C. M. and L. C. M., easy fractions. (2) Geometry; Euclid to I-26, with easy deductions.	(1) Algebra, to simple equations involving two unknown quantities. (2) Geometry; Euclid, Book I, with easy deductions.

* No grant will be given for a class subject in any standard in girls' schools unless needlework is taken up.

† In girls' schools mathematics may be taken up as a special subject. In order to earn a grant for mathematics in Standards IV and VII, scholars must satisfy the Inspector in both algebra and geometry.

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SCHEDULE I—A (contd).

2.—STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION (MIDDLE).

SUBJECTS.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
		ELEMENTARY SUBJECTS.	
(1) Reading . .	To read a passage from a more advanced book. Allusions to be explained in the case of passages previously read. To recite 60 lines of poetry or 30 lines of prose, and to know their meaning. *Reading may be tested by passages from a newspaper, or from a book not comprised in the school course.*	To read a passage from a more advanced reading-book. Allusions to be explained in the case of passages previously read. To recite 80 lines of poetry or 40 lines of prose from a standard writer, and to know their meaning.	To read a passage from a modern English poet, and another from a modern English prose writer. To recite 100 lines from a modern poet or 50 lines from a modern prose writer, and to know their meaning.
(2) Writing . .	To write to dictation a passage of ten lines not previously read in the class. Copy-books to be shown.	To write a short narrative or letter. Copy-books and exercise-books to be shown. *Spelling, hand-writing and composition to be considered.*	To write a letter or narrative, or a short essay on some subject comprised in the school course for the year. Exercise-books to be shown.
(3) Arithmetic. A.—For boys .	Vulgar fractions; simple proportion; practice; decimal fractions. *Progressive exercise in mental arithmetic.*	Proportion; interest; square and cubic measures.	Discount; stocks; profit and loss; exchange; square root.
B.—For girls .	G. C. M. and L. C. M.; vulgar fractions (simple); proportion (simple). *Progressive exercises in mental arithmetic.*	Vulgar fractions; proportion; practice; decimal fractions.	Interest; square measure.
		CLASS SUBJECTS.*	
(4) English . .	To parse and analyse a simple sentence.	To parse and analyse a short complex sentence, and to know the method of forming English nouns, adjectives and verbs from each other.	Grammar and analysis of sentences; prefixes and terminations; easy derivations.
(5) Needlework (for girls only).	Gathering; stroking; setting-in; marking on coarse material; knitting socks or stockings; plain darning and mending stockings; patching old garments.	Pleating; frilling; setting on frills; sewing on buttons and button-holing; knitting a full-sized stocking; improved darning and mending; cutting out plain under-garments.	Running tucks; marking on finer materials; knitting a stocking with thickened heels; Swiss darning; cutting out any garment which can be made by children at this standard.
(6) Geography (including physical geography).	The outlines of the geography of Europe; special knowledge of the geography of India. To draw outline maps of Europe and India. Latitude and longitude; annual motion of the earth; the seasons.	The outlines of the geography of Africa, America and Australasia; special knowledge of the geography of the British Isles. To draw outline maps of Africa and America, and with greater detail, maps of the British Isles. Phases of the moon; tides.	The outlines of the geography of the world; special knowledge of the geography of the British colonies and dependencies. To draw maps of the great continents. General circumstances which determine climate; wind; rain; dew.
(7) History . .	The outlines of the history of England from the Norman conquest to Richard III.	The outlines of the history of England from Henry VII to Anne.	The outlines of the history of England from George I to Victoria, and o India (British period).
(8) Mathematics† .	(1) Algebra; notation, and the first four rules.	(1) Algebra; the first four rules, resolution into factors, G. C. M. and L. C. M., easy fractions. (2) Geometry; Euclid to I-26, with easy deductions.	(1) Algebra, to simple equations involv ing two unknown quantities. (2) Geometry, Euclid; Book I wi easy deductions.

* No grant will be given for a class subject in any standard in girls' schools unless needlework is taken up.
† In girls' schools mathematics may be taken up as a special subject. In order to earn a grant for mathematics in Standa VI and VII, scholars must satisfy the Inspector in both algebra and geometry.

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SCHEDULE I—A (contd.)

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION (MIDDLE)—*contd.*

SUBJECTS.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
(9) Elementary science.*	(*a*) The build of the human body; the names and positions of the organs of alimentation, circulation, and respiration.	(*a*) The same, together with the processes of alimentation, circulation, and respiration.	(*a*) The same, together with the study of the eye, ear, and nose.
	(*b*) Gravitation, weight, and specific gravity.	(*b*) The common pump, barometer, and thermometer; pulleys and levers.	(*b*) Elementary properties of light and heat.
(10) Domestic economy (for girls only).		A course to be prescribed hereafter.	
		(*For "Drawing" see special subjects below.*)	
		SPECIAL SUBJECTS.	
(12) An Indian vernacular†	(1) To read and translate into English a passage from the book or portion of the book read during the year.	(1) Improved reading and translation into English. Translation into the vernacular of short and easy sentences.	(1) To read and translate a passage from a book comprised in the school course. To translate, in writing, a short passage from an easy English reader.
	(2) To write the letters of the alphabet, and words of one or two syllables.	(2) To write, from the dictation of the teacher, an easy passage from the book or portion of the book read during the year.	(2) To write, from the dictation of the Inspector or teacher, a passage from a book comprised in the school course.
	(3) Inflections of nouns and pronouns.	(3) Inflections; easy syntax.	(3) Easy grammar.
(13) European language.	*A.—Latin.*	*A.—Latin.*	*A.—Latin.*
	Grammar to the end of regular verbs. Translation of easy sentences into English.	Irregular verbs and leading rules of syntax, knowledge of a first reading-book; translation of simple English sentences.	Grammar; Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book I, or some other book approved by the Inspector. Somewhat longer sentences to be translated from English.
	B.—French and German.	*B.—French or German.*	*B.—French or German.*
	Grammar to the end of regular verbs. Ten pages of an easy reader. To write from dictation a few common words.	Inflexions and easy syntax. Improved reading and translation. Dictation.	Grammar; reading and translation of a text-book approved by the Inspector. Translation of easy sentences from English.
(14) Botany‡	Characters of the root, stem, leaves, and parts of the flower, illustrated by specimens of common flowering plants. The phenomena of the movements of plants by twining, climbing, and catching hold of objects by tendrils or other contrivances.	The phenomena of the ripening of the flower into fruit. The various forms of fruits, and the structure of seeds, *e.g.*, a bean and grain of wheat or rice. The various contrivances to effect distribution. The phenomena of germination. The comparison of a fern and a moss with a flowering plant.	Structure of wood, bark, and pith, cells vessels, and tissues. Functions of the stem, root, and leaves. The food of plants, and the manner in which a plant grows. The elements of classification according to natural characters, illustrated by familiar plants.
(15) Drawing	*Free hand.*—Easy outlines of common objects, from the flat, combining straight and curved lines; conventionalised leaves, flowers, etc. All exercises to be drawn of the same size as the copies.	*Free hand.*—The same as for Standard V; but drawings to be increased or reduced in size proportionally.	*Free hand.*—Copying of designs, in outline, for needlework, metal work and architectural ornamentation (excluding the human figure).
		Geometry.—The bisection of straight and curved lines; the drawing of perpendiculars from or through any given points; drawing parallel lines, construction and division of angles, division of lines into equal or proportional parts; construction of triangles and quadrilaterals of given linear dimensions or given angles; and, as tests of accuracy, the copying of simple geometrical figures, (*e.g.*, combinations of squares, triangles, circles, etc.)	*Geometry.*—Elementary constructions necessary for geometrical pattern drawing; constructions for a circle passing through three points, or touching three lines; of tangents to two circles; simple cases of inscription and circumscription, reduction or enlargement of figures; construction of irregular polygons when sides and angles are given; and construction (by a general method) of regular polygons.

N. B.—The clauses in italics apply to all succeeding standards.

* Instruction in the science subjects should be given mainly by experiment and illustration. If these subjects are taught to children by definition and verbal description only, such instruction will not be accepted as qualifying for a grant.

† An Indian vernacular *may* be taken as a class subject, the decision resting with the Department, and in boys' schools may be made compulsory at the option of the Local Government.

‡ The instruction in botany shall be given, as far as possible, with the object of cultivating the scholar's powers of observation.

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SCHEDULE I-A—(contd.)

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION (MIDDLE)—*contd.*

SUBJECTS.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
(9) Elementary science*.	(*a*) The build of the human body; the names and positions of the organs of alimentation, circulation, and respiration.	(*a*) The same, together with the processes of alimentation, circulation, and respiration.	(*a*) The same, together with the study of the eye, ear and nose.
	(*b*) Gravitation, weight, and specific gravity.	(*b*) The common pump barometer, and thermometer; pulleys and levers.	(*b*) Elementary properties of light and heat.
(10) Domestic economy (for girls only).	A course to be prescribed hereafter.		
(11) Drawing	A course approved by the Inspector.		
	SPECIAL SUBJECTS.		
(12) An Indian vernacular†.	(1) To read and translate into English a passage from the book or portion of the book read during the year.	(1) Improved reading and translation into English. Translation into the vernacular of short and easy sentences.	(1) To read and translate a passage from a book comprised in the school course. To translate, in writing, a short passage from an easy English reader.
	(2) To write the letters of the alphabet, and words of one or two syllables.	(2) To write, from the dictation of the teacher, an easy passage from the book or portion of the book read during the year.	(2) To write, from the dictation of the Inspector or teacher, a passage from a book comprised in the school course.
	(3) Inflections of nouns and pronouns.	(3) Inflections; easy syntax.	(3) Easy grammar.
(13) European language.	*A.—Latin.*	*A.—Latin.*	*A.—Latin.*
	Grammar to the end of regular verbs. Translation of easy sentences into English.	Irregular verbs and leading rules of syntax. Knowledge of a first reading-book; translation of simple English sentences.	Grammar; Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book I, or some other book approved by the Inspector. Somewhat longer sentences to be translated from English.
	B.—French or German.	*B.—French and German.*	*B.—French or German.*
	Grammar to the end of regular verbs. Ten pages of an easy reader. To write from dictation a few common words.	Inflexions and easy syntax. Improved reading and translation. Dictation.	Grammar; reading and translation of a text-book approved by the Inspector. Translation of easy sentences from English.
(14) Botany‡	Characters of the root, stem, leaves, and parts of the flower, illustrated by specimens of common flowering plants. The phenomena of the movements of plants by twining, climbing, and catching hold of objects by tendrils or other contrivances.	The phenomena of the ripening of the flower into fruit. The various forms of fruits, and the structure of seeds, *e. g.*, a bean and grain of wheat or rice. The various contrivances to effect distribution. The phenomena of germination. The comparison of a fern and a moss with a flowering plant.	Structure of wood, bark, pith; cells, vessels, and tissues. Functions of the stem, root, and leaves. The food of plants, and the manner in which a plant grows. The elements of classification according to natural characters, illustrated by familiar plants.

(For "Drawing" see class subjects above.)

N.B.—The clauses in italics apply to all succeeding standards.

* Instruction in the science subjects should be given mainly by experiment and illustration. If these subjects are taught to children by definition and verbal description only, such instruction will not be accepted as qualifying for a grant.

† An Indian vernacular may be taken as a class subject, the decision resting with the Department, and in boys' schools may be made compulsory at the option of the Local Government.

‡ The instruction in botany shall be given, as far as possible, with the object of cultivating the scholar's powers of observation.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1889-90.

SCHEDULE I.—contd.

STANDARD OF EXAMINATION (HIGH).

(Final Examination).

For Boys only.	For Girls only.
Compulsory Subjects.	
1. English.—A play of Shakspeare and a work of a standard prose writer.* A manual of English literature.†	1. The same.
2. Latin, French, German or an Indian vernacular:—Translation of passages from the prescribed text-book*; translation of easy passages in prose from a book not previously read in the class; translation of sentences from English Grammar.	2. The same.
3. Arithmetic and Book-keeping†	3. Arithmetic.
4. Mathematics.—Algebra, to quadratic equations. Euclid, Books I–IV with easy deductions. Mensuration.†	4. The History of England and of India.
5. Political Economy†	5. Domestic Economy.‡
General and Physical Geography†	General and Physical Geography.
Optional Subjects.	
6. Drawing‖	6. Drawing.
7. Elementary Physics†	7. Music (as in the final examination for pupil-teachers (Schedule II).
8. Elementary Chemistry†	8. Botany.
9. An Indian vernacular, if not taken up as a compulsory subject.	9. The same.
10. The History of England and of India.	
Additional Subject (for Teachers only).	
School Method§	School Method§

* The text-books in English and in the second language shall be published in the Code not less than one year in advance.

† The following list of text-books is intended to show the amount of work to be done in each subject; other books may be used in place of those named:—

English Literature—Collier's *History of English Literature, pp.* 101-218 *and* 358—539.

Book-keeping.—Ingli's *Book-keeping by single and double entry.* Chambers' Educational Course.

Mensuration—Todhunter's *Mensuration for Beginners.* The course prescribed for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

Political Economy—Mrs. Fawcett's *Political Economy for Beginners.*

Physical Geography—Blanford's *Physical Geography.*

Elementary Physics—Balfour Stewart's *Lessons in Elementary Physics,* omitting the chapters on sound, electricity and magnetism.

Elementary Chemistry—Roscoe's *Lessons in Elementary Chemistry,* omitting the chapters on organic chemistry.

Botany—Oliver's *First Book of Indian Botany,* Part I, and Chapters I and IV of Part II.

‡ A text-book on Domestic Economy will be published shortly.

§ The nature and extent of this subject is defined in the first year's course for Training Colleges for men, Schedule III.

‖ The course in Drawing will consist of—

(*a*) *Freehand*—As in Standard VII.

(*b*) *Plane Geometry*—As in Standard VII.

(*c*) *Model*—Drawing (unshaded) of common objects, such as are ordinarily found in a dwelling-house or school.

(*d*) *Perspective.*—The delineation in parallel and angular perspective of geometrical plane figures and regular solids (*e.g.*, square, circle, cone, pyramid, prism, cylinder, etc.)—no exercise to involve accidental vanishing points.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1895.

SCHEDULE I-A—(contd.)

3.—STANDARD OF EXAMINATION (HIGH).

For Boys only.	For Girls only.
COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.	
1. English.—A play of Shakespeare and a work of a standard prose writer.* A manual of English literature.†	1. The same.
2. Latin, French, German, or an Indian vernacular:—Translation of passages from a prescribed text-book*; translation of easy passages in prose from a book not previously read in the class; translation of sentences from English Grammar.	2. The same.
3. Arithmetic—the whole	3. The same.
4. Mathematics:—Algebra to quadratic equations. Euclid, Books I—IV with easy deductions; Mensuration of plane surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain.	4. Domestic Economy†.
5. The History of England and of India, and General and Physical Geography.	5. The same.
OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.	
6. Drawing†	6. Drawing†.
7. Elementary Physics†	7. Music†.
8. Elementary Chemistry†	8. Botany†.
9. Latin or French or German or an Indian vernacular. } if not taken up as a compulsory subject.	9. The same.
10. Political Economy†	
11. Book-keeping†	
12. Plane Trigonometry, as far as the solution of triangles	
ADDITIONAL SUBJECT (FOR TEACHERS ONLY).	
School Method†	School Method.†

* The text-books in English and in the second language shall be published not less than one year in advance.

† The extent of the work in these subjects will be defined by the Local Government.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1895.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

B.

I.—COURSE OF STUDIES IN INFANT CLASSES.

LOWER DIVISION.

The children should be taught to recognise the letters of the alphabet and to read easy words of two letters at sight. Printing the easy letters is very good practice.

The children should be practised in counting various objects, in order to form ideas of number. Small numbers such as three and four should be used at first, and the children should gradually learn to count up to ten.

Simple lessons on form, position, colour, and easily recognised qualities should be regularly given, followed after a time by simple object lessons with the special purpose of training the children to notice these qualities, etc, for themselves.

Singing (by ear), exercising, and marching, should be practised between other lessons, as a relief from them, and should occupy a large part of the children's time.

Girls should be taught how to thread a needle, and how to use a thimble.

	UPPER DIVISION.
Reading .	Should be practised from a very simple reader until the children can recognise easy words of three or four letters at sight.
Poetry . .	Simple poetry, such as nursery rhymes, should be learnt by repeating them after the teacher. Care should be taken to make the children understand what they learn.
Spelling. .	The spelling of easy familiar words to be learnt, and the children should be exercised in writing these words as well as spelling them orally.
Handwriting .	Great attention must be given to the proper formation of the letters, capital and small and the figures 1 to 9.
Transcription .	Easy passages from the simple reader in use.
Dictation .	Easy words which the children have previously learnt to spell.
Counting .	The children should be gradually trained to count higher numbers at least up to twenty.
Arithmetic .	The addition of two concrete numbers each less than ten should be practised, beginning with the smallest, and gradually introducing the higher ones. Addition tables should be gradually introduced.
Object Lesson .	As in the Lower Division.
Singing . .	As in the Lower Division.
Needlework .	The children should be taught to hem on coarse material, *e.g.*, a duster.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1889-90.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1895.

SCHEDULE I—B—*contd.*

II.—COURSE OF STUDIES FOR THE PRIMARY STANDARDS.

SUBJECTS.	STANDARD I.	STANDARD II.	STANDARD III.	STANDARD IV.
		COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.		
Reading .	Easy reading books not confined to words of one syllable, approved by the Inspector.	Approved reading books of suitable progressive difficulty.	Approved reading books of suitable progressive difficulty.	Approved reading books of suitable progressive difficulty.
Poetry .	At least four lines to be learnt weekly, by repetition after the teacher. *In this, as in all the higher standards, the scholars should be made to thoroughly understand the poetry before it is learnt; and revision should frequently take the place of learning new verses.*	At least four lines to be learnt weekly, by repetition after the teacher.	The class to learn by themselves at least eight lines weekly, which have been previously repeated after the teacher.	The class to learn by themselves at least twelve lines weekly, which have been previously repeated after the teacher.
Handwriting .	May be practised either on slates or on paper. In either case, double lines should be used, from about a quarter to five-sixteenths of an inch apart. *Neatness and cleanliness should be insisted upon in this and all higher standards.*	Copy books to be used. Other writing may be either on slates or on paper. Writing in this standard also should be between double lines, say from three-sixteenths to a quarter of an inch apart.	Both copy and exercise books to be used. The writing to be between double lines or otherwise, as found desirable, in each individal case.	Both copy and exercise books to be used. The writing to be between double lines or otherwise, as found desirable in each individual case.
Transcription .	Prose from the readers in use in alternation with dictation.	Poetry and Prose.	Poetry and prose.	Poetry and prose.
Dictation .	Passages from chapters in the readers previously studied.	Passages from chapters in the readers previously studied.	Passages from chapters in the readers previously studied.	Passages from chapters in the readers previously studied.
Composition .	As introductory training, the children should be encouraged to make their answers to questions usually take the form of a complete statement, and *the teacher should on all occasions carefully and persistently correct errors and defects in their speech, particularly faulty idioms peculiar to India, not only in this but in all the following standards.*	Answering questions about familiar scenes and objects in whole sentences. Nouns or verbs being given, the children to form sentences containing them sometimes orally sometimes in writing,	A simple letter on a given easy subject. A written exercise at least once a week, *e. g.*, the reproduction by the children, in their own words, of the substance of a short story which has been read or told to them, or an account of some familiar incident. A special lesson at least once a week for the discussion between class and teacher of the faults found in the above exercise.	In Standard IV, the children should be frequently exercised in writing out the sense of a simple piece of poetry, *well within their comprehension*, in their own words.
Spelling .	Words met with in the readers: words commonly used by the children: and all words used in connection with the work of the class. This subject should be taught incidentally in connection with every lesson (more particularly reading and those involving writing) as well as by special lessons. *All new words should be repeatedly written.*	Words met with in the readers: words commonly used by the children: and all words used in connection with the work of the class. This subject should be taught incidentally in connection with every lesson (more particularly reading and those involving writing) as well as by special lessons. *All new words should be repeatedly written.*	Words met with in the readers: words commonly used by the children: and all words used in connection with the work of the class. This subject should be taught incidentally in connection with every lesson (more particularly reading and those involving writing) as well as by special lessons. *All new words should be repeatedly written.*	Words met with in the readers: words commonly used by the children: and all words used in connection with the work of the class. This subject should be taught incidentally in connection with every lesson (more particularly reading and those involving writing) as well as by special lessons. *All new words should be repeatedly written.*

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1895.

SCHEDULE I—B—*contd.*

II.—COURSE OF STUDIES FOR PRIMARY STANDARDS—*contd.*

SUBJECTS.	STANDARD I.	STANDARD II.	STANDARD III.
		COMPULSORY SUBJECTS—*contd.*	
Tables . .	Addition tables. Multiplication tables up to at least 6×12, with a thorough understanding of their meaning. The above must be regularly practised, *even after they are well known.*	Regular practice in the addition and multiplication tables (including "16 times"). Tables of English and Indian money to be learnt and understood.	Regular practice in the addition and multiplication tables. The tables of English and Indian weights and measures given in the notes below to be learnt.
Notation and Numeration.	Numbers up to four figures.	Numbers of six figures	Millions . . . .
Arithmetic .	Simple addition, simple subtraction, and simple multiplication by the numbers which correspond with the mutiplication tables learnt.	All back work to be regularly practised. The remaining work connected with the four simple rules. Reduction of English and Indian money from one denomination to the one above or below; and other very easy problems requiring the application of the four simple rules, either separately or combined, to concrete numbers. To clearly understand the meaning of such expressions as *one*-fourth, *one*-seventh, *one*-half, etc., and know how to find such a part of a given number.	Regular practice in the four simple rules. Reduction and the compound rules in English and Indian money. Reduction from one denomination to the next above or below in any of the prescribed tables of weights and measures. Easy bills of parcels. Easy problems in the "unitary method," and in all the rules which have been studied.
Mental Arithmetic.	Very easy problems requiring the application to concrete numbers of the rules which have been mastered.	Problems involving the application to concrete numbers of the rules which have been studied.	Problems involving the application of the rules which have been studied.
Analysis and Grammar.	......	Practice in the division of short and easy sentences into Subject and Predicate; *after a time* making use of these terms to distinguish the two parts. The recognition of nouns, adjectives, personal pronouns, verbs (not including parts of the verb 'to be') and adverbs; preceded in each case by the reason for classifying them as one or the other. *Only easy exercises involving no peculiar difficulties should be given.*	The division into Subject and Predicate of longer sentences containing enlargements of the subject and extensions of the predicate, the scholars in all such cases to be required to point out the principal word in the subject, and the verb in the predicate. The recognition of the verb 'to be,' pronouns other than personal, conjunctions, and prepositions; and the full parsing of nouns, pronouns, adjectives and adverbs. *Peculiar difficulties should be avoided in the exercises.*

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal. 1898-90.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1895.

SCHEDULE I—B—*contd.*

II.—COURSE OF STUDIES FOR THE PRIMARY STANDARDS—*contd.*

SUBJECTS.	STANDARD I.	STANDARD II.	STANDARD III.	STANDARD IV.
	COMPULSORY SUBJECTS—*concld.*			
Geography .	......	The shape of the earth. Division of its surface into land and water, and the sub-divisions of each, as well as mountains, table-lands, plains, etc., rivers and lakes. *A fixed form of definition should never be given until a clear idea of the thing to be defined has been formed for some time.* The eight principal points of the compass. Rough plans of the school compound and immediate neighbourhood, etc., should be drawn on the black board by the teacher, and on slates or paper by the children, with the object of teaching the latter to understand a map.	Revision of work in Standard II. *India.*—Its boundaries, a general knowledge of its surface, *i.e.*, to know what portions are mountains, table-lands, or plains: the chief river basins, and the course of the main stream in each: the character of the various parts classified as cultivated land, jungle, or desert: the occupations of the people as determined by the productions in different districts, treated in a general way (no lists of names only). A few of the chief towns in each of the large districts, and any interesting facts connected with them. *In this and in all the higher standards, sketch maps of the countries studied should be constantly practised.* The earth's rotation on its axis, and its revolution round the sun. In this standard no mention should be made of the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of its orbit.	Revision of the work of previous standards. *England and Wales.*—The study of "About England" (published by George Bell & Son). Latitude and Longitude.
Object Lessons .	To be given in each class at least once a week. A list of the lessons, in the order in which they are given, must be preserved for submission to the Inspector. The following is intended as a guide to the work under this head. The teacher should give oral lessons, amply illustrated, on the animals, plants, and the things in general by which we are surrounded: on common properties, such as hardness, softness, brittleness, tenacity, porosity, etc., met with in familiar substances: on the use of various substances as determined by their qualities: on the various states or forms in which substances are found, solid, liquid, and gaseous, and instances of familiar changes in certain substances from one state to another: elementary notions of physical science connected with such subjects as heat, gravity, atmospheric pressure, etc.: very elementary ideas of human anatomy and physiology, etc. The lessons must be adapted in point of difficulty to the successive stages of mental growth of the scholars, and the teacher should first aim at the cultivation of the perceptive powers and the communication of useful knowledge. As the children become more advanced, attention should gradually be more and more devoted to the training and exercise of their reasoning faculties. On all occasions, but particularly when giving object lessons, the teacher should endeavour to do as little as is expedient himself, and to make the children do as much as possible themselves: he should lead his pupils, but should let *them* discover.			
Needlework (*for girls only*).	Hemming on coarse materials, *e. g.*, a holland apron; the hem to be turned down by the teacher. The children to be taught to secure the thread both at the beginning and at the "ending off" of the work. Plain knitting with two needles, *e. g.*, a pair of garters. Cross stitch on coarse canvass in straight lines.	To practise all work previously learnt. Hemming on finer material, *e. g.*, a handkerchief. The children to learn to turn down the hem. Knitting plain and purl, *e. g.*, a comforter. Cross stitch on canvass forming a simple design up and down, *e.g.*, the border of a mat, or a kettle holder.	To practise all work previously learnt. To learn to make a simple petticoat or some other garment of similar difficulty, in which hemming, running, and felling are shown. To learn to knit a pair of ribbed cuffs. To learn to mark the simple letters of the alphabet on canvass.	To practise all work previously learnt. To learn to make a flannel banian or a flannel petticoat, introducing herring-bone stitch. To learn to knit a pair of baby's socks. To learn to mark all the letters of the alphabet on canvass. *In this and in the higher standards, the girls should be taught to mend their own clothes, and to darn their own stockings.*

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1895.

SCHEDULE I—B—*contd.*

II.—COURSE OF STUDIES FOR THE PRIMARY STANDARDS—*contd.*

SUBJECTS.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.
		OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.		
Latin . .				(*a*) Regular nouns of the five declensions. (*b*) Regular adjectives. (*c*) Declension of nouns and adjectives singly and in combination. (*d*) Regular Comparison of adjectives. (*e*) Personal pronouns. (*f*) General rules for gender. (*g*) Exercises consisting of easy simple sentences for translation from Latin into English and from English into Latin, introducing a few common verbs of which the translation should be given by the teacher. (*h*) Conjugation of the verb "*sum.*" In this standard *invariably* (and in the higher standards also, if necessary) the teacher should require the boys to give the English for each word in repeating the declensions. He should also continually exercise the boys in giving the English for individual cases of Latin nouns and adjectives, taking care that every possible translation is given in doing so; and in like manner require the Latin to be given for the English equivalents.
French . .				(*a*) Use of the indefinite and definite article singly and compounded with *de* and *à*, demonstrative and possessive pronouns. (*b*) Formation of the gender and plural of nouns and adjectives, avoiding difficult exceptions. (*c*) Chief rules for the position of adjectives and for the agreement of nouns and adjectives. (*d*) Simple comparison of adjectives. (*e*) Cardinal and ordinal adjectives up to 100 (simply). (*f*) Chief uses of *de*, *à*, *dans*, *en*, and adverbs of quantity, of *voici*, and *voilà*, *c'est* and *ce sont*, *monsieur*, *madame*, etc.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1889-90.

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SCHEDULE I—B—*contd.*

II.—COURSE OF STUDIES FOR THE PRIMARY STANDARDS—*concld.*

SUBJECTS.	STANDARD I.	STANDARD II.	STANDARD III.	STANDARD IV.
		OPTIONAL SUBJECTS—*contd.*		
French—*contd.*				(*g*) Personal pronouns (used in the nominative only) and simple interrogative pronouns. (*h*) Conjugation of *avoir*, and *être* simply, interrogatively and negatively. (*i*) Simple exercises in the above grammar, French into English and English into French (vocabulary given). *N. B.*—The kind of exercises and their scope should be such as are found in Chardenal's First French Course, pages 1-55, exercises 1-114.
Drawing .	A graduated course in *Freehand* approved by the Inspector.			
Singing by note.	A course in *Tonic Sol-fa* approved by the Inspector.			
Drill . .	A course approved by the Inspector.			

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1895.

SCHEDULE I—B—*contd.*

III.—COURSE OF STUDIES FOR THE MIDDLE STANDARDS.

Subjects.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
	COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.		
Reading . .	Approved reading books of suitable progressive difficulty.	Approved reading books of suitable progressive difficulty.	In this standard it will probably be unnecessary to use any books for reading in addition to the text-books required for the Middle Scholarship Examination.
Poetry . .	The practice of studying and committing to memory suitable poetry at least once a week must be provided for in the time-table.	The practice of studying and committing to memory suitable poetry at least once a week must be provided for in the time-table.	The study of the poetry prescribed for the Middle Scholarship Examination. A considerable portion of this, if not the whole, should be committed to memory.
Handwriting .	Both copy and exercise books to used. Proper formation of the letters to be still insisted upon and great attention to be paid to neatness.	Both copy and exercise books to be used. Good writers to be allowed to form a running hand. Great attention to be paid to neatness.	Legibility and neatness to be insisted upon. Copy books not to be used unless absolutely necessary.
Dictation . .	Passages from chapters in the readers previously studied.	Unseen passages to be frequently given for dictation in addition to those previously studied.	Should be occasionally practised if the class is found to be weak in spelling.
Composition .	Letter writing. The reproduction in the scholars' own words of a description or a story either read by themselves, or read or related to them by the teacher. The description of something which has shortly before been the subject of a lesson.	Letter writing. The reproduction in the scholars' own words of a description or story either read by themselves, or read or related to them by the teacher. The description of something which has shortly before been the subject of a lesson. The description of some scene or incident which has come within the range of their experience.	Letter writing. The reproduction in the scholars' own words of a description or a story either read by themselves, or read or related to them by the teacher. The description of something which has shortly before been the subject of a lesson. The desription of some scene or incident which has come within the range of their experience. Paraphrasing and easy essay writing.
Spelling . .	This subject should be taught incidentally along with all the work of the class, and, if necessary, by special lessons for the purpose. The importance of *repeatedly writing* new words must not be overlooked.	This subject should be taught incidentally along with all the work of the class, and, if necessary, by special lessons for the purpose. The importance of *repeatedly writing* new words must not be overlooked.	This subject should be taught incidentally along with all the work of the class, and, if necessary, by special lessons for the purpose. The importance of *repeatedly writing* new words must not be overlooked.
Tables . .	The tables of weights and measures should be frequently revised.	The tables of weights and measures should be frequently revised.	The tables of weights and measures should be frequently revised.
Notation and Numeration.	Exercises should be occasionally given.	Exercises should be occasionally given.	Exercises should be occasionally given.
Arithmetic .	Regular practice in all the work of the previous standards, *particularly in the four simple rules.* Vulgar fractions; Decimal fractions; Easy Compound Proportion (on the Unitary method).	Regular practice in all the work of the previous standards. Practice; more difficult Compound Proportion; Square Root; Interest, Simple and Compound; Calculations connected with rectangular areas, and with the capacities of rectangular solids or rectangular spaces of three dimensions.	Regular practice in all the work of the previous standards. Percentages; Profit and Loss; Discount; Exchange; Stocks.

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SCHEDULE I—B—*contd.*

III.—COURSE OF STUDIES FOR THE MIDDLE STANDARDS—*contd.*

SUBJECTS.	STANDARD V.	STANDARD VI.	STANDARD VII.
	COMPULSORY SUBJECTS—*contd.*		
Mental Arithmetic	Problems involving the application of the rules which have been studied.	Problems involving the application of the rules which have been studied.	Problems involving the application of the rules which have been studied.
Analysis and Grammar.	The analysis of more difficult forms of the simple sentence, and of easy compound and complex sentences, special attention being paid to the relation of the subordinate to the principal sentence. The parsing of an easy complex sentence.	More difficult analysis and parsing.	More difficult analysis and parsing. Prefixes and Affixes.
Geography	Revision of the work of previous standards. The general geography of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and Oceania, as treated in those chapters of Longman's Junior School Geography, which treat of continents. Elementary ideas upon the cause of wind. The monsoons. Water, ice, steam, fog, mist, cloud, dew, rain, hail, snow.	Revision of the work in previous standards. The remaining countries of Europe and Asia as treated in Longman's Junior School Geography. Seasons, climate, phases of the moon, tides.	Revision of the work of all previous standards. A fuller knowledge of India, *viz.*, the physical features in detail; the political divisions with the more important sub-divisions; British territory, protected native states, independent states, foreign territories; aboriginal tribes and their distribution. The chief productions and where found: the chief manufactures and where carried on: the most important towns: distribution of the population: the means of communication: trade with foreign countries treated on broad lines.
History	From the earliest times to the accession of James I, defined in point of detail by the treatment of this period in "Gardiner's Outlines of English History." pages 1—194. NOTE.—The Teachers may in this and in the higher standards use any other suitable text-book. Gardiner's is only mentioned in order to define the extent in point of detail to which this subject should be studied. A similar remark applies to all text-books mentioned.	English History from the accession of James I to the accession of George III, similarly defined in extent by the treatment of this period in Gardiner's "Outlines," pages 195—326.	Revision from the accession of Henry VII. English History from the accession of George III to the present time, as defined in extent by the treatment of this period in Gardiner's "Outlines," page 326 to the end.
Needle work (*for girls only*).	To practise all work previously learnt. To learn to cut out and to make a child's chemise requiring gathering, stroking, and the making of button-holes. To practise marking the letters of the alphabet on coarse calico. To knit larger socks. *In this and in the higher standards the girls should be taught to mend their own clothes, and to darn their own stockings.*	To practise all work previously learnt. To learn pleating and frilling. To cut out and make a pinafore with a pleated frill at the bottom and a gathered frill at the neck. To knit a pair of stockings for a child of 10 or 12 years old. To mark ordinary articles of dress.	To practise all work previously learnt. To learn "whipping." To cut out and make a little frock with a whipped frill at the neck, and having two tucks at the bottom, with feather or coral stitch worked thereon. To knit a full-sized pair of stockings. To darn a long slit in cotton or linen.
Object Lessons.	To be given at least once a week. A list of the lessons given must be preserved for submission to the Inspector. Experiments and illustrations should be very freely introduced; and the teachers should distinctly understand that the object of the lessons is not so much to impart knowledge, as to encourage the scholars to observe for themselves, and to cultivate, as far as possible, their reasoning powers. In furthering this object, the teachers should refrain from telling more than is expedient, and, as far as possible, lead the scholars to discover for themselves As a guide to the teacher in selecting subjects for these lessons, the following may be mentioned as examples:— lessons connected with the Physical Geography studied by the class; lessons connected with one of the Science Courses; lessons connected with any industry carried on in the district. The teachers should give lessons which deal with portions of such subjects as physical science, physiology etc., in connected series, arranged in logical sequence.		

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SCHEDULE I—B—*contd.*

III.—COURSE OF STUDIES FOR THE MIDDLE STANDARDS—*contd.*

SUBJECTS.	STANDARD V.	STANDARD VI.	STANDARD VII.
		OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.	
Algebra . .	Algebraical notation. Substitution of numerical values. Addition and subtraction. The use of brackets. Regular practice in removing brackets, and in placing expressions within brackets. Multiplication.* To learn the following results:— $(a\pm b)^2=a^2\pm 2ab+b^2$. $(a+b)(a-b)=a^2-b^2$. and to practise the application of this knowledge to similar expressions. Easy division. To learn the factors of $a^2\pm 2ab+b^2$ and a^2-b^2; and to practise the application of this knowledge to similar expressions. Practice in the expression of arithmetical operations by the use of algebraical symbols.	Revision of the work done in Standard V. More difficult division. Resolution into factors. Easy simple equations involving one unknown quantity, and easy problems therein. Highest common factor and least common multiple. Easy fractions.	Revision of the work done in Standards V and VI. Simultaneous equations of two unknown quantites, and easy problems therein. Square root.
Euclid . .	The study of Book I, Propositions 1 to 8, with the definitions, axioms and postulates required in doing so. Easy exercises on these propositions.	Revision of the work done in Standard V. Book I—Propositions 9—32 with the rest of the definitions, etc. Easy exercises on the above propositions.	Book I and exercises thereon.
Domestic Economy.	The study of "Domestic Economy and Household Science" by Robert James Mann, M. D., pages 1—64, *taught as far as possible by oral lessons.*	Revision of the work done in Standard V. The study of Dr. Mann's "Domestic Economy," pages 64—129, *taught as far as possible by oral lessons.*	Revision of the work done in Standards V and VI. The study of Dr. Mann's "Domestic Economy," pages 130—231, *taught as far as possible by oral lessons.*
Latin . .	(*a*) Revision of the work done in Standard IV. (*b*) Declension of ordinary irregular, defective and variable nouns and adjectives. (*c*) Rules for gender in detail. (*d*) Comparison of adjectives and adverbs. (*e*) Cardinal and ordinal numeral adjectives. (*f*) The regular verbs in the active and passive voices, the deponent verbs, the compounds of the verb *sum* with *possum*. (*g*) Principal parts of verbs in common use. (*h*) The syntax of the concords, and of the common uses of the nominative, vocative, accusative and dative cases. (*e*) Translation of simple sentences from Latin into English, and from English into Latin, bearing on the above grammar. The English (or the Latin, as the case may be) of all new words should be given.	(*a*) Revision of the work done in Standards IV and V. (*b*) The conjugation of the irregular verbs fero, eo, volo, fio, and their compounds. (*c*) A reading book of simple prose, such as Bennett's First Latin Reader or Epitome Historiæ Sacrae (about 15 pages of either.) (*d*) Translation of easy sentences from English into Latin, illustrating the rules of syntax met with in the prescribed portion of the text-book. The Latin of all new words in these exercises should be given.	(*a*) Revision of the work done in Standards IV, V and VI. (*b*) The remainder of the accidence not done in the previous standards. (*c*) The Middle School Examination text-book. (*d*) The remaining rules of syntax required for the study of the text-book, and illustrative exercises on these rules, not taken from the text-book. The Latin of the less obvious words should be given. Continuous prose should be avoided in setting these exercises. (*e*) Easy unseen passages.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1889-90.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1895.

SCHEDULE I—B—*contd.*

III.—COURSE OF STUDIES FOR THE MIDDLE STANDARDS—*contd.*

Subjects.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
	OPTIONAL SUBJECTS—*contd.*		
French	(*a*) Revision of work done in Standard IV. (*b*) Regular conjugation of verbs; also interrogatively and negatively; peculiarities demanded by pronunciation. (*c*) Plural and gender of commonly used nouns and adjectives. (*d*) Chief rules for gender (*e*) Chief uses of personal pronouns as direct and indirect objects. (*f*) The remainder of the pronouns. (*g*) Translation of simple sentences from English into French, illustrating the above grammar; less common words being given. (*h*) About 400 lines of a very easy French prose reader with questions on accidence and easy syntax.	(*a*) Revision of work done in Standards IV and V. (*b*) The conjugation of the chief irregular verbs. (*c*) About 800 lines of easy French prose. (*d*) Easy sentences illustrating such constructions as are met with in the reader.	(*a*) Revision of work done in Standards IV, V, and VI. (*b*) Middle School Examination text-book. (*c*) Rules of syntax met with in the text-book to be illustrated by similar exercises of English into French; easy continuous English prose into French; simple letter-writing and simple idioms.
Science	Science should be taught chiefly by oral lessons; experiments and illustrations being as freely used as possible. A text-book is of little value in the absence of such teaching. The text-books named below indicate the extent of the work, but others may be used in their stead.		
	Course A.—Loewy's "Graduated Course of Natural Science," Part I.		
	Pages 1 to 44.	Revision of the work of Standard V, and pages 45 to 98.	Revision of the work of Standards V and VI, and pages 99 to the end.
	Course B.—Foster's "Primer of Physiology."		
	Pages 1 to 50	Revision of the work of Standard V, and pages 51 to 103.	Revision of the work of Standards V and VI, and pages 103 to the end.
Drawing	*Freehand.*—The copying of more difficult figures should be practised, and greater attention should be paid to the finish (*lining in*) of the drawings—clean lines and an entire absence of "smudge" being insisted upon. *Perspective.*—At least sufficient instruction should be given in perspective to enable the scholars to understand the broad principles connected with the vanishing of receding parallel straight lines, and the foreshortening of circles in planes at an angle with the picture plane, to enable the scholars to draw with intelligence the outlines of simple geometrical solids and other easy objects from the actual objects themselves. If possible, a little geometrical perspective should be taught. *Model Drawing.*—Regular practice should be given in carefully graduated exercises, introducing at first easy rectilineal figures, such as a cube, or a parallelopiped; next, figures containing circular outlines such as a cylinder, or a cone; next, figures containing octagons, triangles, and more difficult rectilineal combinations; next, objects with irregular curves in their outlines, such as a water jug, a hat; and lastly, combinations of the foregoing.		
Singing by note	A course in *Tonic Sol-fa* approved by the Inspector.		
Drill	A course approved by the Inspector.		

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1889-90.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1895

SCHEDULE I—B—*contd.*

IV.—COURSE OF STUDIES IN HIGH SCHOOL CLASSES.

Preparation for the High School Examination (see Chapter VIII of the Code), or for such other examinations as have been recognised by the Local Government for this purpose (see the note to Art. 17).

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1889-90.

SCHEDULE II.

Standards of Examination for Pupil-teachers.

SCHEDULE III.

Training Colleges. Subjects of Examination.

SCHEDULE IV.

Form of Scholar's Register.

SCHEDULE V.

I.—FORM OF MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

(ARTICLE 49c.)

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between[1] ______ ______ ______ ______

hereinafter called *the Managers*, on behalf of the Managers of the ______ School, and[2][4] ______ hereinafter called *the Surety*, the[3] ______ of ______ hereinafter called the *pupil-teacher*.

[1] Names, etc., in full of a quorum of the Managers.

The Managers, for themselves, their executors, administrators, and assigns agree with the Surety, h—[5] executors, administrators, and assigns as follows :—

[2] Name, etc., in full of father or other Surety of the pupil-teacher.

[3] Father, or as the case may be.

[4] Name in full of the pupil-teacher.

[5] His or her.

1. The Managers agree to engage the pupil-teacher to serve under a certificated teacher during the usual school hours, in keeping and teaching the said school for not less than two hours and not more than four hours daily during the engagement. Sunday is expressly excluded from the engagement.

2. This engagement shall begin on the first day of[6] ______ 18 , and subject to the proviso in paragraph 5, shall end on the last day of[7] ______ 18 .[8]

[6] The month defined by article 8.

[7] Preceding month.

[8] Three full years.

3. The pupil-teacher shall be paid as wages[9] ______ per[10] ______ in the first year, and this sum shall be increased by ______ per[10] ______ in each subsequent year of the engagement ; but such increase may be stopped, at the discretion of the Managers of the said school for the time being, for the unexpired remainder of any year after receipt of notice from the Department that the pupil-teacher has failed to pass the examination or to fulfil the other conditions required of a pupil-teacher, according to the standard of the preceding year, as prescribed in the articles of the Code of the Department applicable to the case.

4. The Managers shall also pay to the pupil-teacher one-half of the amount received from the Department on his account under the provisions of article 53 of the said Code. This payment shall be over and above all payments made as wages under paragraph 3 of this agreement.

[9] The sum to be inserted must be fixed at the discretion of the parties, having in view the local rate of wages and the advantages of the school as a place wherein to learn the business of a teacher.

[10] Month, or as the parties may agree.

5. *Provided* always that if the pupil-teacher fails to pass an examination for any year as specified in paragraph 3 of this agreement, this engagement shall, on the application of the Managers and with the consent of the Department, end on the last day of ______ 18 .[11]

When this engagement is so extended the course of study and the wages of the pupil-teacher in the remainder of the year succeeding that in respect of which the pupil-teacher failed, shall be the same as in the last mentioned year, and that year shall not be reckoned in calculating any payment to be made under paragraph 7 of this agreement.

[11] One year later than the second date in paragraph 3.

6. The pupil-teacher, while the school is not being held, shall receive without charge, from a duly qualified teacher, special instruction for at least one hour a day. Such special construction, and any instruction in secular subjects given to the pupil-teacher during school-hours, shall be in. the subjects in which the pupil-teacher is to be examined during this engagement pursuant to the said articles.

7. The pupil-teacher shall be liable to dismissal without notice for idleness, disobedience, or immoral conduct of a gross kind respectively ; and this engagement shall be terminable on either side by a written notice of six months, or in lieu of such notice by the payment on either side of a sum equal to half the wages payable under paragraph 3 to the pupil-teacher for the year in which the engagement is terminated ; such payment to be recoverable as a debt by the party entitled to receive it and to be over and above the settlement of all other accounts between the parties.

8. The pupil-teacher enters into this engagement freely and voluntarily on h—[12] own part and with the privity and consent of the Surety.

[12] His or her.

9.[13] The Surety agrees with the said Managers, their executors, administrators, and assigns to clothe, feed, lodge, and watch over the pupil-teacher during the continuance of this engagement in a manner befitting the same.

[13] This paragraph may be modified if the pupil-teacher is treated as a boarder.

Signed [14] this ______ day of ______ 18 ______

______ in presence of ______

______ in presence of ______

______ in presence of ______

[14] All the parties named must sign, but need not do so together. Each signature should be written in a separate line, and must be attested by that of a witness who sees it made. The same witness may attest more than one signature.

N.B.—1. This memorandum must be executed *by all the parties named in it*, viz. :—

Managers.

Surety.

Pupil-teacher.

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(*Cancelled.—See Section III of Chapter V.*)

(*Cancelled.—See Sections III and IV of Chapter VI.*)

(*Cancelled.*)

SCHEDULE II.

I.—FORM OF MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

(ARTICLE 59c.)

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between[1] ____

hereinafter called *the managers*, on behalf of the managers of the ______ School,[2] ______ hereinafter called *the pupil-teacher*, and[3] ______ hereinafter called *the surety*, the[4] ______ of the pupil-teacher.

The managers, for themselves, their executors, administrators, and assigns, covenant with the pupil-teacher, and with the surety, h___[5] executors, administrators, and assigns, and the pupil teacher and the surety for himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, covenant with the managers, their executors, administrators, and assigns, as follows :—

1. The pupil-teacher is engaged to teach a class daily, except on holidays, for not less than two and not more than four hours, under the regular guidance and constant supervision of a competent teacher, approved for that purpose by the Inspector.

2. The pupil-teacher shall study for at least two hours daily, except on holidays, those subjects of secular instruction in which h___[6] is to be examined during this engagement pursuant to Article 62 of the Code; such study to be personally directed and supervised by a competent teacher approved by the Inspector, who shall also give to the pupil-teacher, without charge, whatever instruction is necessary for the proper study of the said subjects.

3. The managers shall pay to the pupil-teacher as wages[7] ______ per[8] ______ in the first year, and this sum shall be increased by[7] ______ per[8] ______ in each subsequent year of the engagement; but if the pupil-teacher should fail to satisfy the conditions specified in Article 62 (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) of the Code, the annual increment may be stopped for the year following such failure, at the discretion of the managers.

4. The wages paid to the pupil-teacher under paragraph 3 of this agreement shall be over and above any Government grant which may be received by the pupil-teacher under the provisions of Article 65 of the Code.

5. This engagement shall begin on the 1st of January 18___, and shall end on the 31st of December 18[9]___ ; provided always that if the pupil-teacher fails to satisfy the conditions required in Article 62 (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) of the Code, and is permitted to continue working as a pupil-teacher under the terms of article 64, this engagement shall be extended one year each time such permission is granted. When this engagement is so extended, the year in which the failure which was the cause of the extension took place shall not be reckoned in calculating any payment to be made under paragraph 6 of this agreement.

6. The pupil-teacher shall be liable to dismissal without notice for idleness, for disobedience, or for immoral conduct of a gross kind ; and this engagement shall be terminable on either side by a written notice of six months, or in lieu of such notice by the payment on either side of a sum equal to half the wages payable to the pupil-teacher under paragraph 3 for the year in which the engagement is terminated; such payment to be recoverable as a debt by the party entitled to receive it, and to be over and above the settlement of all other accounts between the parties.

7. The pupil-teacher enters into this engagement freely and voluntarily on h—[10] own part, and with the privity and consent of the surety.

8.[11] The surety agrees with the said managers, their executors, administrators and assigns to clothe, feed, lodge, and watch over the pupil-teacher during the continuance of this engagement in a manner befitting the same.

Signed[12] the ______ day of ______ 18___.

______ in presence of ______

______ in presence of ______

______ in presence of ______

N.B.—1. This memorandum must be executed *by all the parties named in it*, viz. :—

Managers.

Surety.

Pupil-teacher.

[1] Names, etc., in full of a quorum of the Managers.

[2] Name in full of the pupil-teacher.

[3] Name, etc., in full of father or other surety of the pupil-teacher.

[4] Father, or as the case may be.

[5] His or her.

[6] He or she.

[7] The sum to be inserted for the first year and the amount of the annual increment must be fixed at the discretion of the parties, having in view the local rate of wages and the advantages of the school as a place wherein to learn the business of a teacher.

[8] Month, or as the parties may agree.

[9] Three full years.

[10] His or her.

[11] This paragraph may be modified if the pupil-teacher is a boarder in the school.

[12] All the parties named must sign, but need not do so together. Each signature should be written in a separate line, and must be attested by that of a witness who sees it made. The same witness may attest more than one signature.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1889-90.

2. If it be executed with blanks still remaining in it, they cannot legally be filled up afterwards, except as part of a new agreement requiring a new stamp.

3. The memorandum when executed should be deposited with the school papers [article 44 (*d*)]. The surety should have either an executed duplicate (which requires a second stamp) or a certified copy. The agreement exists only between the persons who sign it. If any of them are changed (*by removal of managers or otherwise*) a new agreement in the following form should be executed.

II.—FORM OF NEW AGREEMENT ON CHANGE OF MANAGERS.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between[1] ______ within and hereinafter described as *the surety*;[2] ______ the person within described as *the managers*;[3] ______ and[4] ______ hereinafter described as *the managers*.

1. The said surety and the said[5] ______ hereby mutually rescind the within written Agreement, and agree that the same shall be henceforth determined, and of no further force as regards the future.

2. The said Surety and the said Managers hereby mutually agree to adopt and enter into an Agreement in the same words and to the same effect as the within written Agreement for the unexpired term thereof; and that the like obligation and responsibility shall exist, and be of force between them in like manner and to all intents and purposes as if the name of the said[5] ______ had been inserted therein and signed thereto, instead of the name of the said[6] ______

Signed[7] this ______ day of ______ 18 ___,

______ in the presence of ______

______ in the presence of ______

______ in the presence of ______

N.B.—This memorandum must be executed *by all the parties named in it*, viz.:—

Managers.

Surety.

Pupil-teacher.

If it be executed with blanks still remaining in it, they cannot legally be filled up afterards except as part of a new agreement requiring a new stamp.

[1] The *Surety* in the existing memorandum.

[2] The Managers in the original memorandum and the executors of any of them who are deceased.

[3] The name, description, and address of the new Manager or Managers.

[4] The name, description, and address of the present Managers excluding such as will be no longer Managers, and including the new Manager or Managers.

[5] The new Manager or Managers.

[6] Deceased or outgoing Manager.

[7] All the parties named must sign, but need not do so together. Each signature should be written in a separate line, and must be attested by that of a witness who sees it made. The same witness may attest more than one signature.

III.—FORM FOR CANCELLING ENGAGEMENT OF PUPIL-TEACHERS.

To be endorsed on the original Memorandum.

The within written Memorandum of Agreement is cancelled by the undersigned parties, being the same parties by whom it was executed.

Witness our hands, this ______ day of ______ 18 ______

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1895.

2. If it be executed with blanks still remaining in it, they cannot legally be filled up afterwards, except as part of a new agreement requiring a new stamp.

3. The memorandum when executed should be deposited with the school papers [Article 41 (*e*)]. The surety should have either an executed duplicate (which requires a second stamp) or a certified copy. The agreement exists only between the persons who sign it. If any of them are changed (*by removal of managers or otherwise*), a new agreement in the following form should be executed :—

II.—FORM OF NEW AGREEMENT ON CHANGE OF MANAGERS.

(*To be endorsed on the Memorandum of Agreement.* Form I.)

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between[1] ______________________________

____

the persons described in the within-written agreement as *the managers* ;[2] ______________________________

____

hereinafter called *the managers*,[3] ______________________________

hereinafter called the *the pupil-teacher*, and[4] ______________________________

____

hereinafter called *the surety*.

1. The said[1] ______________________________ the pupil-teacher and the surety hereby rescind the within-written agreement, and mutually agree that the same shall be henceforth determined, and of no further force as regards the future.

2. The managers, the pupil-teacher, and the surety hereby mutually agree to adopt and enter into an agreement, in the same words and to the same effect as the within-written agreement, for the unexpired term thereof ; and that the like obligation and responsibility shall exist and be of force between them in like manner and to all intents and purposes as if the name of the said[5] ______________________________ had been inserted therein and signed thereto, instead of the name of the said[6] ______________________________

Signed[7] this ______________ day of ______________, 18 ____,

______________ in the presence of ______________

______________ in the presence of ______________

______________ in the presence of ______________

____

N.B.—This memorandum must be executed *by all the parties named in it*, viz. :—

Managers.

Surety.

Pupil-teacher.

If it be executed with blanks still remaining in it, they cannot legally be filled up afterwards, except as part of a new agreement requiring a new stamp.

[1] The managers in the original memorandum and the executors of any of them who are deceased.

[2] The present managers, including the new manager or managers.

[3] The pupil-teacher.

[4] The surety in the existing memorandum.

[5] The new manager or managers.

[6] Deceased or outgoing manager or managers.

[7] All the parties named must sign but need not do so together. Each signature should be written in a separate line, and must be attested by that of a witness who sees it made. The same witness may attest more than one signature.

III.—FORM FOR CANCELLING ENGAGEMENT OF PUPIL-TEACHERS.

To be endorsed on the Memorandum of Agreement.

The within-written Memorandum of Agreement is cancelled by the undersigned parties, being the same parties by whom it was executed.

Witness our hands, this ______________ day of ______________, 18 ____

____

____

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1889-90.

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SCHEDULE III.

FORM OF

LETTER OF RECOGNITION FOR TEACHERS.

____

is permitted by the Education Department to work as (*a*)____________________

____

*(This permission may at any time be cancelled, suspended or altered at the discretion of the Inspector.)

*Dated*____________________*189* .

____

Inspector of European Schools

(*a*) Principal Teacher of a Primary, Middle, or High School; or Assistant Teacher in the Primary, Middle, or High Section of a school.

(This foot-note to be printed in the Code, but not on the Certificate.)

* The words enclosed in brackets have been expunged by the Government of India.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal 1889-90.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1895.

SCHEDULE IV.

FORM OF

CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN THE ART OF TEACHING.

____

having passed the ______________________________ Examination

in the ______________________,* having taught for fully two years

____

____†

to the satisfaction of ______________________________

Inspector of European Schools, and having obtained ____________ per cent.

of the possible marks in the paper on "School Management and the Art of Teaching," set at the High School Examination for European Schools held in the year ________, is therefore awarded this certificate in testimony of ______ skill and ability as a teacher.

The ______________ 189 .

______________________,
Director of Public Instruction.

---

* Fill in Class or Division.

† Fill in the particular class or classes taught, the average number of pupils in such class or classes, and, if the teacher has changed from one class to another during the two years, the period during which each class was taught.

(The foregoing foot-notes to be printed in the Code, but not on the Certificate.)

Note.—The possession of this certificate does not entitle the holder to teach in any higher section than that specified in his Letter of Recognition.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1895.

SCHEDULE IV—contd.

[ON REVERSE.]

Record of examinations passed subsequent to the issue of this certificate. Each entry must be vouched for by the Inspector of European Schools of the Province.

1.* ______________________ in the† ______________________

Attested by ______________________

Dated ______________. *Inspector of European Schools,*‡ ______________

2.* ______________________ in the† ______________________

Attested by ______________________

Dated ______________. *Inspector of European Schools,*‡ ______________

3.* ______________________ in the† ______________________

Attested by ______________________

Dated ______________. *Inspector of European Schools,*‡ ______________

4.* ______________________ in the† ______________________

Attested by ______________________

Dated ______________. *Inspector of European Schools,*‡ ______________

5.* ______________________ in the† ______________________

Attested by ______________________

Dated ______________. *Inspector of European Schools,*‡ ______________

* Name of the examination.
† Class or Division.
‡ Province.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1889-90.

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APPENDIX.

FORM OF TRUST DEED.

Full names, addresses and descriptions of the Trustees or Managers of the school.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of 189 , between

hereinafter called the said Trustees, of the one part, and THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, hereinafter called the said Secretary of State, of the other part. WHEREAS the piece or parcel of land hereinafter described and expressed to be hereby assured is now vested in the said Trustees as Managers and Trustees of the

Name of school.

School, AND WHEREAS by the present Code of Regulations for European Schools issued by the Government of India it is *inter alia* declared under the head of "Building Grants" (Chapter VII, Articles 83 to 97) as follows :—

"Grants may be given to managers of schools other than those excluded under Article 7 in aid :—

(*a*) of erecting, enlarging, or furnishing school buildings;

(*b*) of executing extensive repairs;

(*c*) in special cases, of paying off debts incurred in erecting or enlarging school buildings;

"NOTE.—Expenditure in the purchase of buildings may be treated as expenditure in the erection of buildings.

(*d*) of acquiring land for school purposes.

Before a grant is sanctioned under the preceding articles, the Department must be satisfied :—

(*a*) that the European population of the locality is sufficiently large to render the existence of the school necessary, and to give a reasonable probability of its permanence;

(*b*) that the school is suited to the requirements of the locality;

(*c*) that the school is likely to be maintained in efficiency;

(*d*) that the school will be open to inspection;

NOTE.—In the case of a school not receiving a maintenance grant, the inspection shall be limited to ascertaining that the buildings are maintained in good repair, that the sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, and that the school is properly conducted.

(*e*) that the site, plans, estimates, and specifications are suited to the school, and the title to the property is clear.

"If any building towards the erection, purchase, or repair of which a grant has been made by the Government, is subsequently diverted to other than educational purposes, the Government shall have a prior lien upon the building for the recovery of the grant, and a provision to this effect shall invariably be made in the trust deed."

Here state the purpose for which the money is required.

AND WHEREAS the said Trustees have applied to the said Secretary of State for a grant in aid of AND WHEREAS the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, acting for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State, has satisfied himself that the site plans, estimates, and specifications of the said buildings are suited to the school, and that the title to the said land forming the site is in order, and has accordingly sanctioned a grant of Rs. to be paid to the said Trustees on their completing the said buildings to his satisfaction and in accordance with the plan and specifications aforesaid, in consideration of their executing in favour of the said Secretary of State such conveyance or assurance as in hereinafter contained, NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in pursuance of the said agreement in this behalf, and in consideration of the said grant-in-aid or sum of Rs. to be hereafter paid as aforesaid by the said Secretary of State to the said Trustees, they the said Trustees do, and each of them doth, hereby grant, convey, and assign unto the said Secretary of State, his successors and assigns, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the registration district of , sub-district of , and thannah of , containing by estimation an area of , and bounded on the north by , on the south by , on the east by , on the west by , together with all and singular the buildings and erections now being, or which may hereafter be thereon, expressly including the said buildings to be erected as aforesaid, and all rights, easements, and appurtenances whatsoever usually held or occupied herewith, or reputed to belong or be appurtenant thereto, and also all furniture, fixtures, fittings, maps, and other school apparatus, school-books, and chattels, for the time being in and belonging to, or used or to be used for the said school, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand of the said Trustees into and upon the said hereditaments and premises, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said piece or parcel of land, hereditaments, chattels, and effects, and all other the premises expressed, to be hereby assured unto and to the use of the said Secretary of State, his successors in office, and assigns, according to the nature and tenure thereof respectively, upon the trusts nevertheless and to and for the intents and purposes following, that is to say upon trust to permit the same hereditaments and premises to be used as a school for the education of European children, the said school to be managed and conducted in all respects in accordance with the rules and regulations for the time being in force of the Education Department in Bengal, and to be always open at all times to the inspection of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal for the time being, or of any officers of Government appointed for that purpose, and upon further trust in case the said Trustees or their successors in that office shall at any time fail to maintain and keep in good and substantial order and repair and condition the buildings to be erected in the said hereditaments and premises, to the end that the same may be always efficient for use for the purposes of the said school, or if the said school shall at any time cease to exist, or cease to be conducted in accordance with the foregoing rules, then and in any of such cases to forthwith make sale and absolutely

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1895.

dispose of the said hereditaments and premises, and apply the proceeds of such sale, after payment thereout of all costs and expenses attending the same, in or towards recouping or reimbursing to the said Secretary of State, his successors, or assigns, the said grant-in-aid or sum of Rs.   , and pay the surplus, if any, to the said Trustees parties hereto, or other the Trustees or Trustee for the time being of the said school. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their respective hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, by the above-named   , in the presence of

Signed, sealed, and delivered, by the above-named   , in the presence of

Signed, sealed, and delivered, by   Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and General Departments, for and on behalf of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in the presence of

FROM

SIR ALFRED CROFT, K.C.I.E.,
President of the European Code Revision Committee,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 17th January 1896.

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter dated the 30th September 1895, submitting the first portion of the report of the Committee appointed, under the Resolution in the Home Department, No. $\frac{3}{50-60}$, dated the 7th February 1895, to revise the Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, I have the honour to submit the following further report on the subject of Training Colleges.

2. It is necessary at the outset to explain the circumstances which have led to this separation of the report into two parts. At the time when the Committee met in February 1895, the revision of the chapter of the Code relating to Training Colleges had not been suggested by any Local Government. It had, in fact, been a dead letter from the beginning; and when, in the course of their deliberations, the Committee reached the consideration of this chapter, the reasons for its failure were clearly recognised. It was not merely that the actual provisions of the chapter were believed to be inadequate, and inapplicable to the conditions of European education in India, though this also was fully recognised by the Committee. A cause more deep-seated, and more difficult of cure, lay in the admitted necessity of a denominational training for those who were to become teachers. Practically all European schools in India are maintained by different denominational bodies; and these bodies will not accept teachers trained in an institution in which the religious instruction is either different from that which they profess, or is altogether wanting. On the other hand, the annual demand for teachers is far too small to make it possible for each denomination, or even each of the leading groups of denominations, to set up a Training College of its own. This difficulty appeared to be both permanent and insurmountable. When, therefore, we came to the consideration of the chapter, it was actually proposed by one member (Proceedings, XII-3) that the chapter should be omitted from the Code, on the ground that as it stood it was unsuitable, while no possible revision of it was ever likely, on account of the denominational difficulty, to result in a workable scheme.

3. At the same time the crying need of some means of improving the quality of the teachers in European schools was admitted and deplored. I would invite special attention to the statement laid before the Committee by

the Ven'ble Archdeacon Brook Deedes, which is printed in the Proceedings of the Meeting of the 5th March (XII-2), and which insists, among other things, on the necessity of supplying aided schools with more efficient teachers. This was followed up by a Resolution (XII-3) expressing the urgent need that existed for the establishment of a Training College, and the necessity, arising from the denominational difficulty, of its being established and maintained by Government on an undenominational basis, acceptable to all classes of the European community.

4. It was at this stage that the Committee hit upon the device which, they believed, would afford the only possible means of surmounting the difficulty in question. It was that of separating the Training College and practising school from the boarding establishments; keeping the former undenominational, and allowing the latter to be set up and maintained, with due provision for the religious and moral instruction of the resident students, by such of the different denominations as wished to take advantage of the establishment of the Training College. The Training College might either be established by private effort, and aided under the revised rules, or (as the Committee thought the only practicable course in present circumstances) it might be established as a Government institution. In either case, the hostels should be under private management, and should, if approved by the Department, be eligible for Government grants (XII-4).

5. Though this appeared to the Committee to promise a successful and felicitous solution of the difficulty, and encouraged them to proceed with the revision of the chapter relating to Training Colleges, they were now met by a difficulty of another kind. As before intimated, none of the Committee had come prepared with proposals for the revision of this chapter, and the time at their disposal was rapidly drawing to a close. By previous agreement it had been decided, owing to other engagements, that the Committee should, if possible, finish their sittings on the 9th March. Mr. Haden Cope, who had had much experience as Principal of the Lahore Training College, undertook (XIII-1) to draw up, for the consideration of the Committee, articles to be embodied in the Code. This was on the 6th March; the articles were drafted and printed on the following day; and on the 8th March (XV-2) they came up for discussion and, with certain modifications, were adopted. These articles will be found at the close of this letter (Appendix A) under the heading "Chapter VI—Training Colleges." The articles are explained in Appendix B, under the heading "Training Colleges," in a series of paragraphs which would have formed part of the original report, had it not been for the new questions which afterwards arose, and which I now go on to explain.

6. From what has preceded, it will be clear that the time and attention which the Committee were able to devote to the important subject of Training Colleges was very far short of that which they had given to the other portions of the Code. In fact, it will be seen from the Proceedings of the 8th March (XV-2), when the revised articles relating to Training Colleges were being considered, that Mr. Bamford raised a preliminary objection to the adoption of the scheme of studies therein proposed, mainly on the ground that the Committee had not anticipated the revision of the rules on that subject, and were therefore not in a position to arrive at a mature judgment on so important a matter. When I returned to Calcutta from Darjeeling in July, by which

time the revised Code and report were nearly ready for circulation to the members of the Committee, I had several conversations with Mr. Bamford on the whole question of the provisions relating to Training Colleges in the Code. The result was that I found myself in entire agreement with him in considering the provisions of the revised Code on that subject to be open to grave objection, partly on the ground of expense both to the management and to the students, but chiefly as failing in that which the Committee regarded as the most essential point, namely, the efficient training of the students in the practical side of their work. As to the first point, the original proposals contemplated the establishment of a Training College, with a separate building fully equipped, and a complete staff of Professors, in addition to a practising school. According to the alternative scheme which Mr. Bamford and I had now worked out, nothing would be required beyond a practising school, with one or at the most two special teachers in addition to the ordinary school staff. The consequent reduction of expenditure seemed to us to make the future establishment of a Training College on these simple lines more easy and more probable. As regards the second point, the course of studies laid down by the Committee appeared to us likely, from its extent, to interfere unduly with the real object of the College as accepted by the Committee and defined in the revised Code (Article 72), namely, "to teach the students how to teach". The chief portion of their time, we considered, ought to be devoted to practical training in the art of teaching and school management; while the long list of new subjects prescribed in the revised Code threatened seriously to curtail the time that could be given to these essential matters.

7. Actuated by these considerations, I took upon myself the responsibility, when circulating the draft report on the whole Code for the approval of the Committee, to ask them to withhold their comments on the chapter relating to Training Colleges, inasmuch as revised proposals were about to be placed before them for consideration. Accordingly, on the 24th August, I circulated to the Committee a paper (Appendix C) embodying the new proposals which Mr. Bamford and I had framed. In paragraph 1 of that paper we explain why we have thought it necessary to invite further consideration of the case. In paragraph 2 a caution is based on what is believed to be a serious defect in the system of Training Schools in the United Kingdom, namely, the excessive attention which they pay to the study of fresh subjects, and the comparative indifference with which the practical acquisition of the art of teaching is regarded. Mr. Bamford, who was for some years on the staff of an English Training College, is able to speak with authority on this point.

In paragraphs 3 to 6 we give an outline of our own proposals. Their main features are first, that three-fourths of each student's day should be spent either in the school-room or on subjects directly connected with the work of the school-room, while one-fourth and no more is to be devoted to increasing his own store of substantive knowledge or to familiarising him with subjects that he has already learnt or practised; secondly, that the course should be reduced from two years, as originally proposed by the Committee, to six months; and thirdly, that for carrying out these proposals, no separate Training College is required, all that is necessary being a well staffed practising school, such as the alternative scheme equally demands, with one or two additional rooms and

teachers for the instruction of students outside the class-rooms, together with a good library and other necessary appliances.

The advantages that we consider likely to follow from the adoption of our proposals are stated in paragraph 7. They are briefly that the scheme proposed would involve less expenditure both to the founders of the college and to the pupils, and would therefore be more likely to come into practical operation; and further that the great attention to be paid to practice in the art of teaching would render the students more efficient as teachers.

In paragraph 8 are set forth the changes that would be necessary in the articles of the revised Code relating to Training Colleges if the plan was adopted. The complete chapter embodying these changes is given in Appendix D.

8. Our revised proposals met with by no means full acceptance. It is true that the four members from Bengal were unanimous in preferring them to the scheme originally adopted by the Committee. Mr. Carter wrote briefly on the 28th August, just before his departure from India on six months' leave, expressing his "entire approval" of the revised scheme. The Revd. Brother Fabian wrote at greater length to the same effect on the 5th December. But the Ven'ble Archdeacon Brook Deedes, Mr. Boutflower, and Mr. Haden Cope have, in their notes dated respectively the 25th September, the 14th October, and the 19th November, expressed decided objections to the revised proposals and their strong preference for the Committee's original scheme. These notes with Brother Fabian's are printed at length in Appendix E.

9. I proceed to give a brief account of these opinions, adverse and other. The Ven'ble Archdeacon Deedes "cannot persuade" himself "that a six months' course will be sufficient to form capable and efficient teachers out of such material as is available in India: or that such students as will enter the College will be capable of learning how to teach without at the same time receiving much additional instruction in the subjects, the elements of which they will have to impart to others. The average boy or girl who has read up to the VIIIth Standard or has passed the University Entrance Examination, and who, desiring to take up teaching as a profession, would seek to enter the Training College, is, as a rule, a quite *uneducated* person, with a range of reading limited strictly to the books in which he has been examined, with no general information and no taste for independent study. He has still to be taught to think and to reason. To give to such a person merely a course of instruction in the art of teaching (with at the most 1½ hours a day for independent study) would be in my opinion labour lost. He will never make an efficient teacher until he has acquired a far more substantial education."

He considers that it is necessary to have in the proposed Training College "a continuation school of the best kind, aiming not so much at imparting a certain amount of information as at the general culture of the mind and the formation of habits of study, observation and reasoning."

Mr. Boutflower agrees with the Archdeacon in thinking that the proposed college should also be a "continuation school," namely, "a school of a higher grade than any now in existence." He bases his opinion not only on the inadequacy of the High School standard in itself, but also and chiefly on the inferiority of the schools in the North-Western Provinces, their "very meagre

and defective equipment," and the absence, owing to various causes, of any prospect of improvement. The original proposals of the Committee appeared to him to be particularly valuable, because the need for such a school was met by the advanced course of instruction which the Training College was to give. A further objection—which, as Mr. Boutflower points out, is common to both schemes—is the absence of any provision for instruction in psychology. "Yet surely," he urges, "it must be admitted that one whose duty it will be to develope the intellect and to train the will ought to know something of the laws by which the mind and the will act."

Mr. Haden Cope considers it a mistake to suppose that the Training College was intended to be a continuation school merely, since the Committee's scheme contemplated much attention being paid to the science and art of teaching, and was not open to the charge of neglecting that important subject. He also considers that in giving the students under training so much practice with the school classes, we virtually hand over the work of the school to prentice hands, and that their gain would be the children's loss. A practising school so constituted and taught would not, he thinks, be popular with parents, and could therefore not make sure of filling its classes to the extent desirable in a practising school. He also objects to the classes being handed over to a fresh set of teachers every six months, in the middle of the year's work. Lastly, he agrees with Mr. Boutflower in condemning the absence of provision for the teaching of psychology.

The Revd. Brother Fabian supports the revised proposals on the grounds (1) that the Committee's original scheme, with its multiplicity of subjects to be studied, leaves no room for the practical training of a teacher; (2) that by reason of its simplicity and its smaller cost, the revised scheme is much more likely to become a reality; (3) that it also meets the new requirements of the Code regarding the grant of Proficiency Certificates to teachers who exhibit practical skill and ability in their work; and (4) that the shortness of the course will prove an attraction to large numbers of teachers. Brother Fabian does not think it proved, considering the present character of the High School Examination, which must be passed before admission to the College, that anything like a continuation school is necessary. He also sees a real danger in the original proposals of the Committee, namely, that the two years' course would hold out inducements to many, who had not the least intention of becoming teachers, to join the Training College with the object of securing an advanced education at a nominal cost. What is now required, he thinks, is "something simple in its organisation, inexpensive, and immediate in its remedial effects;" and the simpler the original plan, the easier it will be to extend or modify it hereafter.

As before stated, Mr. R. Carter expresses his entire approval of the revised proposals.

10. At this stage, and without further comment, the question in dispute might very well be left for the decision of the Government of India. It is, however, necessary to state that after careful consideration of the adverse criticisms, I have arrived at the conclusion (and herein Mr. Bamford agrees with me) that on one important point we can safely meet them. We propose to extend the course from six months to ten, and to make it concurrent with the

school year, less vacations. This extension of the course will render it possible to make a substantial increase in the time to be devoted by the students each to his own separate studies; and we think that the direction which these studies should take should be determined by reference to his strong as well as to his weak points, further study in both directions being insisted on or encouraged. We also think it desirable to introduce a new provision, namely, to authorise a certain number of actual teachers (so far as the accommodation of the college will permit) to join the college for any term from two to six months at any part of the year as "gallery spectators" merely; taking no part in the instruction of the classes, but listening to the lessons given in the class-rooms whether by the regular staff or by pupils under training, and to the criticism and other lectures given by the staff to the pupils of the Training College outside the class-rooms. They may also prepare, in their own hours of study, notes of lessons to be criticised by the masters along with those of the regular pupils. This additional provision seems to us to promise the following advantages. Many teachers are not able, nor do they need, to leave their schools for a whole year, while it may be well within their power to make temporary arrangements for their absence for a few months. Coming to the college with the actual experience that they have gained in their own schools, they will be in a position to profit by the lessons that they witness and receive, at whatever part of the training school course such lessons may begin; they will unlearn bad or imperfect methods and acquire those which it is the business of the Training College to impart. Thus they will be in a far better position to compete for the "Proficiency Certificate," which is to be awarded (Revised Code, Chapter V, Section IV) to those recognised teachers who can satisfy the Inspector as to their practical skill and ability as teachers. It is needless to add that we hope to see a large number of teachers qualifying for this certificate, and that we attach great value to any means by which its acquisition can be facilitated.

11. I hesitate to criticise the other objections that have been raised to our revised proposals by the three members who have found themselves unable to accept them, since any such criticism would be open to the objection that the circumstances in which this letter is written preclude the possibility of any rejoinder being made. Subject to that reservation, I may perhaps be permitted to submit the following remarks :—

(1) Mr. Haden Cope thinks that a school which is so largely taught by pupils under training would be neither popular nor successful. I can only say that this view is not confirmed by our experience in Bengal, where the model schools attached to vernacular training schools are among the most successful and well-attended in the Province. The objection seems, moreover, to be applicable to any scheme whatever in which a practising school is attached to a Training College.

(2) Mr. Boutflower and Mr. Haden Cope deplore the absence from the revised proposals—the former indeed considers that it finds no place even in the original scheme—of any provision for definite instruction in psychology. Considering the age at which pupils pass the High School Examination, and the standard of education which they have reached, I venture to think that formal in-

struction in psychology, understood as the science of the intellect the emotions and the will, would be quite out of place in the Training College course. In the first place it is too abstract, and in the second, its fundamental principles are too unsettled to form the subject of categorical instruction. There are, however, certain applications of the science of psychology, and I may add of the science of ethics also, a knowledge of which is not only essential to every teacher, but forms a necessary part of any scheme of training school instruction. They are briefly, the laws of the development of the intellect, and the laws of the formation of character; and when we speak of school method, we necessarily include the practical applications of both these. Among the former, the chief are the law of association and the law of attention. Though possibly he may not know them by these names, every capable teacher works on these principles, and knows how essential they are to the acquisition of knowledge and the cultivation of the memory. The scope of the latter, the formation of character, is conterminous with discipline in its highest and widest sense. It is not only well understood, but is a commonplace of every Code, that schoolmasters are to lose no opportunity of teaching their pupils, by example as well as by precept, the value of truth, diligence, respect to superiors, gratitude, kindness to inferiors, habits of discipline, and other points of morality, without which education is imperfect and may be positively injurious. To these may be added the necessity of patience, good temper and firmness in the teacher. Now while it may be granted that the head of a Training College may be expected to know something more of psychology and ethics than is involved in a practical acquaintance with the rules and methods based on the foregoing principles, intellectual or moral, yet I venture with diffidence to say that the important point for teachers is to know and be able to practise good methods of instruction and discipline; the appreciation of which, and the recognition of their value, depend not so much on a knowledge of the formal sciences involved, as on the common-sense and conscience of those who have been subject to discipline at school, and who are now in their turn to become teachers. But neither with a six months' course, nor certainly with the extended course now proposed, would it be possible altogether to ignore the psychological basis of the teacher's methods. I propose, however, in order to meet any reasonable objection on this ground, to amend Article 70 (*c*) of our revised proposals (Appendix D) as follows:—

"(*c*) That the college is staffed with a sufficient number of good teachers, fully competent to conduct the work of the school, to train and teach the students in the manner explained in Article 74, and to give such instruction as may be necessary in the principles underlying sound methods of teaching."

12. Such a Training College as the revised proposals contemplate might be either a Government, or an aided and denominational institution, since the religious difficulty would not arise in either case. The articles framed in accordance with these proposals have been drawn up, as the original articles were, on the supposition that it would be an aided institution. It is believed that, given a simple and inexpensive scheme for Training Colleges, the admitted need for improvement in the class of teachers will surely lead to the establishment of an institution of the kind. Even if persons qualified to undertake the management of a Training College are not now to be found in India, they could be readily appointed; and thus the opening of a Training College on the proposed lines, with the liberal aid from Government provided by the rules, would not present an insuperable difficulty. It was not thought possible to work the original scheme except on the condition of a single college for the whole of Northern India, so as to provide a sufficient number of pupils to justify its maintenance. The revised scheme might, it is believed, be successfully worked with only such a number of pupils as each Province might be able to supply; and the staff of the college might be expanded or contracted according to its needs. Thus, also, the difficulties arising from inter-provincial control, both executive and financial, would be obviated.

13. In Article 79 of our revised proposals (Appendix D) we have modified the condition under which the Government grant to a Training College may be given up to a maximum of 75 per cent. In the original proposals of the Committee (Appendix A, Article 82) the grant was made subject to a limit of Rs. 1,500 a month. We consider that a more reasonable condition to impose would be that which we propose to introduce, namely, "provided that the Department is satisfied that the college has been conducted with due regard to economy."

14. In Appendix F are specified the further changes in the articles for Training Colleges, which are rendered necessary by the proposals contained in the foregoing paragraphs.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. CROFT,

President of the Code Revision Committee.

Appendix A.

CHAPTER VI.—TRAINING COLLEGES.

(As originally adopted by the Committee).

CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN BENGAL, 1889-90.

CHAPTER IV.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

SECTION I.—*Preliminary.*

74. A training college includes—

(*a*) a college for boarding, lodging, and instructing candidates for the office of teacher.

(*b*) a practising school, in which such candidates may learn their profession.

75. No grant shall be made to a training college unless the Department is satisfied with the premises, management, and staff.

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CHAPTER VI.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

SECTION I.—*Preliminary.*

69. A training college includes :—

(*a*) a college in which theoretical instruction is imparted in the art of teaching and in other subjects necessary to a teacher ;

(*b*) a practising school, receiving aid under Chapter II of this Code, in which such instruction is practically applied.

70. No grant will be given to a training college until the Department is satisfied on the following points :—

(1) That the practising school is thoroughly efficient: namely, that it is well equipped with all necessary school appliances, furniture, and apparatus, such as maps, diagrams, pictorial sheets, apparatus for teaching object-lessons, arithmetic, geography, and all the subjects usually taught in schools : that it is likely to be maintained in a state of efficiency : that it is well and fully staffed with experienced teachers, capable not only of teaching classes on modern methods, but also of supervising and correcting the work of training college students : that it teaches up to the high standard examination : that it contains in each of its classes a sufficient number of pupils for practising purposes : and that it is in every way fit to be a practising school.

(2) That a suitable and well-arranged building, sufficiently near to the practising school, is provided for the college ; and that it is fully equipped with modern furniture, school appliances, and a good educational library.

(3) That the college has a thoroughly efficient teaching staff, able to give model lessons in all the subjects usually taught in schools, and to supervise the work of the students in the practising school ; and that at least one member of the staff is competent to give instruction in the principles underlying modern methods of education.

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76. The grant to a practising school shall be made under the conditions specified in Chapter II.

SECTION II.—*Admission to Training Colleges.*

77. Candidates for admission to a training college are selected by the authorities of each college on their own responsibility, and are admissible to the college, provided that they produce satisfactory certificates of moral character.

78. No grant will be payable to a training college on account of any student who on admission does not satisfy the following conditions :—

(*a*) That he is at least 17 years of age.

(*b*) That the state of his health is satisfactory, and that he is free from any infirmity or bodily defect likely to interfere with the profession of a teacher.

(*c*) That he signs a declaration signifying *bonâ fide* intention to follow the profession of teacher.

(*d*) That he has passed the final examination for high schools specified in Schedule I, or for pupil-teachers in Schedule II.

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(4) That the college is provided with a proper laboratory, and with the fittings and apparatus necessary for teaching Physics to a standard somewhat higher than that prescribed for the high school course, and also for teaching Elementary Chemistry.

(5) That proper arrangements are made for the teaching of drill, music, and singing.

(6) That the scheme of studies is that laid down in Section III of this chapter, or such other as the Department may approve.

(7) That approved arrangements are made for the boarding and the home supervision of students, in hostels or otherwise.

[*See Articles 33* (*e*) *and 69* (*b*).]

SECTION II.—*Admission to Training Colleges.*

71. A candidate for admission to a training college must produce a satisfactory certificate of moral character, and must also satisfy the following conditions :—

(*a*) That he is at least 18 years of age.

(*b*) That the state of his health is satisfactory, and that he is free from any infirmity or bodily defect likely to interfere with the profession of a teacher.

(*c*) That he has passed the high school examination (see Chapter VIII) or is considered by the Inspector to be educated up to that standard.

SECTION III.—*Course of Studies.*

72. The special object of a training college is to teach the students how to teach. Consequently, throughout the course of studies it must be steadily kept in view that the students are to be trained in the practical methods of teaching, and, in order that this may be successfully done, in the principles of that science on which the art of teaching is based. The method of instruction must in no way be made to approximate to that of an Arts college, in which the object in view is entirely different. Students of a training college will be expected to have, on entering the college, a general knowledge of the subjects which they will have to teach as school-masters, and these subjects will merely be revised, and the students' knowledge of them, where necessary, brought up to date.

73. Every student will be required to devote a certain prescribed time to :—

(*a*) listening to teachers in the practising school, and observing and noting their methods;

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(*b*) teaching in the practising school, from previously prepared notes, under the supervision of one of the teachers;

NOTE.—A report on each student's work will be submitted by the supervising teacher to the Principal of the college.

(*c*) teaching a prescribed number of lessons before the staff and students of the college, who will, on the conclusion of each lesson, criticise it, the Principal afterwards summing up his opinion of it.

74. The course of studies will occupy two years. The scheme of studies will be as follows, details of what is required in each subject being indicated in the notes appended to this article:—

(*a*) The Science and Art of Teaching, under which head are included all departments of school management.

(*b*) English—A special course of reading in English Literature selected by the Inspector; reading; composition; analysis and grammar; some knowledge of the origin and growth of the language, and of its etymology.

(*c*) Arithmetic—The whole.

(*d*) Geography—Physical, commercial, and general or political.

(*e*) History—A selected period of modern English History.

(*f*) Algebra—To the end of quadratic equations, special attention being given to problems.

(*g*) Euclid—The first four books, special attention being given to riders and to alternative methods of proof, and to the conditions under which algebraical proof is admissible.

(*h*) Physical Science—The study to be continued in the direction of the standard required by an Indian University for its First Arts or Intermediate examination.

(*i*) A Second Language, if thought desirable.

(*j*) Political Economy or Logic, as may be thought desirable in consultation with the Inspector, who shall finally decide the point.

(*k*) Domestic Economy—For women students.

(*l*) The Kindergarten System—For women students.

(*m*) Elementary Physiology, if thought desirable and practicable.

NOTE (1).—*Science and Art of Teaching.*—A book on this subject, approved by the Department, must be studied, but it is on no account to be merely got up as a subject of examination. The chief aim of the combined course of study and training is to give the students an adequate knowledge of the principles governing sound and scientific school methods, and the power to apply these principles to their future work as teachers; and at the same time to enable them to handle and control a class, and to acquire a good manner in teaching, a suitable demeanour, and the use of correct language.

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NOTE (2).—*English.*—The prescribed course should be used, not merely as a study in literature, but also for practice in reading with correct pronunciation, modulation, emphasis and the like. Constant practice in grammar, analysis and paraphrasing is essential.

NOTE (3).—*Arithmetic.*—Students are expected to be proficient in arithmetic when they join the college; and the teaching will take the form of revision and practice, with a view to ascertaining that the students employ correct methods of working. They will also be practised in explaining the reasons of the processes employed.

NOTE (4).—*Geography.*—Revision, map-drawing both on paper and on the black-board, and the supplementing of the student's knowledge where necessary. The intimate connexion of geography with history should be insisted on, and much attention paid to commercial geography.

NOTE (5).—*History.*—A general knowledge of English and Indian History is pre-supposed. In studying the selected period, attention should be drawn to such portions as are specially likely to be interesting and attractive to children.

NOTE (6).—*Algebra.*—Revision, special attention being given to methods of working, and to neatness, accuracy, and completeness, in setting out the work.

NOTE (7).—*Euclid.*—Revision, with thorough practice in easy riders. Special attention to be paid to neatness, accuracy, and the setting out of the work.

NOTE (8).—*Physical Science.*—The subject must be taught mainly by experiment, and the students must be accustomed to handle the apparatus adroitly and to perform all experiments themselves.

NOTE (9).—*Domestic Economy.*—This must include the practical application of the instruction given, wherever such is possible.

NOTE (10).—*Kindergarten System.*—This must not be attempted unless there is in the college or school a teacher who thoroughly understands both the system and the principles on which it is based, and unless the college or school possesses everything necessary for illustrating its methods, and for teaching it in a thoroughly satisfactory and practical manner.

NOTE (11).—*Elementary Physiology*—Must be taught largely by reference to good models and diagrams, with plenty of suitable illustrations.

NOTE (12).—*General.*—Every lesson delivered in a training college or practising school should be given in such a way as to serve as a model for imitation by the students. That is to say, every teacher should on all occasions be most careful to observe the principles and to follow the methods which are inculcated in the lectures on the Science and Art of Teaching.

Every teacher in a training college should be careful to instruct the students in the best methods of teaching those subjects for which he is responsible.

SECTION III.—*Examinations.*

79. Every student admitted to a training college under the conditions specified in Article 78, who has been in residence for eight months of the year, and who has spent in that year at least 75 hours under proper supervision in the practising school, shall be presented at the close of the year for examination by the standards fixed for first and second year students respectively in Schedule III.

80. The yearly examinations will be conducted by the Department. After each examination the names of the successful candidates will be arranged in two divisions—the first in order of merit, the second in alphabetical order.

81. The place taken by each student in the examination will be recorded on the certificates granted by the Department under Articles 82—85.

82. Any student who has been admitted to a training college after completing his engagement as a pupil-teacher, and who has passed the first year's examination of the college, shall be entitled to receive a permanent third-grade certificate.

SECTION IV.—*Examinations.*

(*Articles 79 to 85 of the old Code are cancelled.*)

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After passing the second year's examination of the college, he shall receive a provisional second-grade certificate.

83. Any student of a training college who, without having completed an engagement as a pupil-teacher, has passed the first year's examination of the college, shall be entitled to receive a provisional third-grade certificate. After passing the second year's examination of the college, he shall receive a permanent third-grade certificate.

84. After two years' service with credit, the provisional certificates granted under Articles 82 and 83 shall be made permanent; and the permanent third-grade certificates granted under the same Articles shall be exchanged for provisional certificates of the second grade.

85. Any holder of a provisional second-grade certificate under the preceding Article shall, after two years' service with credit under that certificate, receive a permanent certificate of the second-grade.

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75. Examinations will be held in the college from time to time by the Principal and his staff, and at the end of each student's course by the Inspector, with particular reference to clause (c) below. The object and scope of all these examinations will be to see that the students possess :—

(a) an adequate knowledge of the subjects ordinarily taught in schools;

(b) an adequate knowledge of the best methods of teaching those subjects;

(c) the power to apply this knowledge in practice.

NOTE.—The Inspector will test each student's knowledge of methods, and his skill in using them, by the tests prescribed with that object for candidates for the proficiency certificate in Article 68 (b) and (c). The details of the other examinations and the College time-table are to be settled, when occasion arises, in consultation with the Department.

76. At the termination of his college course each student shall receive from the Department a letter certifying that he has received the complete training college course of instruction in the science and art of teaching; and if the student has satisfied the Inspector in either or both of the tests prescribed in Article 68 (b) and (c), this fact also shall be stated in the letter.

SECTION V.—*Hostels and Boarding Arrangements.*

77. All students under training must reside in approved hostels or boarding houses, unless specially exempted by the Inspector on the recommendation of the Principal.

78. No hostel will be approved unless the following conditions are satisfied :—

(a) That the building is healthy, and sufficiently commodious to allow of quiet, uninterrupted home-work.

(b) That the rules of the hostel, and the arrangements for the general supervision of the students, including their moral training, comfort, and recreation, are approved by the Department.

NOTE.—It is very desirable that every hostel or boarding house should have a reading and recreation room, properly supplied with papers and magazines, especially periodicals bearing on educational subjects.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1889-90.

SECTION IV.—*Grants.*

86. The managers of a training college shall be entitled to a grant of Rs. 750 for each student passing the annual examination in the first division, and of Rs. 500 for each student passing in the second division.

87. On the recommendation of the Inspector, a grant not exceeding Rs. 100 may be made on account of a student who fails to pass the annual examination; but this grant will not be made more than once for the same student.

88. The managers shall receive monthly a provisional grant of Rs. 35 for each student on the rolls during that month.

89. After the annual examination, the managers shall receive the amounts payable under Articles 86 and 87, less the amounts actually paid under Article 88. If the amounts paid under Article 89 exceed the amounts payable under Articles 86 and 87, the excess shall be deducted from the first, or (at the discretion of the Department) any subsequent grants payable in the following year under Article 88, or be otherwise refunded to the Department.

90. The amount specified under Article 86 will not be payable on account of any student who has resided for less than eight months during the year. Exceptions to this rule may, at the discretion of the Department, be made in special cases, provided that no grant will be payable for any student who has resided for less than six months, or who has spent less than 75 hours under proper supervision in the practising school. In the case of students so excepted, a reduction not exceeding Rs. 200 will be made in the amount of the grant.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1895.

79. When the above conditions are complied with, grants may be given to hostels or boarding houses, at such a rate for each boarder in residence as may be fixed for each school, with reference to its locality, and to other material conditions affecting its necessary expenditure; provided that such rate does not amount to more than 75 per cent. of the cost of each boarder.

80. Special grants may be given to hostels or boarding houses towards the provision of necessary furniture or fittings, under the general conditions of Chapter VII of this Code.

81. Government may, in special cases, pay both the tuition and the boarding fees of students who have been educated in orphanages or schools admitting free scholars, and who show a special aptitude for teaching and are likely to adopt it as a profession.

SECTION VI.—*Grants.*

82. The managers of a training college shall be entitled to receive a monthly grant equal to 75 per cent. of the average monthly expenditure on the college in the preceding year, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 a month.

Appendix B.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

Extract from the Draft Report on the Articles originally adopted by the Committee.

1. **Training Colleges. Their necessity.**—The Government of India explicitly stated in December 1887, in a letter to all Local Governments on the subject of discipline and moral training, that "no money is better spent than that allotted to the support of efficient training schools and colleges for teachers," and that "in the truest interests of education, the cost of providing thoroughly good training schools and colleges for teachers of English as well as of Vernacular schools should be regarded as a first charge in the educational grant." These orders were repeated in a more emphatic form in a Resolution of the 17th August 1889.

Though the Resolutions just quoted had reference primarily to Native education, yet the need of training colleges for European teachers is admitted to be equally clear. A good deal has been done in providing normal schools for Native teachers, but nothing has yet been done for the training of Europeans, although every one closely connected with the education of Europeans in India is aware that one great and continual hindrance to improvement is the difficulty of getting good teachers for the European schools. Since there is no training college for European teachers, the only way in which such teachers can learn their work is by getting appointed to the charge of a class, and then improving as best they can by the example of others and their own experience, and profiting by whatever help they can get. Teachers worthy of imitation, however, are rare in India; and it is seldom that fellow-teachers are capable of giving sound advice to a beginner, so that bad habits are generally acquired, and little if any satisfactory progress is made.

In the discussion by the Committee on the great necessity for action in this direction, it was observed by one of our number that "one of the worst defects in aided schools was the incompetence of the junior teachers. So small were the salaries offered, that persons of mediocre intellectual capacity had to be employed, without the requisite training for their work. At the best they made the children learn their lessons well enough to answer direct questions from the text-book, and they enforced discipline. They could not teach thoroughly, or stimulate a child's faculties, or use its natural curiosity as a leverage; in fact, more often than not, they repressed the latter. Thus the education given in Indian aided schools was inferior to that given in English board schools; but while the latter was free, the Anglo-Indian parent had often to make great sacrifices to obtain the former for his children."

The unanimous opinion of the Committee was expressed in the following resolution :—

That this Committee wish to bring to the notice of Government the increasing difficulty which non-domiciled Europeans find in sending their children home, the increasing keenness of the struggle for a livelihood which domiciled Europeans have to face, and consequently the increased importance of providing the means of sound education in India for both these classes. They there-

fore consider that the education of European children merits the special aid and support of Government. They would also point to the fact that, as far back as 1854, the desirability of establishing Training Schools or Colleges was acknowledged by the Government, that from that time to the present the necessity for their establishment has become more and more evident, but that, as yet, nothing has been done to provide a College for the training of teachers for European children. One of the greatest difficulties of schools arises from the want of competent teachers, who can rarely be got except by bringing them at great expense from England. The Committee are therefore of opinion that the establishment of a thoroughly efficient Training College for men and women, to be employed as teachers in the European schools of the Presidency, is a matter of pressing necessity.

2. **The Denominational Difficulty.**—The existing Code contains provisions, not to be objected to as illiberal, for the grant of aid to training colleges; but no such college has yet been established or even regarded as possible. The obvious difficulty is the denominational one. The European schools are maintained by different denominations of Christians; each of which requires that its teachers should be trained in its own tenets, and would be unwilling either to send its own teachers to be trained, or to employ others who had been trained, under different religious influences. It follows that each denomination having schools under its control would require a training college of its own. Such a scheme would be impracticable, because the number of teachers annually required by each denomination is so small as to put separate training colleges for them out of the question.

The only solution of the difficulty that presented itself to the Committee was the establishment of a Government Training College open to all denominations alike. We therefore adopted the following Resolution:—

That, in view of the difficulties that have attended the establishment of training colleges by private agency, due to the fact that every such college must be denominational, the Committee are further of opinion that for the successful establishment of a training college, the work must be undertaken by Government on an undenominational basis, acceptable to all classes of the European community.

3. **Separation of the Boarding Establishments from the College.**—It will at once be urged that the proposal that Government should establish a training college on an undenominational basis, only shifts the difficulty one step further on. Government may establish such a college; but inasmuch as all students must, during the period of training, be subject not only to moral control but to specific religious instruction, none would be allowed to attend a college from which such instruction was necessarily excluded. If students of a training college could be allowed to live where they pleased, that is to say, if the proposed institution were a day training college, this difficulty would not arise; but in the opinion of the Committee it is essential, or at any rate most desirable, that provision for the boarding and home supervision of the students should be made, in addition to that for their secular instruction, so that the whole college life of the students may be under good influences and

proper control. The only way in which it appears possible to meet the difficulty is to make separate provision for the secular instruction of students, and for their lodging and their moral and religious training. Provision for the former can be made by Government, both efficiently and in the only way likely to prove satisfactory to all. Provision for the latter can be made, equally efficiently and equally satisfactorily, by the different denominations, in the shape of hostels or boarding-houses under their own control, but subject, as regards their rules and other arrangements, to the approval of Government. The views of the Committe are expressed in the following Resolution :—

That in the opinion of the Committee the home supervision of students, as being one of the most important elements in their moral education and discipline, forms an essential part of the training required for the work of a teacher ; and it is therefore desirable that provision for their boarding and lodging, under the same control as their instruction, should, if possible, be made in any training college that may be established. The Committee, however, recognising the difficulties that have hitherto prevented the establishment of a training college and boarding establishment combined, consider it desirable to frame rules separately (1) for a college in which instruction alone shall be given, and (2) for one or more hostels in which the students under instruction may be lodged. The training college might either be established by private effort, as provided for in the revised rules, or (as the Committee think the only practicable course in present circumstances) it might be established by Government. In either case, the hostels should be under private management, and should, if approved by the Department, be eligible for Government grants. Such a course appears to the Committee to be likely to meet in a satisfactory way the requirements of different denominations, as regards the supply of teachers to their schools.

4. **Cost of a Government Training College.**—Even though such a college as we contemplate, open to students of all denominations, might be established by Government, yet we have grave doubts whether the number of teachers annually required by the schools of any single Province would be large enough to justify the establishment of Provincial colleges. We therefore recommend that a single training college be established for all the Provinces comprised in the Presidency of Bengal, as we have little doubt that the number of teachers required by all these Provinces together would be amply sufficient for the purpose. We are of opinion that the cost of one such college to which both men and women could be admitted, with its attached practising school, would not exceed R40,000 per annum. If this amount were divided between Lower Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, only a moderate charge would fall upon each Province.

5. **Preliminary conditions.**—In accordance with the terms of the Resolution given in paragraph 3 above, Article 69 of the Revised Code states that a training college includes (*a*) a college in which theoretical instruction is imparted in the art of teaching, and in other subjects necessary to a teacher, (*b*) a practising school, receiving aid under Chapter II of the Code, in which

such instruction is practically applied; and it omits any provision for boarding and lodging the students. The rules given in this chapter refer to training colleges established by private effort, so that it was necessary to stipulate that the practising school should be an aided school, to ensure its being open to inspection throughout all its departments, and conducted entirely in accordance with the Code.

Article 70 of the Revised Code provides that the college and practising school shall be thoroughly efficient and suited to their purposes; and that proper arrangements shall be made for the boarding and home supervision of the students, before a grant is given to a training college.

Article 71 requires candidates admitted to a training college to be of good moral character, not under 18 years of age, and in good health; and further requires that they shall have been educated up to the standard of the High School Examination. These conditions of admission vary from those prescribed in the present Code (Article 78) in two particulars. The minimum age for admission has been raised from 17 to 18. At this transition period of life, a year makes a great difference in boys and girls, both as regards mind and character; and it is considered that students of the more advanced age will be better able to appreciate and to benefit by the course of training. The signing of the declaration that the candidate intends to become a teacher has been omitted as useless.

6. Course of Studies for Training College Students.—Article 72 of the Revised Code gives a general outline of the character of these studies and their object. Article 73 gives details of the course of training in teaching which the students must receive, namely, observing good teachers at work, teaching classes under proper supervision, and giving special lessons which will be criticised by fellow students and the college staff. Article 74 states that the training college course will occupy two years, which corresponds with the ordinary period of training in English training colleges. In addition to this, the article contains a detailed scheme of studies for the students. Some objection was offered to the insertion of this scheme on two grounds. It was said that as the Committee had not anticipated the revision of these rules, and had therefore not given previous consideration to the subject, they were not in a position to arrive at a mature judgment in such an important matter; and secondly, that the course under discussion was certain, from its extent, to interfere with the real work of the college, namely, the training of the students in the art of teaching and in school management. It was suggested that in place of the detailed course before the Committee, an article should be inserted stating that the course of studies would be decided upon whenever a definite proposal should be made for the establishment of a training college, as this plan would enable the scheme of studies to be prepared with due deliberation. Or alternatively, if the Committee desired something indicative of the character of the course to be inserted, the article might consist of a general statement, naming the subjects which it was thought necessary to include, without entering into details; and adding two important qualifications, first, that a certain definite portion of the students' working time (say three-fourths) was the minimum to be devoted directly to the study of the art of teaching and school-management, mainly in its practical side, and secondly, that no other study which might interfere with this, the primary object of the college, would be permitted. After some

discussion on this point, it was decided by the majority of the Committee that the course originally proposed should be inserted in the Code, as the terms of Article 70 (6) permitted of its modification to any extent by the Local Government, whenever a training college should be established. (XV, 2.)

7. **Examinations.**—Article 75 provides for the testing of students in their knowledge of the subjects which they will afterwards have to teach, in their familiarity with the best methods of teaching, and in their skill in putting the latter into practice. Article 76 deals with the letter which each student is to receive at the end of his term of study, certifying that he has gone through the Training College course, and stating what progress he has made towards gaining the Proficiency Certificate (Article 68).

8. **Hostels and Boarding Arrangements.**—The rules on this subject are given in Articles 77 to 81. Exemption from the ordinary rule of living in an approved hostel may be granted by the Inspector on the recommendation of the Principal of the college. (Article 77.) This will permit students to live at their own homes, when they reside within a convenient distance of the college, and when the home surroundings are unobjectionable.

Article 78 details the conditions which must be satisfied before a hostel can be approved for the purpose of the preceding article.

Article 79 makes provisions for grants to hostels, at a rate not to exceed 75 per cent. of the cost of each boarder.

Article 80 provides for the award of furniture grants under the general conditions of Chapter VII of the Revised Code.

It was thought desirable to arrange for the payment, in special cases, of the tuition and boarding fees of students who have been educated in orphanages or schools admitting free scholars, who show an aptitude for teaching, and who are likely to become teachers; as such students might otherwise be debarred from the advantage of a college training. This has been provided for in Article 81.

9. **Grants to Training Colleges.**—We are of opinion that a training college ought to receive a grant equal to three-fourths of its expenditure in the preceding year, subject to a maximum of R1,500 a month; and that this grant should be paid monthly. Article 82 has been framed to this effect.

Appendix C.

REVISED PROPOSALS RELATING TO TRAINING COLLEGES.

(Chapter VI of the Revised Code.)

1. The revision of the chapter on training colleges was practically forced on the Committee by the passing of the resolution which appears on page 42 of the Proceedings. Up to that time, many of the members appear to have been individually of opinion that while the existing rules were altogether unsuitable, and were never likely to result in the establishment of a training college, yet as there was but little chance of a training college being established under any rules at the present time, it would be a waste of time to discuss the articles on the subject. But when it was discovered that we were all agreed as to the need of immediate action, and when a resolution had been passed bringing this necessity to the notice of Government, it was felt that we were bound to revise the rules on Training Colleges so that they might be in accordance with our views on the subject. Up to that time, however, little if any consideration had been given to many of the important questions involved. We fortunately hit upon the plan of separate boarding houses for different denominations, and this may be accepted as a very satisfactory solution of a long-standing difficulty; but our conclusions on other points were somewhat hastily arrived at. To us at any rate, some of these conclusions appear on afterthought to be very far from the best possible. We therefore invite the attention of our colleagues to the subject once more, and submit the following statement of our views for their consideration, and for the favour of their opinion upon the entire scheme therein proposed, both as a whole, and in points of detail.

2. Before any other subject connected with the training of teachers can be discussed with profit, it is necessary to decide what course of training and instruction will be best for the students, as the whole character of the institution will depend upon this decision.

English training colleges are little more than continuation schools for pupil-teachers, as about seven-eighths of the time of the students is devoted to subjects having no reference whatever to the art of teaching or school management. In two of these colleges, the students teach in the practising school for a fortnight each year, which amounts to 100 hours in the two years, counting 5 hours a day and 5 days in the week. The college terms amount to 40 weeks in the year: but Government examinations, and private study immediately before and in preparation for them, occupy about four out of the forty. The ordinary working time is therefore 34 weeks a year. During this period, the students who are not occupied in the practising school receive two lectures a week, of an hour each, upon the theory of teaching and school management; and they also attend criticism lessons two hours a week. During the two years' course, therefore, the time occupied in lectures on the theory of education amounts to 136 hours (2 hours a week for 34 weeks in the year), an equal time being also given to criticism lessons. This gives a total of 372 hours devoted to training in the art of teaching and school management during the two years' course, the remaining time being entirely

occupied with the study of the ordinary subjects of education. The short time thus devoted to the training of the students is rendered less effective, particularly as regards the practical work, by the wide intervals during which the attention of the students is given entirely to other work. A student who teaches for a fortnight in the practising school, and then never enters the school again for twelve months, remembers when his turn comes round very little of what he had previously learnt. With regard to criticism lessons, which are lessons given by students and afterwards criticised by masters and by fellow-students, a student rarely gives more than two of these in the course of the two years; so that after giving one, he has to wait many months before he has the opportunity of putting into practice any hints which he may have gathered from the criticism. The above facts partially explain what would otherwise appear most strange, namely, that students in English training colleges usually attach far more importance to every other subject of study than to learning how to teach. They see little or no advantage in what is done toward that end, except in the case of the criticism lessons; and they begrudge the short time they are compelled to spend in the practising school, and still more the time given to lectures on teaching and school management. The study of the working of English training colleges is therefore more useful in pointing out what to avoid than what to follow.

3. After careful consideration of the subject we have come to the following conclusions. Since training how to teach and how to conduct a school is the special object in view, as large a portion of the students' time as is compatible with steady progress should be definitely devoted to that particular purpose. This training can only accomplish its end when conducted in connection with practical work; and the more closely precept is associated with practice, the more effective will be the result. A considerable part of the training can be best carried out in the school-room itself; and the rest, that which it would be impossible or inconvenient to conduct in the presence of the scholars, should have direct reference to work in the school-room which the students either see going on or take part in. The training should be continuous: there should be no break during which the students might lose interest, or forget what they have learnt.

To carry out these principles, we propose that the students shall attend the training college for six hours a day, except on holidays. The full time of six hours will be divided into three portions, the first of three hours, and the second and third of one and a half hours each. These three parts of the day will be devoted to different kinds of work. The first part will always be spent in the school-room, and the second and third outside the school-room, but in the same building. The second part of the day will always be occupied in work bearing directly upon that of the school-room; and the third in the study of other branches of education, chiefly those subjects in which it is desirable that the students should be proficient but which they cannot easily master by themselves, or those for the study of which the students would find it difficult to get proper help and instruction after leaving the training college.

Acting on this plan, a course extending over twenty weeks (or, counting holidays, half a year) might be made to give a much more thorough training than the two years' course of an English training college. Not only would considerably more time be actually given to the training, namely, 450 hours (20

weeks, 5 days a week, 4½ hours a day) against 372, but more would be accomplished in the same time owing to the more effective way in which that time would be spent. There would be no opportunity either to lose interest or to forget.

It is unnecessary to enter into minute details regarding the course of training, but we go on to give a general outline of what we consider a good plan of procedure. At the beginning of the course, say for the first two weeks, the students while in the school-room will only be required to watch the teachers at work with their classes, and to note their methods and the way in which the work generally is conducted. The second part of every day will be devoted to the discussion of what the students have seen done in the school-room, with the object of leading them to understand the chief points which distinguish good from bad teaching.

During the next period, say for 10 or 11 weeks, the first part of every day will be occupied by the students one by one giving lessons in turn, the rest making notes. Occasionally, the lesson will be given by one of the masters instead of by a student. The second part of the day will be largely occupied in the criticism of these lessons by the students and by one or more masters, both the good and the bad points in the lessons being discussed. Some time will still be left in the second part, and in this time one of the masters will give a short lesson to the students on some point connected with class teaching or discipline, associating his subject as much as possible with the actual work of the school-room; or occasionally, the time will be occupied in the discussion of notes of lessons prepared by the students in their own hours of study at the hostel.

During the last 7 or 8 weeks of the course, all the classes in the practising school will be taught by students for the full three hours of the first part of the day, each student being so employed for a week at a time, and keeping to the same class for that period. The master of each class will be present, and note the work of the student in charge. The students not in charge of classes will be occupied in observing, and in making notes upon, such lessons, given as above by the students, as the Principal may select for the purpose, generally going to a different class at the end of each lesson. At the close of the three hours, each student who has been teaching will receive from the master of the class brief hints about his work. After each student has been employed in teaching for a week, his class will be taken by another student, and he will occupy himself along with the rest in observing and noting on the work of his fellow-students in charge of classes. The second part of the day will continue to be occupied by criticism of the lessons and a short lecture.

The above routine provides 4½ hours' work for the first and second parts of the day. For the third part of the day, a time table should be arranged for practice and instruction in reading aloud, recitation, English composition, singing by note, drill, and the reading and study of a short selected course of English literature, the students being taken all together in a class for these subjects. By dividing the whole time into suitable periods, each of the above subjects could be taken at least once a week, and a little time could be spared for the students to work independently, but with the help of the masters, either at any of the subjects ordinarily taught in schools in which they might be

backward, or in drawing, or in the study of science or a second language. These subjects would be chiefly studied in the evening at the hostel, any knotty points being reserved for explanation by the masters during the third part of the next day.

4. For the course of training and instruction we have described, nothing would be required but a practising school. Suitable class-rooms would be required for the students to witness the teaching; and one, or perhaps two, additional rooms would be required for their instruction outside the school-room during the second and third parts of the day. A library and other necessary appliances would also have to be provided. No separate staff would be employed; as the training of the students would be carried on exclusively by the staff of the practising school, specially increased for that purpose. The number of masters to be employed would be that required for an ordinary school, namely, a principal teacher and as many assistant teachers as there are classes, together with one or possibly two additional teachers. Good teachers fully competent for the work would have to be employed.

5. The students would be boarded and lodged in hostels, conducted under the rules given in Articles 77 to 81 of the Revised Code.

6. We approve of the conditions of admission given in Article 71 of the Revised Code, except that we would add to clause (c) the words "or that he has been a recognised teacher for twelve months on the date of the introduction of this code, and is certified by the Inspector to be likely to benefit by the training."

7. The following are the advantages which we believe would result if the above proposals were adopted :—

(a) The plan proposed would involve far less cost to the management, both in the staff of teachers required, and in the necessary buildings. No separate college building, with its expensive fittings and apparatus, would be required. A well furnished practising school would serve every purpose.

(b) As a necessary result of the above, there would be a far greater likelihood of the establishment of a training college under this system, than under one which, with every attention to economy, might still be regarded as involving a prohibitive rate of expenditure.

(c) The reduction of the course from two years to six months would effect a proportionate reduction in the expenses of the students. Many teachers who might be unwilling to sacrifice their pay or unable to get leave of absence for the longer period, or who could not afford the charges, would be able and glad to avail themselves of the shorter and cheaper course of training.

(d) The students would be more efficiently trained as teachers.

8. If the proposals are accepted, the following alterations are suggested in Chapter VI of the Revised Code :—

ARTICLE 69—To read as follows :—

A training college consists of a practising school working under the Code, having a staff of teachers sufficient in number and fully

competent to carry on both the ordinary work of the school and the training of students according to the following rules, and having also the requisite accommodation for doing so.

ARTICLE 70.—After the words "satisfied on the following points:—" to run as follows:—

(*a*) *That the building is well suited for the purpose: namely, that it satisfies the conditions of Article 14 (b); that a sufficient number of the rooms in which classes are taught are large enough for the students to be present and to watch the teaching of a class, and are in other ways adapted to that purpose; and that there are sufficient and suitable additional rooms, in which the students can receive their further teaching and training.*

(*b*) *That the college is satisfactorily furnished and equipped with all necessary school appliances, with scientific and other apparatus, and with a good educational and reference library for the use of the students.*

(*c*) *That the college is staffed with good teachers, fully competent to conduct the work of the school and to train and teach the students in the manner explained in Article 74, and sufficient in number for that purpose.*

(*d*) *That the school satisfies the conditions of Article 14.*

(*e*) *That the classes are sufficiently large to serve the students for practising purposes.*

(*f*) *That approved arrangements are made for the boarding and the home supervision of the students, in hostels or otherwise.*

ARTICLE 71.—Insert a comma after "(see Chapter VIII)", and add to clause (*c*) the words "; *or that he has been a recognised teacher for twelve months on the date of the introduction of this Code, and is certified by the Inspector to be likely to benefit by the training.*"

For Articles 72, 73, and 74, substitute the following:—

ARTICLE 72.—*The course of studies will occupy 20 weeks, during which time the students will be required to attend for six hours a day except on holidays.*

ARTICLE 73.—*The college day of six hours will be divided into three parts, devoted to different kinds of work; the first of three hours' duration, and the second and third of one and a half hours' each. The first part of the day, thus divided, will be spent by the students in the school-room; the second part will be spent outside the school-room, in work connected with their training in the art of teaching and school-management; and the third part in class work upon other subjects, or in private study, under the superintendence and with the help of the masters.*

ARTICLE 74.—*The 20 weeks of training will be divided into three periods, approximating in length to those mentioned below:—*

During the first period, about two weeks, the students will occupy the first part of the day in listening to the teachers giving lessons

and in taking notes of their methods. In the second part, one or more of the masters will discuss with the assembled students what they have observed in the school, with the object of leading them to understand the chief points which distinguish good from bad teaching.

During the second period, about ten weeks, the first part of the day will be occupied by the students giving lessons in turn, the rest of the students and one or more of the masters taking notes. As a variation, a lesson will occasionally be given by one of the masters instead of by a student. In the second part, the lessons so heard will be criticised by both students and masters. A short lesson may also be given to the students on some point connected with teaching, or notes of lessons which the students have previously prepared and submitted for inspection may be discussed.

During the third period, about eight weeks, all the classes in the school will be taught exclusively by the students, a week at a time, during the first part of the day. Each student will teach the same class throughout the week. When his turn comes round again, a different class will be given to him. The students not engaged in teaching will visit different classes for different lessons, as arranged by the Principal; and they, the Principal, and possibly another master, will take notes in preparation for the work of the second part of the day. The master in charge of each class will remain with his class during the whole time it is thus taught by a student, and will take notes upon each of the lessons. At the end of the three hours he will give the student who has been teaching his class such brief hints and advice as may be suggested by his notes. The second part of the day will continue to be occupied by the criticism of the lessons given before the students, and a short lecture, as in the second period of the course.

ARTICLE 75 —*During the whole twenty weeks, the third part of the day will be largely devoted to class instruction and practice in reading aloud, recitation, English composition, singing by note, drill, and the reading and study of a short selected course in English literature. In this part of the day, also, opportunities will always be afforded to the students to obtain help from the masters in subjects such as drawing, science, or a second language or in subjects of ordinary instruction in which they may be backward.*

ARTICLE 75 of the Revised Code, as it now stands, to be omitted.

ARTICLE 76 to be added to Section III, thus doing away with the present Section IV.

SECTION V to become SECTION IV.

ARTICLES 77 and 78 to stand.

ARTICLES 79, 80, and 81 to be transferred to Section V (the present Section VI—Grants), with the following alterations in Article 79 :—

Omit "above" in the first line, and after the word "conditions" insert "*specified in Article 78.*"

Substitute "*college*" for "school."

SECTION VI to become SECTION V.

ARTICLE 82 to become Article 79.

ARTICLE 79 (revised as above) to become Article 80.

ARTICLE 80 to become Article 81.

ARTICLE 81 to become Article 82.

As the Training College is now the practising school, the grants to the college cover the grants to the school. It will be necessary therefore to omit Article 33 (*e*), Article 33 (*f*) becoming Article 33 (*e*).

CALCUTTA;
24th August 1895.

A. CROFT.

H. A. BAMFORD.

Appendix D.

CHAPTER VI.—TRAINING COLLEGES.

(*Embodying the Revised Proposals.*)

CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN BENGAL, 1889-90.

CHAPTER IV.

TRAINING COLLEGES

SECTION I.—*Preliminary.*

74. A training college includes—

(*a*) a college for boarding, lodging, and instructing candidates for the office of teacher.

(*b*) a practising school, in which such candidates may learn their profession.

75. No grant shall be made to a training college unless the Department is satisfied with the premises, management, and staff.

76. The grant to a practising school shall be made under the conditions specified in Chapter II.

SECTION II.—*Admission to Training Colleges.*

77. Candidates for admission to a training college are selected by the authorities of each college on their own responsibility, and are admissible to the college, provided that they produce satisfactory certificates of moral character.

CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN BENGAL, 1895.

CHAPTER VI.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

SECTION I.—*Preliminary.*

69. A training college consists of a practising school working under the Code, having a staff of teachers sufficient in number and fully competent to carry on both the ordinary work of the school and the training of students according to the following rules, and having also the requisite accommodation for doing so.

70. No grant will be given to a training college until the Department is satisfied on the following points:—

(*a*) That the building is well suited for the purpose: namely that it satisfies the conditions of Article 14 (*b*); that a sufficient number of the rooms in which classes are taught are large enough for the students to be present and to watch the teaching of a class, and are in other ways adapted to that purpose; and that there are sufficient and suitable additional rooms, in which the students can receive their further teaching and training.

(*b*) That the college is satisfactorily furnished and equipped with all necessary school appliances, with scientific and other apparatus, and with a good educational and reference library for the use of the students.

(*c*) That the college is staffed with good teachers fully competent to conduct the work of the school and to train and teach the students in the manner explained in Article 74, and sufficient in number for that purpose.

(*d*) That the school satisfies the conditions of Article 14.

(*e*) That the classes are sufficiently large to serve the students for practising purposes.

(*f*) That approved arrangements are made for the boarding and the home supervision of the students, in hostels or otherwise.

(*Cancelled.*)

SECTION II.—*Admission to Training Colleges.*

71. A candidate for admission to a training college must produce a satisfactory certificate of moral character, and must also satisfy the following conditions:—

(*a*) That he is at least 18 years of age.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1889-90.

78. No grant will be payable to a training college on account of any student who on admission does not satisfy the following conditions :—

(a) That he is at least 17 years of age.

(b) That the state of his health is satisfactory, and that he is free from any infirmity or bodily defect likely to interfere with the profession of a teacher.

(c) That he signs a declaration signifying *bonâ fide* intention to follow the profession of teacher.

(d) That he has passed the final examination for high schools specified in Schedule I, or for pupil-teachers in Schedule II.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1895.

(b) That the state of his health is satisfactory and that he is free from any infirmity or bodily defect likely to interfere with the profession of a teacher.

(c) That he has passed the high school examination (see Chapter VIII), or is considered by the Inspector to be educated up to that standard; or that he has been a recognised teacher for 12 months on the date of the introduction of this Code, and is certified by the Inspector to be likely to benefit by the training.

SECTION III.—*Course of Studies.*

72. The course of studies will occupy 20 weeks, during which time the students will be required to attend for six hours a day except on holidays.

73. The college day of six hours will be divided into three parts, devoted to different kinds of work; the first of three hours' duration, and the second and third of one and a half hours' each. The first part of the day, thus divided, will be spent by the students in the school room; the second part will be spent outside the schoolroom, in work connected with their training in the art of teaching and school-management; and the third part in class work upon other subjects, or in private study, under the superintendence and with the help of the masters.

74. The 20 weeks of training will be divided into three periods, approximating in length to those mentioned below :—

During the first period, about two weeks, the students will occupy the first part of the day in listening to the teachers giving lessons and in taking notes of their methods. In the second part, one or more of the masters will discuss with the assembled students what they have observed in the school, with the object of leading them to understand the chief points which distinguish good from bad teaching.

During the second period, about ten weeks, the first part of the day will be occupied by the students giving lessons in turn, the rest of the students and one or more of the masters taking notes. As a variation, a lesson will occasionally be given by one of the masters instead of by a student. In the second part, the lessons so heard will be criticised by both students and masters. A short lesson may also be given to the students on some point connected with teaching, or notes of lessons which the students have previously prepared and submitted for inspection may be discussed.

During the third period, about eight weeks, all the classes in the school will be taught exclusively by the students, a week at a time, during the first part of the day. Each student will teach the same class throughout the week When his turn comes round again, a different class will be given to him. The students not engaged in teaching will visit different classes for different lessons as arranged by the Principal; and they, the Principal, and possibly another master, will take notes in preparation for the work of the second part of

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1889-90.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1896

the day. The master in charge of each class will remain with his class during the whole time it is thus taught by a student, and will take notes upon each of the lessons. At the end of the three hours he will give the student who has been teaching his class such brief hints and advice as may be suggested by his notes. The second part of the day will continue to be occupied by the criticism of the lessons given before the students, and a short lecture, as in the second period of the course.

75. During the whole twenty weeks, the third part of the day will be largely devoted to class instruction and practice in reading aloud, recitation, English composition, singing by note, drill, and the reading and study of a short selected course in English literature. In this part of the day, also, opportunities will always be afforded to the students to obtain help from the masters in subjects such as drawing, science, or a second language, or in subjects of ordinary instruction in which they may be backward.

76. At the termination of his college career, each student shall receive a letter from the Department, certifying that he has received the complete training college course of instruction in the science and art of teaching, and, if the student has satisfied the Inspector in either or both of the tests prescribed in Article 68 (*b*) and (*c*), this fact also shall be stated in the letter.

SECTION V.—*Hostels and Boarding Arrangements.*

77. All students under training must reside in approved hostels or boarding houses, unless specially exempted by the Inspector on the recommendation of the Principal.

78. No hostel will be approved unless the following conditions are satisfied :—

(*a*) That the building is healthy, and sufficiently commodious to allow of quiet, uninterrupted home-work.

(*b*) That the rules of the hostel, and the arrangements for the general supervision of the students, including their moral training, comfort, and recreation, are approved by the Department.

NOTE.—It is very desirable that every hostel or boarding house should have a reading and recreation room, properly supplied with papers and magazines, especially periodicals bearing on educational subjects.

SECTION IV.—*Grants.*

86. The managers of a training college shall be entitled to a grant of Rs. 750 for each student passing the annual examination in the first division, and of Rs. 500 for each student passing in the second division.

87. On the recommendation of the Inspector, a grant not exceeding Rs. 100 may be made on account of a student who fails to pass the annual examination; but this grant will not be made more than once for the same student.

88. The managers shall receive monthly a provisional grant of Rs. 35 for each student on the rolls during that month.

SECTION V.—*Grants.*

79. The managers of a training college shall be entitled to receive a monthly grant equal to 75 per cent. of the average monthly expenditure on the college in the preceding year : provided that the Department is satisfied that the college has been conducted with due regard to economy.

80. When the conditions specified in Article 78 are complied with, grants may be given to hostels or boarding houses, at such a rate for each boarder in residence as may be fixed for each college with reference to its locality, and to other material conditions affecting its necessary expenditure ; provided that such rate does not amount to more than 75 per cent. of the cost of each boarder.

Code of Regulations for European School Bengal, 1889-90.

89. After the annual examination, the managers shall receive the amounts payable under Articles 86 and 87, less the amounts actually paid under Article 88. If the amounts paid under Article 89 exceed the amounts payable under Articles 86 and 87, the excess shall be deducted from the first, or (at the discretion of the Department) any subsequent grants payable in the following year under Article 88, or be otherwise refunded to the Department.

90. The amount specified under Article 86 will not be payable on account of any student who has resided for less than eight months during the year. Exceptions to this rule may, at the discretion of the Department, be made in special cases; provided that no grant will be payable for any student who has resided for less than six months, or who has spent less than 75 hours under proper supervision in the practising school. In the case of students so excepted, a reduction not exceeding Rs. 200 will be made in the amount of the grant.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1895.

81. Special grants may be given to training colleges and to hostels or boarrding houses towards the provision of necessary furniture or fittings, under the general conditions of Chapter VII of this Code.

82. Government may, in special cases, pay both the tuition and the boarding fees of students who have been educated in orphanages or schools admitting free scholars, and who show a special aptitude for teaching and are likely to adopt it as a profession.

Appendix E.

Notes on the Revised Proposals for Training Colleges.

I.—BY THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON DEEDES.

1. I am of opinion that a decided blot in the arrangements of Training Colleges in England has been pointed out, in the very limited time devoted in them to instruction in and practice of the art of teaching: and that in any Training College established in India provision should be made for a much larger proportion of time to be allotted to these subjects: and that it should in every way be made evident that this is the final cause of the establishment of such an institution.

2. I cannot, however, persuade myself that a six months' course will be sufficient to form capable and efficient teachers out of such material as is available in India: or that such students as will enter the College will be capable of learning how to teach without at the same time receiving much additional instruction in the subjects, the elements of which they will have to impart to others. The average boy or girl who has read up to the VIIIth Standard or has passed the University Entrance Examination, and who, desiring to take up teaching as a profession, would seek to enter the Training College, is, as a rule, a quite *uneducated* person, with a range of reading limited strictly to the books in which he has been examined, with no general information and no taste for independent study. He has still to be taught to think and to reason. To give to such a person merely a course of instruction in the art of teaching (with at the most 1½ hours a day for independent study) would be in my opinion labour lost. He will never make an efficient teacher until he has acquired a far more substantial education.

3. If it be said that such an education should be acquired elsewhere than within the walls of the Training College, I venture, with much deference to men of far wider educational experience than myself, to differ. And this on two grounds, *viz.*:—

1st, because we have in India no means of giving such an education. Even if our students were limited (which would be impossible) to such as had taken a University degree they would in most cases be little better qualified as teachers: they would have crammed a few more subjects for examination, and would have imbibed considerably more self-satisfaction: there would be more to unlearn as well as to learn.

2nd, because, in my opinion, a good teacher will be better formed if the art of teaching is imparted *pari passu* with the art of learning. Otherwise, after having been mechanically crammed with so much information, the student will in the same mechanical way cram the method of imparting it to others.

4. For the above reasons, while I agree that in the Training College a far larger proportion of time and attention should be devoted to the art of teaching than appears to be customary in England, I believe that an efficient Training College must necessarily be to a considerable extent a continuation school

of the best kind, aiming not so much at imparting a certain amount of information as at the general culture of the mind and the formation of habits of study, observation, and reasoning.

5. I therefore greatly prefer the original proposals of the Committee to those now circulated by Sir A. Croft and Mr. Bamford: and I feel so sure that a mere six months' course in the art of teaching would fail to effect the object in view that I would rather see no College established than one on the limited lines now suggested.

BROOK DEEDES,
Archdeacon of Lucknow.

NAINI TAL;
The 25th September 1895.

II.—BY W. H. BOUTFLOWER, ESQ.

After carefully considering the revised proposals with regard to a Training College put forward by the President and Mr. Bamford, I regret to have to record my dissent from them for reasons which have been forcibly urged by the Archdeacon of Lucknow with whose note on the subject I entirely concur.

In my opinion, not only is a Training College required for these Provinces but also a school of a higher grade than any now in existence. Our schools for European children do not teach beyond the Higher Standard, a standard very little above the Entrance Examination. Even Natives brought up in families where English is spoken have been known to pass this examination at 14 years of age, and a clever European child would, in my opinion, have little difficulty in passing the Higher Standard at 15. In these Provinces it is held that the general education of a youth requires to be carried on for two years after passing the Entrance Examination before his professional education should be begun. In the case of European children who wish to adopt the profession of a teacher, this is at present impossible, for the followng reasons:—The Arts Colleges, which are all situated in the plains, have no boarding houses for Europeans, and many parents would refuse to allow their sons, not to speak of their daughters, to attend classes in company with Native youths. Moreover it is very desirable that the education of Europeans at this age should, if possible, be carried on in the hills where they will not be deterred by the heat from taking a proper amount of physical exercise.

But a more pressing reason, in my opinion, than the inadequacy of the Higher Standard Examination, for carrying on the general education of those who are to be teachers beyond this standard, is the very meagre and defective equipment of the schools of these Provinces. At not one of these schools are object lessons given on a systematic plan and with sufficient apparatus; in only one school is there any apparatus for teaching elementary physics, not one can exhibit specimens of the products of foreign countries, very few have libraries or gymnasia, and in all there is a marked absence of that stimulus to and provision for, healthy forms of intellectual amusement during play hours, which, from an educational point of view, is as necessary as good class teaching. Nor is there the faintest prospect of improvement. Managers cannot raise funds by means of higher fees, as the parents of the fee-paying children are mostly persons in receipt of rupee salaries, without any compensation allowance,

and with incomes slowly but surely diminishing in value as the rupee falls and fresh taxes are levied, while every year the number of indigent children, for whom education has to be provided chiefly at their expense, is increasing. At the same time the Local Government has been obliged to reduce its allotment to European education owing to the financial pressure.

We cannot, therefore, hope to raise the standard of education in the schools of these Provinces, which, as far as I can foresee, must decline, owing to want of funds, as the number of indigent children to be educated increases. If this standard is insufficient as regards general culture for the profession of a teacher the only remedy apparently is the establishment of a higher grade of school, The original proposals of the Committee appeared to me particularly valuable because they provided for the establishment of such a school, while, at the same time, I regret that a lower age limit for admission was not fixed upon. That the Archdeacon's contention as to the unfitness of children whose general education has not gone beyond the Higher Standard to be trained as teachers is well founded, may, I think, be shown from the reports of the Royal Commission on Elementary Education of 1888. It will be generally admitted that candidates for admission to Training Colleges in England are little, if at all superior in intelligence and general culture to the average boy or girl who has passed only the High Standard Examination. Yet the Commissioners unanimously recommended that the course of study should be extended to three years for selected students, if it were feasible, and that day students should be allowed facilities for continuing their study at a local Arts College; and on page 277 it is stated that "the great mass of testimony is that Training Colleges are unable to do all that they should for their students on account of the unprepared and crude state in which they receive them." This would seem to be the reason why so large an amount of time is devoted to the general education of the students in English Training Colleges. In the new scheme it is proposed to give only an hour and-a-half daily for six months to the general education of the students, and part of this time is to be spent in instruction in reading aloud, recitation, singing by note, and drill.

I also observe that there is no provision for instruction in psychology,—a subject which also seems to have been omitted in the original scheme. Yet surely it must be admitted that one whose duty it will be to develop the intellect and to train the will ought to know something of the laws by which the mind and the will act. A Training College which ignores psychology appears to me to have as little chance of success as a Medical School would have which ignored physiology. Without some elementary knowledge of the principles of the science, I do not see how it is possible for anyone to obtain an intelligent grasp of the theory of education, and this has been the actual experience of a Principal of a Girls' School in these Provinces, who lately informed me that she used to read what she considered instructive articles on education to her untrained assistants, but had given up doing so as they were unable to follow the reasoning employed.

For the above reasons, I think that we should be running considerable risks in adopting the revised proposals now before us. It would be extremely unsatisfactory if a competent person could not be induced to undertake the post of Principal on account of the ill-prepared condition of the candidates for

admission and the impossibility of proceeding further with their general education, or if School Managers still had to import their teachers from England—contingencies which seem to me not unlikely to happen.

NAINI TAL; The 14th October 1895. W. H. BOUTFLOWER.

III.—BY F. HADEN COPE, Esq.

I have carefully read and considered the Memorandum on Training Colleges put forward by Sir Alfred Croft and Mr. Bamford, and I have the following remarks to offer.

1. I do not think that the Committee ever contemplated making a Training College in this country merely a continuation school, and I think that the curriculum proposed shows this.

In the Central Training College at Lahore, of which I was for some years Principal, our students' time was spent as follows:—Lectures were given in the College on the Science and Art of Teaching, throughout the course; Model Lessons were also given by the members of the staff, and, after the students had been in the College a few weeks, they gave lessons themselves either to classes of the Model School, brought into the College for that purpose, or to their fellow-students representing classes, and these lessons were afterwards criticized by the students and the Principal then summed up, and, if necessary, showed how the lesson should have been given in a model lesson on the following day. Through the whole of their course the students attended the Model School regularly, at first merely to watch and take notes on the teaching, and afterwards in charge of the classes, teaching under the class-masters, all good men, who sent in reports of the teachers' work to me as well as guided them in their teaching. Ours was a ten months' course, and I found it insufficient. As well as this the men revised the ordinary subjects of a school curriculum, especially with reference to teaching those subjects, but they were not taught anything new.

Our plan was, therefore, not very different from that proposed by the two members of the Committee whose memorandum I am now considering, and this is the plan I thought the Committee intended should be followed when drawing up the scheme of studies passed in Calcutta. We did not, however, divide the students' time definitely into parts, nor do I think it advisable or even practicable to do so.

So far, it will be seen, I agree with the memorandum put forward; because it contains very little beyond what we passed in Calcutta.

2. I must now state my objections to the new proposals.

In the first place, and I consider this most important, it appears to be taken for granted that it would be possible to fill a practising school of the kind proposed with boys and girls in sufficient numbers *and in all the classes* for practising purposes. From my own experience I doubt extremely if this could be done, especially in the higher classes. Parents do not like their children being taught first by one student and then by another, and under the proposed arrangement, every child would be taught for three hours

a day by a man who was learning his work, leaving, at the utmost, two hours for the child to be taught by his class master. Now it is a well-known fact that children in model schools or practising schools, and this would have to be both, are, although generally above the average in brightness and intelligence, not so far advanced, or shall I say, not so fully prepared, in special courses, as those in ordinary board schools. In this country, where so much depends on the results of examinations, this fact tends to make model schools in a measure unpopular. I do not think, therefore, that we could fill a practising and model school on the terms of instruction proposed, although it might be possible to subsidize an orphanage for the purpose. If this were done the religious difficulty would probably come in.

Again, we must remember that the classes of the practising school under the proposed arrangement would have to be taken over by a fresh set of men every six months. When the second set of college students came in, there would not be a single class to which *the beginnings* of any subject, the most difficult probably of all teaching to young teachers, could be taught. A start would have to be made in each subject just where a class happened to be, for it would be impossible, without an unworkably complex organization, to have six months' courses for the children, since this would mean the doubling of each class and consequently the numbers required for practising purposes, and so far more than doubling the difficulty of filling the practising school, since one set of these classes would be betwixt and between for all examinations and for all promotions in other schools. Also many more masters would be needed if we had two classes in each standard and two sets of students under training at one and the same time. The difficulty might be met by having only one course of training a year; but this would mean a great waste of teaching power and of money, to have hostels standing empty, and masters (the extra masters) idle for half of every year.

But I have yet a stronger objection than these which I have put forward. I am convinced that no teaching can be considered satisfactory, and that no training can be thorough unless the student knows thoroughly the science on which the art is based. It is entirely against all our educational principles to teach a rule without its reason; yet this seems to me to be what is proposed in this scheme. Everything is to be sacrificed to "Practical work." Now no one is more thoroughly convinced of the absolute necessity of practical, and continuous practical work than I am, but, at the same time, I would not neglect the teaching of the principles which should guide us in that work. I hold that for a man to be a really good intelligent and scientific teacher he must know the child's mind on which he has to work, and that knowledge of his materials and tools is as necessary to him as that of anatomy, physiology, *materia medica* and so forth to a doctor. In short, some knowledge of psychology must be given to the man up for training as a teacher. This it would be impossible to do in the short time proposed. It seems to me that the proposal put forward would result in a species of "cram" in method, which I hold is undesirable.

That the students turned out would be better teachers than they would have been had they not attended such a course as that proposed, I do not doubt, but that they would not be "trained" men I feel convinced.

The gentlemen who put forward the scheme I am now considering believe that if their proposal was adopted four advantages would result—

(a) That the scheme would be less costly than the one originally proposed and accepted by the Committe while sitting. This it undoubtedly would be.

(b) That this being so there would be a greater chance of the establishment of a Training College under this system. This is also true as far as expenditure goes, but the likelihood of a Training College as proposed being established under this scheme is more than counterbalanced, in my opinion, by the fact that we should not be able to fill the practising school.

(c) There would be a proportionate reduction in the expenses of the students. This is also true. But the question is, would this course be worth attending, judging by the amount of "training" it would give them? On this point I have very grave doubts.

(d) The students would be more effectively trained as Teachers. To this I entirely disagree. I do not think they would be "trained," they would be more or less crammed by being instructed in method without being made sufficiently acquainted with the principles underlying it and the facts on which these principle are based.

As I am unable to agree to the scheme as proposed it is unnecessary for me to criticize the proposed changes in the Code as passed by the Committee. To call the proposed school a Training College would be a misnomer; it would be merely a practising school.

The gentlemen who have drawn up the scheme appear to have not looked at the question from the children's, parents', or managers' point of view; also they have given no estimate of the probable cost.

Personally I should infinitely prefer to see more of the public money spent on the training of pupil teachers than on a scheme of this kind. In facts what it seems to me would be preferable to this, and would not cost much would be for Government to institute at different centres short courses of lectures, to be given by experts of course, on the Principles and Practice of Teaching, to have these at times when teachers could easily attend, say in the holidays, to allow all teachers to attend, either free or at very low fees, and others at enhanced fees, and to have each course followed by an examination. Then certificates might be given to those who had attended the course and passed the examinations, and would be of two kinds. One, and the higher given to those who had served as pupil teachers or teachers to the satisfaction, of the Inspector of the Province, and the other, and lower, to those who had merely attended the lectures and passed the examination with a view of taking up teaching work.

I much regret not being able to agree with Sir Alfred Croft and Mr. Bamford in their proposals, having as I have the greatest respect for their opinions, based as they are on a long and wide and varied experience of educational work, but at the same time, my own views on the question are strong.

F. HADEN COPE,

The 19th November 1895. *Inspector of European Schools, Punjab.*

IV.—BY THE REVEREND BROTHER FABIAN.

I am of opinion that the scheme for training colleges now put forward by Sir Alfred Croft and Mr. H. A. Bamford is more suitable and feasible than that adopted by the Code Revision Committee and that it brings us nearer to the era of training colleges:—

(1) Because the course originally proposed by the Code Revision Committee requires instruction, to be followed by examination, in such a multitude of subjects, that the attention of the masters and the students would, I fear, be almost entirely devoted to their studies and diverted from that which is the real object of the training college, namely, training in the art of teaching. This effect has evidently resulted from the system followed in England, which is very similar to that proposed by the Committee.

(2) Being less elaborate and less expensive, the scheme proposed by Sir Alfred Croft and Mr. H. A. Bamford is likelier to become a reality in India at an early date than the one adopted by the Committee, and, consequently, a vast amount of benefit is likely to have been derived from it, if adopted, long before the other would have come into operation.

(3) By the change in the method of awarding Teachers' Certificates the Committee recognised the great defect that exists in most Indian schools at present, namely, a want of practical skill among teachers in imparting knowledge; for the awarding of certificates will, in future, depend less on a teacher's literary abilities than on his ability to teach, the former being of course included in the latter, as far as a sound knowledge of the subjects to be taught is concerned. An arrangement then, that would aim at developing this skill as early as possible, would be the remedy for the defect alluded to above, and the correlative of the principles involved. The course proposed by Sir Alfred Croft and Mr. Bamford seems to me to be that remedy.

(4) For the reasons given by Sir Alfred Croft and Mr. H. A. Bamford in the memorandum setting forth their views on the subject a comparatively short course of training is likely to be welcomed by the majority of the teachers, and to be largely availed of by them; and thus, in a short time, a large proportion of them would have received a really useful and practical training, such a training as would enable any one possessing in himself the elements of self-help to attain success in his profession afterwards, especially when to this is added the stimulus to private study which the new method of awarding certificates is sure to give.

It might be urged as an argument against the adoption of the "Six months' course" scheme that candidates for the teaching profession in India are, as a rule, rather below the average in their studies; and that, for them, the training college should partake largely of the nature of a continuation school. This might have been so in the past, when schools rarely taught beyond the seventh Standard, and when the utmost concern of the teacher was to pilot his pupils

safely through the results examination. But now that the Primary and Middle School examinations, so well calculated to insure thorough, effective teaching, have superseded the examination for results, and that the High School Examination will probably be invested with attractions and privileges which it did not possess before, better material will be forthcoming in future. The High School Examination is by no means a meagre test of a boy's abilities; neither is it an examination to encourage "cram." The extent of knowledge required is considerable, and the questions set are of such a nature as to call for considerable thought on the part of candidates in applying this knowledge. A boy who has passed the High School Examination must certainly, then, be possessed of more than a little intelligence.

But assuming that a training college such as that proposed by the Code Revision Committee were to be established at once, how far would it benefit those actually engaged in teaching? How many teachers would care, or could afford, to sacrifice their salaries for two years? Few, if any. Again, the extensive course of instruction offered by the college, and the cheap terms on which it could be obtained, would probably attract many pupils who, having passed the High School Examination, would be on the look-out for a good opportunity of continuing their education at a nominal cost to themselves, and who, when the two years had expired, would in many cases take to other and more congenial occupations. The six months' course would obviate all this. Those actually engaged in teaching could easily arrange to get trained, while pupil teachers and scholars who had passed the High School Examination would scarcely seek admission, owing to the technical nature of the College, if they had not previously made up their minds to take to teaching as a permanent calling.

As a scheme of this kind must, in any case, be to some extent tentative at first, it will be easy to extend or otherwise modify the course afterwards should it be found necessary to do so; but what I should say is wanted just now is something simple in its organization, inexpensive, and immediate in its remedial effects.

The 5th December 1895. BROTHER FABIAN.

Appendix F.

CHAPTER VI.—TRAINING COLLEGES.

(*Revision of Appendix D in accordance with the further proposals contained in this letter.*)

Article 70 (c).—After the words "that the college is staffed with" insert the words "*a sufficient number of*;" and for the words which follow "manner explained in Article 74," substitute "*and to give such instruction as may be necessary in the principles underlying sound methods of teaching.*"

Article 72.—For "20 weeks" substitute "*ten months.*"

Article 74.—For "20 weeks" substitute "*ten months.*"

For "two weeks" substitute "*one month.*"

For "ten weeks" substitute "*four months.*"

For "eight weeks" substitute "*five months.*"

Article 75.—For "20 weeks" substitute "*ten months.*"

Add the following:—

NOTE.—On joining the college, each student will be required to select a certain subject or subjects for private study outside the college course, being guided in his choice by the Principal. As much help as possible in such studies will be given by the members of the college staff during the third part of the day referred to in the above Article; and the progress made by the students in their private studies will be noted at regular intervals, and recorded.

Add the following new Articles:—

Article 77.—Local Governments are authorised to make any changes which they may think advisable in the distribution of time and the duration of the college day, specified in the preceding articles of this section.

Article 78.—As far as the accommodation will permit, teachers will be allowed to join the college at any part of the college year for a period of not less than two or more than six months, provided that they attend with regularity, for the purpose of listening to the lessons given in the class rooms, whether by the regular staff or by the students under training, and to the criticism and other lectures given by the staff to the students outside the class rooms. They will also be allowed to prepare notes of lessons to be criticised by the masters along with those of the regular students. Teachers attending in this way will take no part in the instruction of the school classes, but be spectators only.

Articles 77 to 82 to be re-numbered 79 to 84.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA; WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1896.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 20th May, 1896.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Commanders.

WILLIAM ERSKINE WARD, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Honourable Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel ALFRED SWAINE LETHBRIDGE, M.D., C.S.I., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Resident of the 2nd Class and General-Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

To be a Companion.

JAMES FAIRBAIRN FINLAY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,

For *Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.*

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 20th May, 1896.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Companions.

HENRY O'CONNELL CARDOZO, Esquire, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.

THOMAS HIGHAM, Esquire, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer of the 2nd Class, and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

Major JOHN SHAKESPEAR, D.S.O., Leinster Regiment, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade in Assam, and late Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills.

Sardar RATAN SINGH, President of the Council of Regency of the Jind State.

Raja BHUP INDRA BIKRAM SINGH, of Piagpur in the Bahraich District of Oudh.

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) JAMES JOHN MACLEOD, V.D., Behar Light Horse, and an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Captain NORMAN FRANKS, Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.

ARTHUR HENRY PLUNKETT, Esquire, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, 1st Grade, Bombay, and City Magistrate and Collector of Income Tax, Poona.

Rao Bahadur CHUNILAL VENILAL, Special Magistrate in the Broach District and Vice-President of the Broach Municipality.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,

For *Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla; the 20th May, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 590.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal Staff:

To be Aide-de-Camp.

RISALDAR WALI MAHUMMAD, *Sardar Bahadur*, Governor-General's Body-Guard, *vice* SUBADAR-MAJOR TARA SINGH, *Sardar Bahadur*, who completes his tenure of the appointment on the 1st June 1896.

To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

SUBADAR-MAJOR TARA SINGH, *Sardar Bahadur*, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 1st June 1896.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla; the 20th May, 1896.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maharaja Rughoonath Saran Singh Deo, Chief of Sirgujah, Chota Nagpur, in the Bengal Presidency, the title of Maharaja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rai Shib Chandra Banerjee, Bahadur, Chairman, Bhagalpur Municipality, the title of Raja as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Rao Bahadur Vembakum Raghava Charlu, First Assistant, Local and Municipal Department of the Madras Secretariat.

Rai Bahadur Pulicat Ramaswami Chettiyar, Revenue Officer, City of Madras Municipal Commission.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Pir Ali Gauhar Shah Hussain, Pir of Rohri in Sind, the title of Shams-ul-ulama as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction upon—

Pundit Kailash Chundra Siromani, First Professor, Government Sanskrit College, Benares.

Pundit Shiva Kumar Shastri, of the North-Western Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Wadero Shah Passand Khan, walad Ursulla Khan Baber, of Kot Sultan in Sind.

Serai Ghulam Rasul Khan Jatoi, Honorary Magistrate in the District of Hyderabad in Sind.

Kaikasru Barjoji Cooper, Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency.

Rab Nawaz Khan, Musazai, of the Dera Ismail Khan District in the Punjab.

Munshi Fazl Din, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Punjab.

Shaikh Kabiruddin, Senior Hospital Assistant, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.

Maulvi Badruddin Haidar, Registrar, Presidency Magistrate's Court, and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta.

Maulvi Muhammad Husain, Dewan to the Raja of Khairagarh in the Central Provinces.

Mir Khair Baksh Khan, Marri, of Baluchistan.

Arbab Hussain Khan, Chief of the Mohmands.

Muhabbat Khan, of Toru, in the Peshawar District in the Punjab.

Khwaja Muhammad Khan, of Hoti, in the Peshawar District in the Punjab.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Rao Kuran Singh of Bedla, in Mewar, Rajputana.

Chatar Sal, Thakur of Mangalgarh, in the Bairasia District of the Bhopal State, in Central India.

Peruma Pillai Sundarum Pillai, Professor in the Maharaja's College in Trivandrum.

Conjevaram Somasundara Sastri, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency.

Kotikalapud Subharayudu, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency.

Gopal Balwant Nene, late Curator of the Government Book Depôt in the Bombay Presidency.

Balkrishna Ramchandra Tipnis, late Junior Assistant to the Administrator of the Native State of Rajpipla in the Bombay Presidency.

Gunpatrao Amrit Mankar, late a Subordinate Judge in the Bombay Presidency.

Rao Sahib Bihari Lal, Khazanchi, of Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces.

Lataria Bhau, Zamindar of Kampta, in the Bhandara District in the Central Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Thakur Dip Singh, Commandant of the Bikanir Imperial Service Camel Corps.

Babu Sasi Bhushan Mukarji, Professor in the Government College in Lahore.

Rai Sahib Hari Chand, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee of Multan in the Punjab.

Pundit Bashashur Nath, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, State Railways.

Babu Saroda Prosad Roy, First Assistant Comptroller, Post Office of India.

Thakurai Gobind Pershad Singh, of Banka, in the Palamau District in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Hari Ballabh Bose, Government Pleader, Cuttack, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Anand Chunder Sen, Retired Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bengal.

Babu Kamaleshwari Pershad Singh, Banker and Zamindar of Monghyr in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Sreenath Pal, Senior Superintendent, Calcutta Police.

Deo Dutt Pandey, Senior Hospital Assistant, attached to the Escort of the Resident in Nepal.

Mehtab Singh, Subadar-Major, Upper Burma Military Police.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Sandhi Khan, Inspector of Police in the Punjab.

Ghulam Haider Khan, Achakzai, of Gulistan, and Jemadar of Levies in Baluchistan.

Babu Meera Baksh, late Head Clerk in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.

Pir Baksh, Hospital Assistant, 2nd Grade, Indian Subordinate Medical Establishment, Bengal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Maharaj Thammon Singh Hazari, Assistant Surgeon in the Madras Presidency.

Salvador Felix Brito, Municipal Councillor and District Board Member, South Canara District in the Madras Presidency.

Raghvendra Krishna, Vice-President of the Municipality of Bijapur in the Bombay Presidency.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Lala Bhagwan Das, Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab.

Babu Dina Nath Sen, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

Babu Gunpat Singh, Zamindar of Harwat, in the Bhagalpur District in the Bengal Presidency.

Nirpat Singh Dangi, of Rehli, in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces.

Seth Mohan Lal, of Renda, in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces.

Sher Singh, 1st Class Agent of the Commissariat Transport Department.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Kyè, Myoôk, the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Lu Naing, Inspector of Police in Burma, the title of Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Po Lu, Myoôk, the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction.

H. S. BARNES,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 21.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1896.

No. 12.—Mr. Kenworthy Brown, Barrister-at-Law, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Madras, has been granted leave of absence for eight months and seventeen days, with effect from the 18th April, 1896, or until further orders.

No. 13.—Mr. J. G. Smith, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Madras, during the absence of Mr. Kenworthy Brown, or until further orders.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1896.

No. 396.—The services of Mr. G. S. Curtis, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department.

MEDICAL.

The 22nd May, 1896.

No. 397.—The Home Department Notification No. 360, dated the 6th May 1896, placing the services of Surgeon-Captain J. J. Bourke, M.B., B.CH., I.M.S., (Bengal), temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is hereby cancelled.

SANITARY.

The 21st May, 1896.

No. 136.—Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hutcheson, M.D., is reappointed to be Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 13th May 1896.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd May, 1896.

No. 749.—With reference to Home Department notification No 652 dated the 7th instant, the services of Captain C. W. O'Bryen, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 21st May, 1896.

No. 163.—The Revd A. S. Dyer, Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 8th May 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1896.

No. 812—41-2.—Mr. S. Hoare Collins, Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th April 1896.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 20th May, 1896.

No. 19-*S. I.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Commanders.

WILLIAM ERSKINE WARD, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Honourable Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel ALFRED SWAINE LETHBRIDGE, M.D., C.S.I., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Resident of the 2nd Class and General-Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

To be a Companion.

JAMES FAIRBAIRN FINLAY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,

For *Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.*

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 20th May, 1896.

No. 23-*I. E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Companions.

HENRY O'CONNELL CARDOZO, Esquire, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.

THOMAS HIGHAM, Esquire, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer of the 2nd Class, and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

Major JOHN SHAKESPEAR, D.S.O., Leinster Regiment, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade in Assam, and late Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills.

Sardar RATAN SINGH, President of the Council of Regency of the Jind State.

Raja BHUP INDRA BIKRAM SINGH, of Piagpur in the Bahraich District of Oudh.

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) JAMES JOHN MACLEOD, V.D., Behar Light Horse, and an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Captain NORMAN FRANKS, Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.

ARTHUR HENRY PLUNKETT, Esquire, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, 1st Grade, Bombay, and City Magistrate and Collector of Income Tax, Poona.

Rao Bahadur CHUNILAL VENILAL, Special Magistrate in the Broach District and Vice-President of the Broach Municipality.

By Order of the Grand Master.

H. S. BARNES,

For *Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla; the 20th May, 1896.

No. 1660-*I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maharaja Raghoonath Saran Singh Deo, Chief of Sirgujah, Chota Nagpur, in the Bengal Presidency, the title of Maharaja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 1661-*I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rai Shib Chandra Banerjee, Bahadur, Chairman, Bhagalpur Municipality, the title of Raja as a personal distinction.

No. 1662-*I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Rao Bahadur Vembakum Raghava Charlu, First Assistant, Local and Municipal Department of the Madras Secretariat.

Rai Bahadur Pulicat Ramaswami Chettiyar, Revenue Officer, City of Madras Municipal Commission.

No. 1663-*I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Pir Ali Gauhar Shah Hussain, Pir of Rohri in Sind, the title of Shams-ul-ulama as a personal distinction.

No. 1664-*I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction upon—

Pundit Kailash Chundra Siromani, First Professor, Government Sanskrit College, Benares.

Pundit Shiva Kumar Shastri, of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 1665-*I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Wadero Shah Passand Khan, walad Ursulla Khan Baber, of Kot Sultan in Sind.

Serai Ghulam Rasul Khan Jatoi, Honorary Magistrate in the District of Hyderabad in Sind.

Kaikasru Barjoji Cooper, Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency.

Rab Nawaz Khan, Musazai, of the Dera Ismail Khan District in the Punjab.

Munshi Fazl Din, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Punjab.

Shaikh Kabiruddin, Senior Hospital Assistant, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.

Maulvi Badruddin Haidar, Registrar, Presidency Magistrate's Court, and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta.

Maulvi Muhammad Husain, Dewan to the Raja of Khairagarh in the Central Provinces.

Mir Khair Baksh Khan, Marri, of Baluchistan.

Arbab Hussain Khan, Chief of the Mohmands.

Muhabbat Khan, of Toru, in the Peshawar District in the Punjab.

Khwaja Muhammad Khan, of Hoti, in the Peshawar District in the Punjab.

No. 1666-*I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Rao Kuran Singh of Bedla, in Mewar, Rajputana.

Chatar Sal, Thakur of Mangalgarh, in the Bairasia District of the Bhopal State, in Central India.

Peruma Pillai Sundarum Pillai, Professor in the Maharaja's College in Trivandrum.

Conjevaram Somasundara Sastri, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency.

Kotikalapud Subharayudu, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency.

Gopal Balwant Nene, late Curator of the Government Book Depôt in the Bombay Presidency.

Balkrishna Ramchandra Tipnis, late Junior Assistant to the Administrator of the Native State of Rajpipla in the Bombay Presidency.

Gunpatrao Amrit Mankar, late a Subordinate Judge in the Bombay Presidency.

Rao Sahib Bihari Lal, Khazanchi, of Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces.

Lataria Bhau, Zamindar of Kampta, in the Bhandara District in the Central Provinces.

No. 1667-*I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Thakur Dip Singh, Commandant of the Bikanir Imperial Service Camel Corps.

Babu Sasi Bhushan Mukarji, Professor in the Government College in Lahore.

Rai Sahib Hari Chand, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee of Multan in the Punjab.

Pundit Bashashur Nath, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, State Railways.

Babu Saroda Prosad Roy, First Assistant Comptroller, Post Office of India.

Thakurai Gobind Pershad Singh, of Banka, in the Palamau District in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Hari Ballabh Bose, Government Pleader, Cuttack, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Anand Chunder Sen, Retired Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bengal.

Babu Kamaleshwari Pershad Singh, Banker and Zamindar of Monghyr in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Sreenath Pal, Senior Superintendent, Calcutta Police.

Deo Dutt Pandey, Senior Hospital Assistant, attached to the Escort of the Resident in Nepal.

Mehtab Singh, Subadar-Major, Upper Burma Military Police.

No. 1668-*I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Sandhi Khan, Inspector of Police in the Punjab.

Ghulam Haider Khan, Achakzai, of Gulistan, and Jemadar of Levies in Baluchistan.

Babu Meera Baksh, late Head Clerk in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.

Pir Baksh, Hospital Assistant, 2nd Grade, Indian Subordinate Medical Establishment, Bengal.

No. 1669-*I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Maharaj Thammon Singh Hazari, Assistant Surgeon in the Madras Presidency.

Salvador Felix Brito, Municipal Councillor and District Board Member, South Canara District in the Madras Presidency.

Raghvendra Krishna, Vice-President of the Municipality of Bijapur in the Bombay Presidency.

No. 1670-*I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Lala Bhagwan Das, Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab.

Babu Dina Nath Sen, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

Babu Gunpat Singh, Zamindar of Harwat, in the Bhagalpur District in the Bengal Presidency.

Nirpat Singh Dangi, of Rehli, in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces.

Seth Mohan Lal, of Renda, in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces.

Sher Singh, 1st Class Agent of the Commissariat Transport Department.

No. 946-*E*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Kyè, Myoôk, the title of Kyet thayè zaung shwe Salwè ya Min as a personal distinction.

No. 947-*E*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Lu Naing, Inspector of Police in Burma, the title of Thuyo gaung ngwe Da ya Min as a personal distinction.

No. 948-*E*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Po Lu, Myoôk, the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction.

H. S. BARNES,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

A PROCLAMATION.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1896.

No. 958-*E*.—Whereas by a Declaration in regard to Siam and the Upper Mekong signed and made on the fifteenth day of January 1896, it was agreed between Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and the President of the French Republic that the thalweg of the Mekong river should be the boundary between the possessions or spheres of influence of Great Britain and France, respectively:

Know all men, and it is hereby proclaimed, that the thalweg of the Mekong river from the mouth of the Nam Huok northwards as far as the Chinese frontier is the limit of the possessions or spheres of influence of Great Britain and France, respectively.

Also know all men, and it is further proclaimed, that the Governor-General in Council is hereby pleased to order that all lands and territories whatsoever situate within Her Majesty's possessions between the thalweg of the Mekong river as aforementioned and the existing frontier of the Shan State of Keng Tung shall henceforward form part of the said Shan State of Keng Tung.

By Command,
H. S. BARNES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1896.

No. 1307-*F*.—The following extract from the "London Gazette" of the 24th April 1896 is republished for general information:

*Chancery of the Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George,
Downing Street, April 23, 1896.*

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:

To be Honorary Members of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order—

SHAHZADA HABIBULLA KHAN, of Afghanistan.

SHAHZADA NASRULLA KHAN, of Afghanistan.

H. S. BARNES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th May, 1896.

No. 842-*G.*—Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Dobson, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Madras), Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, is granted special leave for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th May, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 843-*G.*—Surgeon-Major R. Ross, Indian Medical Service (Madras), Medical Officer of the 19th Madras Infantry, and on special duty in Bangalore, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on special leave of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Dobson, M.B., or until further orders.

The 22nd May, 1896.

No. 959-*E.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant Political Officer for the time being at Keng Tung to exercise all the powers of a Political Agent under the said Act for the Siamese Provinces of Müang Nan, Müang Phrê and Müang Thön.

No. 960-*E.*—With reference to section 13 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Assistant Political Officer at Keng Tung may, in exercise of the powers of a Political Agent conferred upon him by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 959-E., dated the 22nd May, 1896, give over any person arrested and forwarded in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the said Act to be tried by the ordinary Courts of the State in which the offence was committed or is alleged to have been committed by such person.

No. 856-*G.*—With reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 012 G., dated the 29th November, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the confirmation of Mr. R. J. Black as Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Madras.

No. 860-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No. 65-G., dated the 15th January, 1896, Mr. Hormasji Cowasji, Acting Consul for Portugal at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 17th April, 1896.

No. 863-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S. Schmuck as Acting Consular Agent for Russia at Aden, during the absence of Mr. P. Bonenblust.

No. 866-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Parfitt as Acting Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Karachi, *vice* Mr. A. E. Hoare, resigned.

No. 1678-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of nuisances in each of the Hyderabad Contingent stations of Aurangabad, Jalna, Mominabad, Hingoli, Raichur and Bolarum (hereinafter referred to as cantonments):

1. (i) The Cantonment Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") may provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any building or land, or of any privy, drain, cess-pool, or other receptacle for offensive matter, pertaining to any building or land with the consent of the occupier of the building or land or without such consent it the occupier fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Committee for the performances of such duties.

(ii) When the Committee has undertaken to provide for the performance by its agents of such duties as aforesaid, the persons employed by it to perform the same may enter on the property at all reasonable times so far as may be necessary for the proper discharge of these duties, and the Committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may enter on the property at all reasonable times for the purpose of ascertaining that such duties have been duly performed.

2. (i) The Superintendent of Police, and in the Cantonment of Aurangabad the Cantonment Magistrate, may by notice in writing require the owner of any building to provide, in such manner as the Committee directs, any privy or cess-pool, or additional privies or cess-pools which should, in the opinion of the Committee, be provided for such building.

(ii) The Superintendent of Police, and in the Cantonment of Aurangabad the Cantonment Magistrate, may by notice in writing require any person employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as the Cantonment Committee may think fit, and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned.

(iii) The Superintendent of Police, and in the Cantonment of Aurangabad the Cantonment Magistrate, may by notice in writing require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the Committee directs, any door or trap-door of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

3. (i) The Superintendent of Police, and in the Cantonment of Aurangabad the Cantonment Magistrate, may by notice in writing require the owner or occupier of any building or land to repair or alter, or put in good order any privy, drain or cess-pool, or to close any cess-pool belonging thereto.

(ii) The Superintendent of Police, and in the Cantonment of Aurangabad the Cantonment Magistrate, may by notice in writing require any person who constructs any new privy, drain

or cess-pool without his permission in writing, or contrary to his directions or regulations, or who constructs, rebuilds or opens any privy, drain or cess-pool which has been ordered to be removed or stopped up or not to be made, to remove the privy, drain or cess-pool, or to make such alteration therein as he may think fit.

4. The Superintendent of Police, and in the Cantonment of Aurangabad the Cantonment Magistrate, may by notice in writing require any person who, without his permission in writing, newly erects or rebuilds any building over any public sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe vested in the Cantonment authority to pull down or otherwise deal with the building as he thinks fit.

5. The Superintendent of Police, and in the Cantonment of Aurangabad the Cantonment Magistrate, may by notice in writing require any owner or occupier on whose land any drain, latrine, urinal, cess-pool or other receptacle for filth or refuse for the time being exists within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use to remove or close the same within one week.

6. The Superintendent of Police, and in the Cantonment of Aurangabad the Cantonment Magistrate, may by notice in writing require the owner or occupier of any building or land to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private tank, well, reservoir, pool, low marshy ground or excavation therein which appears to the Committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Provided that if, for the purpose of effecting under this section any drainage, it is necessary to acquire any land not belonging to such owner or occupier or to pay compensation to any other person, the Cantonment authority shall provide the land or pay the compensation.

7. (i) When any notice under these rules requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by these rules, the notice shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same.

(ii) When the owner or occupier of any building or land fails to comply with the terms of any notice under these rules requiring him to do any act in, or in respect to, that building or land, the Superintendent of Police, and in the Cantonment of Aurangabad the Cantonment Magistrate, may, after six hours' notice, cause the act to be done by the officers subordinate to him.

8. (i) Where under these rules the owner or occupier of property is required by the Committee to execute any work and default has been made in complying with the requirement, and the Committee has executed the work, the Committee may recover the cost of the work from the persons in default.

(ii) As between themselves and the Committee both owner and occupier shall be deemed to be in default for the purpose of this section, but that one of them shall be deemed to be primarily in default upon whom as between landlord and tenant the duty of doing the required act would properly fall either in pursuance of the contract of tenancy or by law.

(iii) When the person primarily in default is the owner, and the Committee has recovered the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, or he has paid the same upon its demand, he may deduct the sum so recovered or paid from the rent from time to time becoming due from him to the owner, or otherwise recover it from such owner.

(iv) Provided that no occupier shall be required to pay under sub-section (iii) any sum greater than the amount for the time being due from him to the owner, either in respect of rent due at the date of such demand as aforesaid or thereafter accruing, unless he has refused, on application to him by the Committee, truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom it is payable; but the burden of proof that the sum so demanded by the Committee from the occupier exceeds the rent due at the time of the demand, or which has since accrued due, shall be on the occupier.

(v) All money recoverable by a Committee under this section may be recovered either by suit or on application to the Magistrate having jurisdiction within the cantonment by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the money is recoverable, and if payable by the owner of the property shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

(vi) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract between an owner and an occupier.

9. (i) Any person aggrieved by any order made by the Superintendent of Police, and in the Cantonment of Aurangabad by the Cantonment Magistrate, under the above rules may appeal within three days from the date thereof to the Cantonment Committee, and no such order shall be liable to be called in question otherwise than by such appeal.

(ii) The Committee may, for sufficient cause, extend the period hereby allowed for appeal.

(iii) The order of the Committee confirming, setting aside, or modifying the order appealed against shall be final. Provided that the order appealed against shall not be confirmed, set aside, or modified until the appellant and the Cantonment Magistrate have had reasonable opportunity of being heard.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1896.

No. 2249-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

April 1896. **(Lakhs of Rupees.)**

—	In April.		Whole year.	
[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	1896-97.	1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1895-96.
Civil Revenue.				
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,88	1,85	27,02	27,03
Opium	54	50	6,90	7,11
Salt	90	91	8,70	8,88
Stamps	43	43	4,73	4,73
Excise	47	45	5,75	5,73
Provincial Rates	27	23	3,67	3,73
Customs	39	44	4,48	5,02
Assessed Taxes	7	6	1,70	1,69
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	56	53
Registration	3	3	43	42
Tributes from Native States	5	6	89	78
Other Civil Revenue	20	30	3,73	3,53
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,32	5,38	68,56	69,18
Civil Expenditure.				
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 14	— 20	— 3,65	— 3,72
Opium	— 84	— 56	— 2,50	— 2,07
Other Civil Expenditure	— 2,07	— 2,05	— 26,56	— 25,46
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 3,05	— 2,81	— 32,80	— 31,25
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:				
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]				
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 16	+ 6	+ 1,78	+ 49
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	— 2	...	+ 32	+ 33
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 51	+ 46	+ 3,81	+ 3,73
Ditto Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	— 1	...	— 60	— 50
Military Receipts	+ 4	+ 4	+ 70	+ 77
Ditto Issues	— 1,33	— 1,37	— 16,82	— 17,48
Telegraph Receipts	+ 6	+ 7	+ 5 (Receipts and Issues together)	+ 85
Ditto Issues	— 6	— 5		— 75
Public Works Department—				
State Railways—Receipts	+ 1,06	+ 1,11	— 1,78 (State Railways, East Indian Railway and Ordinary Branches together)	+ 13,70
" " Issues	— 93	— 87		— 10,35
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 42	+ 45		+ 4,95
" " " Issues	— 16	— 11		— 1,88
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 11	+ 9		+ 2,08
" " Issues	— 63	— 63		— 7,17
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 78	— 75	— 12,54	— 11,23
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.				
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than Payments)	— 1	— 9	+ 3,72	— 58
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	...	...	— 1
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 1,33	— 1,17	— 12,02	— 12,39
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 1,35	— 2,41	— 16,50	— 19,66
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 24	— 20	— 86	— 9
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 2,93	— 3,87	— 25,66	— 32,73
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 1,44	— 2,05	— 2,44	— 6,03
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	16,50	22,53	16,50	22,53
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15,06	20,48	14,06	16,50

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 22nd May, 1896.

No. 2259-*F. O.*—Surgeon-Major A. Milne (Bombay Establishment), Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, is granted furlough for six months, with effect from the 29th May 1896.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Judicial, &c.

Exemptions, &c.

The 22nd May, 1896.

No. 2243-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit in Lower Burma the fees chargeable under the said Act on applications presented under section 45 of the Burma Land and Revenue Act (II of 1876) by Revenue officers with a view to the realisation of arrears of revenue.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th May, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 590.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal Staff:

To be Aide-de-Camp.

Risaldar Wali Mahummad, *Sardar Bahadur*, Governor-General's Body-Guard, *vice* Subadar-Major Tara Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, who completes his tenure of the appointment on the 1st June 1896.

To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Subadar-Major Tara Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 1st June 1896.

The 22nd May, 1896.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 3 Field Battery.

No. 591.—Lieutenant C. H. Rowcroft, 31st Field Battery, Royal Artillery, to be officiating subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant G. G. Woods, Royal Artillery, appointed to the Ordnance Department. Dated 18th April 1896.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 592.—The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff:

To be an extra Aide-de-Camp.

Second-Lieutenant Lord G. Stewart-Murray, 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Dated 25th April 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 593.—Second-Lieutenant Edward Gonville Bromhead, Manchester Regiment, officiating wing officer, 31st Regiment (6th Burma Battalion) of Madras (Light) Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 8th September 1894, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Bromhead will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 8th September 1894, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 594.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

Gerald Steuart Palmer, officiating wing officer, 3rd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry,—28th March 1896.

Esme Cosmo William Conway-Gordon, officiating squadron officer, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry,—6th April 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 595.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining:

7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

Khurshaid Ali Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 596.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the 1st January 1896:

6th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse).

Alah Bakhsh Khan to be Jamadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 597.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules regarding the administration of cantonment funds and to direct that they shall come into force in every cantonment in British India except Aden with effect from the 1st July, 1896:

CANTONMENT FUND RULES.

CONTENTS.

RULES.

THE SCHEDULE.

Application of the Cantonment Fund.

1. (*1*) The Cantonment Fund may be applied to the following purposes within the cantonment, namely:

(*a*) the payment of any expenses directed by or under any enactment for the time being in force to be debited to the Fund;

(*b*) the maintenance of the police force employed in the cantonment, including charges of every description required for the efficient discharge of their duties therein;

(*c*) the provision and maintenance of an office for the Cantonment Authority;

(*d*) the payment of the salaries of all Cantonment establishments;

(*e*) the survey of buildings and lands;

(*f*) the management and improvement of lands and other property placed by the Government under the management of the Cantonment Authority, including—

(*i*) the construction and maintenance of roads (other than those maintained from Imperial or Provincial Funds),

(*ii*) the lighting, watering and cleansing of roads, and

(*iii*) the maintenance of public parks and gardens and the planting and tending of trees;

(*g*) the provision and maintenance or aiding of public hospitals, dispensaries and schools;

(*h*) the provision and maintenance of public markets and slaughter-houses;

(j) the carrying out of a proper system of conservancy throughout the cantonment for all its inhabitants other than classes of troops for whom conservancy is provided from public revenues other than the Cantonment Funds, including—

(iv) the pay of the public conservancy establishments,

(v) the construction of public latrines and other conservancy works, and

(vi) the purchase of all necessary conservancy carts, utensils and other appliances;

(k) the carrying out of proper systems of water-supply and drainage and of other sanitary measures, including public vaccination and the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious disorders and generally the maintenance of the cantonment in a thoroughly sanitary condition;

(l) the burial, burning or other lawful disposal of the corpses of paupers and unknown persons;

(m) the abatement of nuisances;

(n) the taking of a census; and

(o) generally the payment of all expenses incurred—

(vii) under any rules made under section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, or

(viii) under any enactment extended to the cantonment under section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, or

(ix) under any other law for the time being in force.

(2) The Cantonment Fund may, with the general or special sanction of the Local Government, be applied to any of the purposes mentioned or referred to in clauses (a) to (o), both inclusive, of this rule, within or without British India, beyond the limits of the cantonment, in cases in which, in the opinion of the Local Government, the application of the Fund beyond those limits is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the cantonment or of any military force ordinarily quartered therein or of any detachment of any such force.

Estimates and sanctions.

Money not to be paid unless expenditure sanctioned.

2. No money shall be paid from the Cantonment Fund unless the expenditure is either—

(a) provided for in the sanctioned Budget Estimate, or by re-appropriation under rule 5, or

(b) sanctioned by the Local Government after consultation with the General Officer of the Command, and

(c) in the case of expenditure on Public Works unless detailed estimates have been prepared and sanctioned.

Responsibility for administering funds.

3. The responsibility for administering the funds provided in the sanctioned Budget Estimate or sanctioned under rule 2, clause (b), shall rest with the Cantonment Authority, under the direction of the General Officer of the Command.

Submission and sanctioning of Budget Estimates.

4. (1) On the first day of June in each year or on such other date as the General Officer of the Command may direct, the Cantonment Authority shall submit to the Officer Commanding the district a Budget Estimate of the receipts (including the grant-in-aid, if any,) into and expenditure from the Cantonment Fund for the ensuing financial year.

Such estimate shall be framed in accordance with Form 8 in the schedule, or in such other form as may be from time to time prescribed by the Comptroller-General with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(2) The Officer Commanding the district may revise such estimates, and shall submit them to the General Officer of the Command.

(3) The General Officer of the Command may further revise such estimates, and shall submit them to the Local Government through the Accountant-General by the 20th November.

(4) The Local Government may sanction such estimates, with or without modification.

(5) The sanction of the Local Governments to such estimates shall be communicated by it—

(a) to the Accountant-General, and

(b) to the General Officer of the Command, for intimation to the Officer Commanding the district and the Cantonment Authority.

Re-appropriation.

5. (1) The Cantonment Authority may,—

(a) with the previous approval of the General Officer of the Command, re-appropriate any sum from one major head of the Budget Estimate to another, or,

(b) with the previous approval of the Officer Commanding the district, re-appropriate any sum from one minor head or sub-head of the Budget Estimate to another minor head or sub-head under the same major head:

Provided that no allotment to any major head shall by re-appropriation be varied by more than ten *per cent.* of its original amount, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

(2) A copy of every order made under clause (a) or clause (b) of this rule shall be sent by the General Officer of the Command, or the Officer Commanding the district, as the case may be, to the Accountant-General.

Payments.

Examination of, and order for payment of claims.

6. (1) Every claim for payment from the Cantonment Fund must be presented—

(a) to the President of the Cantonment Committee, or,

(b) if so directed by the General Officer of the Command, to the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, or,

(c) if there is no Cantonment Committee, to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment,

and must be supported by a voucher duly receipted and, if necessary, bearing a stamp.

(2) The President, Secretary or Commanding Officer, as the case may be, must check and examine every such claim, and if it be found correct, and supported by a voucher as aforesaid, shall sign an order for payment thereof.

(3) If payment is to be made from the imprest the order for payment shall be "Pay in cash rupees (in words)," if payment is to be made by cheque, such order shall be "Pay by cheque No. , dated rupees (in words)," the blanks being filled up when the cheque is signed.

Payments how made. 7. Payments must be made,—

(a) if the sum does not exceed twenty rupees, in cash, and

(b) if the sum exceeds twenty rupees, by cheque.

Cheque. 8. (1) Money may be drawn from the Cantonment Fund only by means of cheques written in Form 4 in the schedule.

(2) No cheque shall be current for more than three months from the date on which it was drawn.

After the expiration of that period payment will be refused at the treasury, and the person in whose favour the cheque was drawn will therefore have to bring it back to be re-dated. No fresh cheque will be issued, the lapsed cheque will simply be re-dated, and the alteration initialled by the official whose duty it would be to sign the cheque under rule. A note of the fact of re-dating shall be entered in the register of payments against the original transaction.

(3) All cheques must be signed,—

(a) if there is a Cantonment Committee,—

(i) where the sum does not exceed one hundred rupees, by the Secretary, or,

(ii) where the sum exceeds one hundred rupees, by the President, and

(b) if there is no Cantonment Committee, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

(4) Cheques drawn in favour of a Government officer must be made payable to order, and cheques drawn in favour of any other person must be made payable to bearer.

(5) All cheque forms must be bound in books with counterfoils.

(6) Every such book must bear a number; and each officer authorised by clause (3) of this rule to sign cheques must notify to the treasury the number of the book which he from time to time brings into use.

(7) On each cheque form there shall be entered the number of the book in which the form is contained and a consecutive number.

(8) There shall be noted on the outside of each cheque book an order to keep the book under lock and key in the personal custody of the officer who is authorised to use the book for the purpose of signing cheques; and when such officer is relieved, he must take a receipt for the number of cheques made over to the relieving officer and must send to the treasury a specimen of the signature of the relieving officer.

Imprest. 9. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall, if it has not already done so, draw from the treasury a sum not exceeding fifty rupees, to form an imprest for the purpose of meeting petty payments.

(2) The amount of petty payments met out of the imprest must be recouped by cheque on the last day of each month, and, if necessary, during the month also, so that the full amount of the imprest, *plus* any sum received too late for remittance to the treasury on the last day of the month, will always be shown in the monthly accounts as being in the hands of the Cantonment Authority.

Overdrafts. 10. Overdrafts on the Cantonment Funds shall be allowed only if approved of by the General Officer of the Command and sanctioned by the Local Government.

Receipts.

Entry and acknowledgment of receipts. 11. (1) All money received for credit to the Cantonment Fund must be entered in a register of receipts kept in Form 1 in the schedule, and, with the exception of grants-in-aid and fines, must be acknowledged by receipts in Form 2 in the schedule.

(2) Such receipts must bear printed numbers in a consecutive series, and the number of each receipt must be entered in the second column of the register of receipts.

Responsibility of Cantonment Authority as to receipts. 12. The Cantonment Authority shall be responsible for making such arrangements as will secure—

(1) that all money received for credit to the Cantonment Fund is duly brought to credit in the accounts;

(2) that all money so received, with the exception of grants-in-aid and fines, is acknowledged by receipts in Form 2; and

(3) that whenever a receipt is given, the foil and counterfoil are correctly filled up.

Account of the imprest.

Account of the imprest. 13. An account of the imprest shall be kept in Form 6 in the schedule, and the expenditure recorded in it must be entered in a register of payments kept in Form 5 in the schedule, when a bill for the recoupment of the amount is made out and the amount is drawn from the treasury by a cheque.

Bills for expenditure.

Expenditure to be entered in bills. 14. (1) All expenditure must be entered in a bill of one of the following kinds, namely:

(a) Establishment Pay Bill—for the pay of members of the Cantonment establishment;

(b) Travelling Allowance Bill for travelling allowances of members of the Cantonment establishment; and

(c) Contingent Bill for all charges other than pay and travelling allowances of

members of the Cantonment establishment.

(2) Every Establishment Pay Bill must be prepared in Civil Account Form.

(3) Every Travelling Allowance Bill must be prepared in Civil Account Form.

(4) Every Contingent Bill must contain full details of the charges incurred.

Note.—Copies of Civil Account Code forms may be obtained on payment from the Accountant-General.

Claims by contractors or tradesmen.

15. (1) Claims for supplies or services by contractors or tradesmen must be paid on bills as presented by them.

(2) When such claims are paid by cheque, the payment must be entered at once in the register of payments (Form 5), and when they are paid in cash, the payment must be entered in the imprest register (Form 6).

When the bills for supplies or services by contractors or tradesmen are in the vernacular, a brief abstract should be endorsed in English, stating the amount, the name of the payee, and the nature of payment in terms of article 9 (*b*) of the Civil Account Code.

Petty charges to be met from the imprest.

16. (1) All petty charges to be met from the imprest must be entered in bills prepared in Civil Account Form.

(2) Such bills must be supported—

(*a*) in the case of all payments for telegrams and in the case of any other payment exceeding ten rupees, by the original vouchers on which the payments were actually made; and,

(*b*) in other cases, by a certificate that the receipts of the payees have, as far as possible, been obtained, and have been so destroyed, defaced or mutilated that they cannot be used again.

(3) The certificate referred to in clause (*b*) of this rule must be signed by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, or if there is no Cantonment Committee, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

Charges incurred direct by Cantonment Authority.

17. All charges incurred direct by the Cantonment Authority and paid by cheque must be entered in bills prepared in Civil Account Form.

Certificate on certain bills.

18. The following certificate must be recorded at the foot of every such bill prepared in Civil Account Form, namely:

"I certify that the expenditure charged in this bill could not, with due regard to the interests of the cantonment, be avoided. I have satisfied myself that the charges entered in this bill have been really paid"

This certificate must be signed by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, or, if there is no Cantonment Committee, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

In the case of expenditure on Public Works, the usual completion certificate will be furnished.

Entry of cheques in accounts.

Entry of payments by cheque.

19. All payments made by cheque must be entered in the register of payments (Form 5), the vouchers being numbered in a monthly consecutive series.

Deduction of amount of cancelled cheques.

20. If any cheque is cancelled, its amount must be deducted from the expenditure by a *minus* entry in the appropriate columns of the register of payments (Form 5). The deduction will then pass into the Cash Book (Form 7) through the daily total of payments carried into it.

Accounts and returns.

Cash Book.

21. The Cantonment Authority shall keep a Cash Book in Form 7 in the schedule. The Cash Book must be balanced monthly, and the balance shown in it must be reconciled with that shown in the Pass Book (Form 3), as follows:

Balance as per Pass Book ... ...

Add—

Amount of imprest ... ...

Money received too late for remittance to treasury ... ...

Total ...

Deduct—Outstanding cheques, as per details below:

Balance as per Cash Book ... ...

Cheques outstanding on—

No.	date	Amount

Total ...

Entry of Budget Estimates in registers of receipts and payments.

22. (1) In the registers of receipts and payments (Forms 1 and 5) the amounts sanctioned in the Budget Estimate for the year must be entered at the top of columns for the heads for which separate estimates are made.

(2) If, during the year, or in any revised estimate that may be sanctioned for the year, any addition to or alteration in the estimates is made, it must be noted in the appropriate register in red ink, with *plus* or *minus* signs, the orders for the addition or alteration being cited.

Totalling of registers of receipts and payments, and watching of budget grants.

23. (1) At the end of each month the figures in the registers of receipts and payments (Forms 1 and 5) must be added up, the totals up to the end of the last preceding month being added to those of the month just expired, and grand totals being made from the 1st April last preceding.

(2) If the grand total under any head in the register of payments shows that the budget grant is likely to be exceeded, application must at once be made for orders under rule 2, clause (*b*), or rule 5, as the circumstances may require, to cover the excess.

Documents to be sent to Accountant-General.

24. As soon as possible within ten days after the end of each month, the Cantonment Authority shall send to the Accountant-General, for purposes of audit—

(*a*) extracts from the registers of receipts and payments for the month, prepared in

the same detail as those registers, and showing the Budget Estimates, each receipt and payment, the monthly totals, the totals to the end of the last preceding month and the grand totals;

(*b*) the foils of all receipts granted during the month;

(*c*) all paid bills;

(*d*) all cancelled cheques (if any); and

(*e*) a statement of the balances, in the following form:

Balance at end of last month ...	
Receipts during the month, as per accompanying schedule ...	
Total ...	
Expenditure during the month, as per accompanying schedule ...	
BALANCE AT THE END OF THE MONTH	

Detail of Balance—

Balance in treasury, as per Pass Book	
Cash received too late for remittance to treasury	
Imprest in hands of Cantonment Authority .	
Deduct—Outstanding cheques, as per details below:	
Net balance as above	

Cheques outstanding on—

No.	date	Amount
	Total ...	

Annual consolidated account.

25. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority shall prepare annually a consolidated account showing the receipts into and payments from the Cantonment Fund, classified under the major heads, minor heads and sub-heads contained in the monthly accounts.

(*2*) The total of the details under each head of receipts and payments, as given in the said consolidated account, must agree exactly with the figures appearing against the entry "From 1st April to date" under the same heads in the extracts forwarded to the Accountant-General for the month of March last preceding.

(*3*) The said consolidated account shall be forwarded to the Accountant-General, who will agree the figures with his own classified abstract and then forward the account to the General Officer of the Command with the following endorsement, namely,—

"Examined and found correct.

*Signed*_______________Accountant-General."

Classification.

Classification of receipts and expenditure.

26. (*1*) All receipts into, and expenditure from, the Cantonment Fund shall be classified, in the monthly and annual accounts, in accordance with Form 8 in the schedule.

(*2*) All expenditure must be classified in the monthly accounts under the appropriate major heads, minor heads and sub-heads with reference to the nature of the charge, whether specific budget provision exists or not; and no expenditure which from its nature properly falls under one of the other prescribed heads shall be classified under the head "Miscellaneous" on the ground that there is no specific budget provision for the charge.

N.B.—Every permanent advance to a Cantonment Fund receiving a grant-in-aid under rule 28 will be held outstanding in the military accounts until the Fund becomes self-supporting, and the advance will then merely be shown as a balance in the hands of the Cantonment Authority. C. A. Appen Rule ;

The Cantonment Fund.

Sums to be credited to Cantonment Fund.

27. There shall be placed to the credit of the Cantonment Fund the following sums, namely:

(*a*) all sums directed by the Cantonments Act, 1889, section 21, sub-section (*1*), or by or under any other enactment for the time being in force to be placed to the credit of the Fund; and XIII c

(*b*) All grants-in-aid and other sums received by the Cantonment Authority in aid of the Fund.

Making and distribution of grants-in-aid.

28. (*1*) The Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department shall, from time to time, notify to the General Officer of the Command the annual sum, if any, which will from time to time be placed at his disposal by the Government of India as a grant-in-aid to the Cantonment Funds in his command.

(*2*) The General Officer of the Command shall distribute the said sum among the said funds in such proportions as he may think fit.

Remittance to Treasury and Pass Book.

All moneys to be remitted to treasury.

29. The Cantonment Authority shall remit to the treasury all moneys received for credit to the Cantonment Fund.

Procedure for remittances to treasury.

30. (*1*) Remittances to the treasury may be made either daily or weekly as may be most convenient:

Provided that all moneys in hand on the last working day of each month must be remitted on that day.

(*2*) All remittances must be accompanied by a chalan or invoice and by a Pass Book in Form 3 in the schedule.

(*3*) Whenever a remittance is made, the officer in charge of the treasury must acknowledge the receipt of the money by entries in the Pass Book, and must enter on the charge side of the Pass Book particulars of cheques paid up to date as recorded in his register.

(*4*) The Pass Book must be sent to the treasury on the last working day of each month,

whether or not there are any moneys to be remitted to the treasury on that day. The officer in charge of the treasury must then close the Pass Book for the month and enter therein in words the balance in hand and sign the entry.

31. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall examine the Pass Book from time to time, and shall immediately call the attention of the officer in charge of the treasury to any discrepancy that may appear between the credits or debits shown therein and those shown in the Cantonment registers.

Supervision of Pass Book by Cantonment Authority.

(2) The Pass Book shall be written up only by the officer in charge of the treasury or by some member of his establishment, and no entries or marks shall be made therein by the Cantonment Authority or by any member of the Cantonment establishment.

Abstract statement of estimated income and expenditure.

32. The General Officer of the Command shall, on receiving the sanction of the Local Government to the Budget Estimates for the several Cantonment Funds in his Command, forward to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Commander-in-Chief in India and to the Local Government, for information, an abstract statement of the estimated income of and expenditure from all such funds.

Abstract statement of estimated income and expenditure.

Submission of proposals as to taxation.

33. All proposals made by the Cantonment Authority for the imposition, abolition or modification of any tax shall be submitted to the General Officer of the Command for transmission to the Local Government.

Submission of proposals as to taxation.

Establishments.

34. In determining or altering the strength or cost, or both of any Cantonment establishments, the Cantonment Authority must obtain the previous approval of the General Officer of the Command:

Strength and cost of establishments.

Provided that any alteration which merely involves the employment of temporary establishments for a period not exceeding three months may be made without such approval:

Provided also that every alteration shall be subject to the provisions of rules 2 and 5:

Provided also that the powers of sanction of the General Officer Commanding to the creation of appointments or to alterations in the pay of appointments are subject to the same limits as the powers of Local Governments in respect of appointments, the cost of which is Provincial.

Explanation.—The word "establishments" in this rule does not include police employed in cantonments beyond the limits of a Presidency-town, the strength and cost of such police being determined by the Local Government, with the sanction, or subject to the control, of the Governor-General in Council in pursuance of the following enactments, namely,—

the Cantonments Act, 1889, section 12, XII

Act XXIV of 1859, section 8,

Act V of 1851, section 2,

Bengal Act VII of 1869, section 4,

the Bombay District Police Act, 1867, section 3, Bom 186

the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, section 4. Bom 189

Definitions.

35. In these rules,—

Definitions.

(1) "General Officer of the Command" means the General Officer Commanding the Forces in a Command; and "Command" means one of the principal portions into which the army of India is for the time being divided; and Cf. of 116 S.

(2) "treasury" means the Government treasury or sub-treasury or the bank or office prescribed by or under section 22 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, for the custody of the Cantonment Fund. XII

(3) "Accountant-General" means Civil Accountant-General or Comptroller.

THE

FORM

(See Rules

Register of Receipts into the

Date	No. of Counterfoil receipt.	From whom received.	MAJOR HEAD. Minor heads and sub-heads.	
		Budget Estimate		
		Total for the month .		
		Add total to end of last month .		
		Total from 1st April to date .		

SCHEDULE.

I.

11, 12, 22 and 23.)

______________ *Cantonment Fund.*

MAJOR HEAD.				Total of each receipt.	Daily total carried to Cash Book.
Minor heads and sub-heads.					

FORM 2.

(See Rules 11, 12 and 24.)

RECEIPT.

[*To be retained in Cantonment Authority's Office.*]	[*To be sent to Accountant-General with the monthly extracts from the accounts*]	[*To be given to the person from whom the money is received.*]
No.______	No.______ Dated______	No.______ Dated______
Dated______		
Received from______	Received on account of______	Received from______
______	______	______
on account of______	(to be classified under the head______	on account of______
______	______)	______
R______	R______	R______
	*Signed*______	*Signed*______

FORM 3.

(See Rules 30 and 31.)

PASS BOOK.

*The*__________*Treasury in account current with the*__________*Cantonment Fund.*

CHEQUE BOOK NO.________

ADVISED________

Date.	No. of Chalan.	Amount.	Initials of the Officer in charge of the treasury.	Date.	No. of Cheque.	Amount.	Initials of the Officer in charge of the treasury.

Cheque Book No. ____________

Cheque No ____________

Dated ____________

To ____________

R ____________

FORM 4.

(See Rule 8.)

CANTONMENT FUND CHEQUE.

ONE-ANNA STAMP, *if the cheque is for an amount exceeding twenty rupees.*

Cheque Book No. ____________

Cheque No. ____________

Dated ____________ *189* .

To the Officer in charge of the Treasury at ____________

Pay to ____________

R ____________ *and charge to the* ____________

Cantonment Fund.

Under R

Signed ____________

Secretary, Cantonment Committee,

or

President, Cantonment Committee,

or

Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

This cheque is current for three months only.

FORM 5.

(See Rules 13, 15, 19, 20, 22 and 23.)

Register of payments from the________Cantonment Fund.

Date.	No. of Voucher.	No of cheque by which paid.	To whom paid.	MAJOR HEADS. Minor heads and sub-heads.	Total of each voucher.	Daily total carried to Cash Book.
			Budget Estimate			
			Total for the month			
			Add total to end of last month			
			Total from 1st April to date			

FORM 6.

(See Rules 13 and 15.)

*Imprest Register of the*________________*Cantonment Fund.*

AMOUNT OF IMPREST, R________

Date.	No. of Sub-voucher.	To whom paid.	Classification.		Amount.
			Major head.	Minor head and sub-head.	
		Total drawn from treasury by Cheque No.______ on Voucher No.______			

FORM 7.

(See Rules 20 and 21.)

Cash Book of the____________Cantonment Fund.

RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS.				
Date.	Amount as per Register of Receipts.				Date.	Amount as per Register of Payments.			
	Total of month ...					Total of month ...			
	Opening Balance ...					Closing Balance ...			
	GRAND TOTAL ...					GRAND TOTAL ...			

Fo

(See Ru

Budget Estimate of Receipts into and Expenditure from

Heads of Receipt.	Actuals (previous year).	Estimate (current year). Original, as sanctioned by the Local Government.	Estimate (current year). Revised.	Estimate (ensuing year).	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
***I.*—Land Revenue—**					
Income from land					
***II.*—Excise—**					
License Fees and Duties ...					
***III.*—Assessed Taxes—**					
Taxes on Houses (*a*)					
Tax on Trades and Professions (*b*)...					
Chaukidari Tax					
Octroi					
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages) ...					
***IV.*—Police—**					
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures ...					
Unclaimed property					
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pound Receipts)					
***V.*—Minor Departments—**					
Agriculture—					
Public Gardens					
Sanitation—					
Conservancy Tax and Fees ...					
Sales of Manure, etc.					
Water-supply—					
Water-rates					
Other Receipts					
***VI.*—Miscellaneous—**					
Sales of old Materials					
Contributions (*c*) { Provincial and local grants / Road watering subscription					
Rents of Houses					
Sales of Fruits, Grass, etc. ...					
Other Miscellaneous Receipts (Slaughter-houses, Markets, etc.), *to be detailed in manuscript on the back of this form* ...					
***VII.*—Public Works—**					
Tolls and Ferries					
Miscellaneous					
Total receipts from local sources ...					
Grants-in-aid allotted by the General Officer of the Command, *viz.*—					
For Hospitals and Dispensaries					
For Conservancy ...					
For Sadar Bazar Establishments					
For Tree-tending and Forests ...					
For					
Opening Balance					
GRAND TOTAL ...					

(*a*) To include, *e.g.*, compound tax.
(*b*) " " tax on weighmen.
(*c*) Purpose of any such contribution to be stated in Remarks column.

CANTONMENT AUTHORITY'S OFFICE :

Signed ——————

8.

4 and 26.)

———— *Cantonment Fund for the year* ———— DATED ———— *189*

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals (previous year).	Estimate (current year). Original, as sanctioned by the Local Government.	Estimate (current year). Revised.	Estimate (ensuing year).	Remarks.
1.—**Refunds—**	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Refunds of Taxes					
Miscellaneous Refunds ...					
2.—**Charges of Collection of Revenue—**					
Collecting Establishments ...					
Contingencies					
3.—**General Administration—**					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Contributions towards Establishments in Government Offices (*a*)					
4.—**Law and Justice—Courts of Law—**					
5.—**Law and Justice—Jails—**					
6.—**Police—**					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pounds and Establishments therefor)					
7.—**Education—**					
Grants-in-aid to schools ...					
8.—**Medical—**					
Hospitals and Dispensaries—					
Establishments					
Contingencies ...					
Vaccination—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
9.—**Minor Departments—**					
Public Gardens, Tree-tending and Forests—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Cemeteries—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Conservancy—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Public Fairs and Exhibitions—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Water-supply—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
10.—**Miscellaneous—**					
Rents, Rates, and Taxes ...					
Petty Establishments... ...					
Contingencies					
11.—**Public Works—**					
Original Works—					
Buildings					
Roads					
Other works					
Maintenance and Repairs—					
Buildings					
Roads					
Other works					
Petty Construction and Repairs ...					
12.—**Deposits and Advances—**					
Total Expenditure					
Closing Balance					
GRAND TOTAL ...					

(*a*) In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, contribution towards cost of office establishments of District Superintendents of Police; and the Lower Provinces, the Treasury rate.

Signed

FORM 8.—APPENDIX A.

Detail List of Establishments provided for in the______Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate for the year_____

Establishments engaged in Collection of Revenue.		Establishments engaged in General Administration.		Police Establishments.		Cattle-pound Establishments.	
Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.

Hospital and Dispensary Establishments.		Vaccination Establishments.		Establishments for Public Gardens, Tree-tending, and Forests.		Cemetery Establishments.	
Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.

Establishments for Public Fairs and Exhibitions.		Water-supply Establishments.		Miscellaneous Petty Establishments.			
Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.		

FORM 8.—APPENDIX A—*continued.*

CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENTS.

General Station.		Sadar Bazar.		Latrine.	
Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.

Signed ____________________

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Signed ____________________

President, Cantonment Committee, or Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

FORM 8—APPENDIX B.

Detailed List of Expenditure provided for in the____ __Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate for the year____ other than that included in Appendices A, C, and D.

1	2	3				4		
Major head.	Minor heads and sub-heads.	Details.				Total assignment in Cantonment Fun Budget Estimate.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P
Refunds ...	Refunds of Taxes.							
	Miscellaneous Refunds.							
Charges of Collection of Revenue.	Contingencies							
General Administration.	Contributions towards Establishments in Government Office.							
Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	...							
Law and Justice—Jails.	...							

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B—*continued.*

1	2	3				4		
Major head.	Minor heads and sub-heads.	Details.				Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Police ...	Contingencies							
	Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pounds, but not Establishments therefor).							
Education ...	Grants-in-aid to schools.							
Medical ...	*Hospitals and Dispensaries:* Contingencies	Fixed assignment to Cantonment Dispensary Fund.						

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B—*continued.*

1	2	3				4		
Major head.	Minor heads and sub-heads.	Details.				Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Medical ...	*Vaccination:* Contingencies							
Minor Departments	*Public Gardens, Tree-tending and Forests:* Contingencies							
	Cemeteries: Contingencies							

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B—*continued.*

1	2	3				4		
Major head.	Minor heads and sub-heads.	Details.				Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Minor Departments.	*Conservancy:* Contingencies							
	Public Fairs and Exhibitions: Contingencies							
	Water-supply: Contingencies							

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B—*concluded.*

1	2	3				4		
Major head.	Minor heads and sub-heads.	Details.				Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Miscellaneous.	Rents, Rates, and Taxes.							
	Contingencies							
Deposits and Advances.	......							

Signed

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Signed

President, Cantonment Committee, or Commanding Officer of the Cantonm[ent]

Note.—All expenditure should be fully detailed in column 3 thus—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Purchase of three Crowley carts	450	0	0
" of bullocks	100	0	0
Feed of "	168	0	0
Repairs and renewals to pans and receptacles	100	0	0
Purchase of gear	50	0	0
* Miscellaneous not included in above, *but excluding any reserve*	100	0	0
	968	0	0

* This should include all petty expenditure which cannot be detailed, *but should not include anything of the nature of a reserve.*

FORM 8.—APPENDIX C.

MAJOR HEAD "Public Works."

Details of Budget Estimate for Original Works (construction of Buildings, Roads, Latrines, etc.) in the ———— Cantonment for the year ————

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sub-heads.	Nature of each work.	Estimated cost of work.	* Estimate for (*current year*).	Previously expended.	Estimate for (*ensuing year*).	REMARKS.
Buildings						
Roads						
Other works						

Note.—Column 3 will show the entire cost of the work; column 4, the sum sanctioned for expenditure during the current year; column 5, the amount previously expended since commencement of the work; and column 6, the amount proposed for expenditure during the ensuing year. Thus, if the work is to be completed during the ensuing year, the total of columns 4, 5, and 6 will equal that in column 3; otherwise the difference will show the amount which will still be required to complete the work.

* *The totals in column 4 will agree with the allotments made in the body of the revised estimate for the current year.*

Signed ————
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Signed ————
President, Cantonment Committee, or Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

MAJOR HEAD **"Public Works."**

FORM 8.—APPENDIX D.

Details of Budget Estimate for Maintenance and Repairs in the ______ Cantonment for the year ______

Sub heads.	Nature of each work.	Estimate (ensuing year).	REMARKS.
Buildings			
Roads			
Other works			
Petty Construction and Repairs...			

Signed ______
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Signed ______
President, Cantonment Committee, or Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 598.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 24th April 1896, pages 2455 and 2456.

INDIA OFFICE;

24th April, 1896.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 8th February 1896.

Willoughby Pitcairn Kennedy.
Henry Macan Mason.
Francis Stevenson.
Alfred Astley Pearson.

Dated 19th February 1896.

George Hawkes.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 11th February 1896.

Devereux Walter Hickman.
Robert Vernon Garrett.
George Steuart Goldsmid.

Dated 12th February 1896.

Ernest Henry Rivett-Carnac.
Thomas Patrick Geoghegan.
John William Currie.
Robert Irvin Scallon, D.S.O.
Frank Gun Delamain.

Dated 23rd February 1896.

George Arthur Gott.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 14th January 1896.

John Mary Camilleri.

Dated 1st February 1896.

Philip John Miles.
Creighton McCrea Poulter.
Alexander Harry Dennys.

Dated 7th February 1896.

Francis Clifton Muspratt.
Leslie Napier Younghusband.
Charles Astley Fowler.
Frederick Lewis Moore.
Walter Willis Chitty.
Ernest George Rule Wilkins.
Arthur Henry Williams.
Robert Cobb Lye.
Arthur Grant.
Alfred Horsford Bingley.
Alfred Robertson Ditmas.
Edmund Waller.
Frank Murray.
Reginald Edward Foley.
Arthur Blanchard Hawley Drew.
Arthur Langston Pilleau.
Roderick Mackenzie Edwards.
Harry Davis Watson.
Ethelbert William Carrick.
Frederick Alexander Smith.
Thomas Aylett Harrison.
Robert Bruce Berkeley.
Herbert Lance Richardson.
Robert Balmain Low, D.S.O.
Donald Forbes Stuart.
Hugh Newcome Weymouth.
Vincent Alexander Ormsby.
Charles Ellis Hay Erskine.
John Noble Jephson.
Cecil Pender Griffiths Griffin.
Guy Hudleston Boisragon, V.C.
Herbert Graham Stainforth.
Nevile Cracroft Taylor.
Colin Hennessey Read Coles.

Dated 28th February 1896.

Frederick Justin Nelson.
Archibald Francis Pinkney Paxton.
Charles Francis Dobbie.
Arthur Guy Welman Moore.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Hubert George William Chandler, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 11th June 1894, but to rank from 22nd October 1891.

Lieutenant Edward O'Brien, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 2nd July 1894, but to rank from 30th May 1893.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Philip Wynter, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 19th September 1893.

Lieutenant James Robert Gaussen, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 21st June 1894, but to rank from 31st January 1894.

Lieutenant Robert Holme Bankes Anderson, from the Durham Light Infantry. Dated 10th June 1894, but to rank from 11th April 1894.

Second-Lieutenant Leslie Swinton Browne. Dated 5th March 1895.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Howarth Pryce Harrison. Dated 28th September 1895.

Second-Lieutenant John Clayton Coldstream. Dated 30th November 1895.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant George Alexander Steuart Gordon, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 19th December 1895, but to rank from 2nd January 1893.

The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants from the Unattached List. Dated as below, but to rank from 10th October 1894;

Norman Ruthven Anderson,—4th January 1896.

John Lindesay Stewart,—7th January 1896.

Denzil Ibbetson Michael Macaulay,—28th December 1895.

Charles Eugene Barnes Robinson,—4th January 1896.

Harry Ernest Browne,—4th January 1896.

Thomas Sands Cox,—9th January 1896.

Claude Edward Bateman-Champain,—10th January 1896.

Cecil William Carey,—5th January 1896.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Surgeon-Colonel.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Terence Joseph McGann, Madras Establishment. Dated 1st April 1895.

Surgeon-Lieutenants to be Surgeon-Captains.

Dated 30th January 1896.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Charles Milne.
Vivian Godfrey Drake-Brockman.
William Young.
John Joseph Bourke.
George Yeates Cobb Hunter.
Bernard Robert Chatterton.
Cedric Barkley Prall.
Charles Edward Williams.
John Norman MacLeod.
Walter Holland Ogilvie.
Thomas Alfred Ollivant Langston.
Richard Heard.
Edgar Rowe Parry.
Walter Hood Orr.
Paxton St. Clair More.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

George Bidie.

John Plowden Morton.

The Queen has approved of the restoration of the undermentioned officer from the half-pay list to the effective list:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Guy Moberly. Dated 15th January 1896.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the half-pay list:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Archibald Samuel Hamilton. Dated 1st March 1896.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major Percy Edward Henderson. Dated 31st December 1895.

Major Arthur Gorham Howard Hayne. Dated 21st March 1896.

Major Harry John Bolton. Dated 5th February 1896.

Major George Steuart Goldsmid. Dated 12th February 1895.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-Major-General Peter Stephenson Turnbull, M.D., Bombay Establishment. Dated 2nd March 1896.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Colin William MacRury, Bombay Establishment. Dated 31st March 1896.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Evers, M.D., Bengal Establishment. Dated 20th April 1896.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel John O'Neill, M.D., Bengal Establishment. Dated 7th April 1896.

* * * * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 28th April 1896, pages 2521 and 2522.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 28th April, 1896.

* * * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Brevet-Colonel Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Major-General whilst Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India. Dated 25th April 1896.

* * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The names of the undermentioned officers granted temporary rank in the Gazette of 13th March 1896 are as now, and not as therein, stated:

Major J. de C. D. Meade.
Captain W. W. V. Pakenham.
Captain P. M. Carpendale.

* * * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 599.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

22nd May 1896.

Captain Joseph Scott Gowrie Manera.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

1st May 1896.

Bartholomew Denis FitzPatrick.

Holford LeMesurier Fellowes.

Thomas Edward Moore Lane.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

William Edward Johnson, M.D., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. McGann, promoted. Dated 1st April 1895.

George Frederick Bevan, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Hackett, who has retired. Dated 4th May 1895.

Andrew Francis Dobson, M.B., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. Martin, who has retired. Dated 16th May 1895.

(The portion of G. G. O. No. 33 of 1896 which relates to the promotion of the above officers is cancelled.)

Charles Little, M.D., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Sargent, deceased. Dated 21st July 1895.

Augustus Napoleon Rogers-Harrison, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel William Price, M.D., who has retired. Dated 1st April 1896.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 600.—The names of the Assistant Surgeons notified in G. G. O. No. 204 of 1896 should be read in the following order:

Kenneth George Sydney Macqueen.
Thomas Wilfred Twells.

No. 601.—The names of the Assistant Surgeons notified in G. G. O. No. 174 of 1896 should be read in the following order:

John Letwitch Lawrence.
Arthur James.
Frederick James Clapham.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 602.—*The 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse)*—

Ressaidar Wasdeo Singh to be Risaldar, *vice* Shaikh Imam, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 12th July 1895.

Ressaidar Amirud-din Khan to be Risaldar, *vice* Umar Hyat Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th September 1895.

No. 603.—*31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Ranjha to be Jemadar, *vice* Sukh Ram, deceased, with effect from the 18th February 1896.

No. 604.—*20th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Drill-Havildar Musaddi Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Khitab Gul, promoted, with effect from the 1st May 1895.

No. 605.—*21st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion)*—

Havildar Amir Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Rammehtar Ganmehtar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd February 1896.

Havildar Satwa Bhor to be Jemadar, *vice* Itmehtar Ganmehtar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd February 1896.

No. 606.—*22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Sarfaraz Khan, from the 9th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Ubdar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1895.

No. 607.—*27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay Light Infantry*—

Subadar Yar Muhammad to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Narayan, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd April 1896.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 608.—*2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry*—

Havildar Burhan Ali to be Jemadar, supernumerary to the establishment, and remaining seconded, while employed under the British East African Protectorate, with effect from the 1st December 1895.

(The above promotion will be absorbed on the occurrence of the first vacancy in the regiment on the reversion of the native officer in question at the expiration of his period of employment with the British East African Protectorate.)

RETIREMENTS.

No. 609.—Major Frederick Gordon Alexander, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander and second-in-command, 10th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st May 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 610.—In G. G. O. No. 417 of 1896, *for* "1st April" *read* "2nd April."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 611.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same, under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):

Behar Light Horse.

Captain (Honorary Major) Marmaduke Henry Littledale Gale, retired.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant Lawrence Porter.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 612.—*Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers*—

Captain Herbert Lovely Eales, Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Temple, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 35.—With reference to the G. G. O. in the Military Department, No. 541 of 1896, the following appointment is made to the staff of the Suakin Force:

Commander F. M. Barwick, Royal Indian Marine, to be Marine Transport Officer, with effect from the date on which he enters upon those duties.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th May, 1896.

No. 236.—Mr. W. Innes, Traffic Superintendent, Burma State Railway, in Class I, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to Class I, Grade 2 of that establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

The 19th May, 1896.

No. 237.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 146 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of that Act to the Tarakessur-Magra Steam Tramway.

2. Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 3, dated 5th January 1893, applying only certain portions of that Act to the Tarakessur-Magra Steam Tramway is accordingly hereby cancelled.

No. 238.—Mr. P. D. Barclay, Traffic Superintendent in Class I, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th May 1896.

No. 239.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on field service:

Lieutenant A. Gardiner, R.E., Assistant Engineer.

Lieutenant C. F. Anderson, R.E., Assistant Engineer.

The 21st May, 1896.

No. 240.—Mr. B. Parkes, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, officiated as a Superintending Engineer, with the *temporary rank* of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, from the afternoon of the 13th to the afternoon of the 28th April 1896.

Public Works Department Notification No. 202 of 23rd April 1896 is hereby cancelled.

No. 241.—Mr. B. G. Wallis, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th April 1896, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R.E., on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 242.—Mr. H. J. Conlan, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, held charge of the current duties of that office from the 29th March to the 6th April 1896, inclusive.

The 22nd May, 1896.

No. 244.—The services of Mr. J. T. Farrant, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Patiala State.

No. 246.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 13, dated the 12th January 1892, Mr. H. L. Cleaver, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, is retransferred to State Railways, and his services replaced at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

TELEGRAPH.

The 21st May, 1896.

No. 243.—The services of Mr. R. C. Barker, C.I.E., Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, Indian Telegraph Department, are temporarily transferred to the Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May 1896.

The 22nd May, 1896.

No. 245.—The following is published for general information:

No. 96 I., dated Simla, the 19th May 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Administration Report of Irrigation Works in the Madras Presidency for 1894-95.

OBSERVATIONS.—There are ten Major Works in the Madras Presidency, of which nine are classed as Productive, and one, the Rushikulya project, as

Protective. All of the productive works are in operation with the exception of the Periyár project, which is still under construction, and the construction estimates of seven of them have been closed.

The number of Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was raised during the year from 24 to 26 by the inclusion of the Ganjam minor rivers system and the Nandyar channel in the Trichinopoly district. Of these Minor Works twenty-two are irrigation systems, and four are tidal canals intended for navigation only. They are all in operation with the exception of the Munnyeru, Dondapad, Sagileru, and Nandyar channel projects and the Ganjam-Gopalpur tidal canal, and the construction estimates of all have been closed with the exception of the following six projects: the Buckingham Canal, the Cumbum tank, and the Palar, Poiney, Cheyáru, and Lower Coleroon anicut systems.

2. The Capital Outlay incurred on the Major and Minor Works during and up to the end of 1894-95 was as follows :

—	Number of Works.	During the year 1894-95.							Total direct and indirect to end of 1894-95.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense Account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works.									
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35).	1	2,45,747	52,613	11,366	...	3,09,726	26,702	3,36,428	40,10,884
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	9	10,67,083	2,39,215	1,11,723	—807	14,17,214	49,659	14,66,873	6,30,22,149
Minor Works and Navigation.									
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43).	23*	3,24,597	72,866	11,659	...	4,09,122	12,824	4,21,946	1,60,38,589
TOTAL ...	33	16,37,427	3,64,694	1,34,748	—807	21,36,062	89,185	22,25,247	8,30,71,622

* Exclusive of the Ganjám minor rivers system, the Nandyar channel and the Védáranniyam Canal, for which complete Capital Accounts to end of 1894-95 have not yet been prepared.

3. Under Major Works, the Capital Outlay was incurred chiefly on the Kistna, Periyar, and Rushikulya projects. The Capital Outlay on the Kistna delta system was Rs. 4,29,197, including indirect charges, and was incurred on various improvements to head-works, canals and distributaries.

The Capital Outlay on the Periyar project amounted to Rs. 9,82,563, including indirect charges. The work in the head-works subdivision was again impeded by an outbreak of cholera at the beginning of the year, but good progress was made nevertheless with the dam. Its average height was raised from 68 feet to 115 feet, the addition representing 1,552,656 cubic feet of material.

The boring of the water-shed tunnel was completed and the masonry work at the mouth of the tunnel put in hand. In the Madura Division 36 miles of canals and 70¾ miles of distributaries were completed up to the end of the year.

The Capital Outlay on the Rushikulya project was Rs. 3,36,428, including indirect charges. The Russellkonda reservoir dam and head sluice were completed, and water was let down the whole length of the Rushikulya Canal in August 1894.

Under Minor Works the principal Capital Outlay incurred was on the Sagileru project and on the Buckingham Canal.

On the Sagileru project the Capital Outlay was Rs. 84,085, including indirect charges. Good progress was made with the anicut, head and scouring sluices and supply channel, and materials were collected for a few masonry works.

On the Buckingham Canal the Capital Outlay was Rs. 1,67,452, including indirect charges. Seven locks were completed and some improvements and diversions were in progress.

4. Of Major Works the length of completed main canal was 2,054 miles and of distributaries 5,652. The aggregate length of navigable channels of both Major and Minor Works was 1,294 miles.

5. The following statement shows the revenue receipts and working expenses of each work in operation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept :

Serial number.	System.	Capital outlay.	Gross Revenue Receipts, 1894-95.			Working Expenses.			Net actual revenue.	Deduct receipts less maintenance charges on account of old irrigation.	Net revenue attributable to outlay of Government capital.	Percentage of return.
			Irrigation revenue.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Godavari	1,28,16,644	25,04,022	1,24,831	26,28,853	6,13,457	35,044	6,48,501	19,80,352	1,15,500	18,64,852	14'55
2	Kistna	1,16,25,104	20,36,154	53,729	20,89,883	5,18,715	23,500	5,42,215	15,47,668	66,100	14,81,568	12'74
3	Penner	18,86,304	2,83,118	397	2,83,515	54,605	3,182	57,787	2,25,728	87,000	1,38,728	7'35
4	Sangam	37,84,748	3,24,490	536	3,25,026	68,432	3,777	72,209	2,52,817	1,14,000	1,38,817	3'67
5	Karnul	2,16,95,111	1,04,550	8,506	1,13,056	1,06,306	3,374	1,09,680	3,376	...	3,376	0'02
6	Barur	4,10,713	11,842	26	11,868	4,661	201	4,862	7,006	1,850	5,156	1'23
7	Cauvery	17,84,258	(a)45,38,420	3,569	45,41,989	4,12,638	39,666	4,52,354	40,89,635	32,85,722	8,03,913	45'06
8	Srivaikuntham	14,61,028	1,77,383	1,566	1,78,949	34,330	1,989	36,319	1,42,630	66,500	76,130	5'21
9	Rushikulya	40,10,884	47,160	1,023	48,183	15,290	376	15,666	32,517	20,850	11,667	0'29
	Total Major Works, 1894-95 ...	5,94,83,704	1,00,27,139	1,94,183	1,02,21,322	18,28,484	1,11,109	19,39,593	82,81,729	37,57,522	45,24,207	7'61
	Total for 1893-94 ...	5,76,61,056	86,05,260	1,87,599	87,92,859	18,00,984	1,04,291	19,05,275	68,87,584	25,19,250	43,68,334	7'45
	MINOR WORKS.											
	I.—Irrigation.											
1	Cumbum tank	55,375	42,677	...	42,677	3,763	82	3,845	38,832	29,975	8,857	15'99
2	Thadapalli channel	93,552	1,06,469	80	1,06,549	3,334	55	3,389	1,03,160	76,369	26,791	28'64
3	Arkenkota do.	1,02,964	28,465	...	28,465	1,654	30	1,684	26,781	19,498	7,283	7'07
4	Kalingaroyen do.	60,278	1,06,514	...	1,06,514	2,574	25	2,599	1,03,015	84,786	19,129	31'73
5	Palar anicut	20,35,378	2,68,734	1,077	2,69,811	66,967	3,017	69,984	1,99,827	1,21,100	78,727	3'87
6	Poiney do.	2,31,829	90,133	689	90,822	29,460	738	30,198	60,624	46,539	14,085	6'07
7	Cheyaru do.	3,85,049	81,715	129	81,844	20,889	499	21,388	60,456	44,349	16,107	4'18
8	Chembrambakam tank... ...	7,44,038	39,030	50	39,080	6,502	136	6,638	32,442	9,100	23,342	3'14
9	Madras water-supply	17,54,045	21,988	13,462	35,450	9,915	398	10,313	25,137	6,200	18,937	1'08
10	Valluru anicut	63,805	9,259	4	9,263	1,199	26	1,225	8,038	5,282	2,756	4'32
11	Tirukkoyllur do.	2,54,451	97,070	494	97,564	15,766	368	16,134	81,430	58,551	22,879	8'99
12	Mehamattur do.	71,047	12,378	20	12,398	3,595	76	3,671	8,727	2,084	6,643	9'35
13	Vriddhachalam do.	49,737	25,364	55	25,419	5,055	111	5,166	20,253	8,463	11,790	23'70
14	Shatiatope do.	1,36,047	1,21,440	315	1,21,755	13,786	226	14,012	1,07,743	20,027	87,716	64'47
15	Pelandorai do.	4,53,931	32,023	273	32,296	10,264	234	10,498	21,798	2,850	18,948	4'17
16	Lower Coleroon do.	5,73,826	4,39,722	1,619	4,41,341	42,455	709	43,164	3,98,177	1,45,302	2,52,875	44'07
17	Maradur do.	41,135	1,85,896	192	1,86,088	16,517	341	16,858	1,69,230	1,14,264	54,966	133'62
	Total I.—Irrigation ...	71,06,486	17,08,877	18,459	17,27,336	2,53,695	7,071	2,60,766	14,66,570	7,94,739	6,71,831	9'45
	II.—Navigation.											
1	Chilka Lake	31,027	...	...	...	609	16	625	— 625	...	— 625	...
2	Buckingham Canal	84,79,914	...	1,09,427	1,09,427	97,883	3,653	1,01,536	7,891	...	7,891	0'09
3	Vedarannlyam do.	...	...	1,136	1,136	3,722	110	3,832	— 2,696	...	— 2,696	...
4	Ganjam-Gopalpur Canal ...	1,55,493	...	...	...	15	...	15	— 15	...	— 15	...
	Total II.—Navigation ...	86,66,434	...	1,10,563	1,10,563	1,02,229	3,779	1,06,008	4,555	...	4,555	0'05
	Total Minor Works, 1894-95 ...	1,57,72,920	17,08,877	1,29,022	18,37,899	3,55,924	10,850	3,66,774	14,71,125	7,94,739	6,76,386	4'29
	TOTAL FOR 1893-94 ...	1,54,98,379	17,39,681	1,27,874	18,67,555	2,89,912	8,018	2,97,930	15,69,625	7,78,988	7,90,637	5'10

(a) Exclusive of the revenue of the year derived from the system in the Trichinopoly district and inclusive of Rs. 6,50,297, the revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts in 1894-95.

6. Comparing the results of the year's working with the figures of 1893-94, the gross revenue derived from Major Works shows a satisfactory increase of Rs. 14,28,463. There was also an increase of Rs. 34,318 in the working expenses, so that the increase in the net revenue amounted to Rs. 13,94,145; of which Rs. 12,38,272 was due to old irrigation and the balance Rs. 1,55,873 is attributable to outlay of Government capital. The net revenue from Major Works is equivalent to a return of 7·61 per cent. on the Capital Outlay as compared with 7·45 per cent. in the previous year.

7. The net revenue derived from Minor *Irrigation* Works was Rs. 6,71,831, representing a return of 9·45 per cent. on the Capital Outlay as against 11·57 per cent. in 1893-94.

Of the four Minor *Navigation* Works, the Buckingham Canal alone paid its working expenses, the gross revenue exceeding them by Rs. 7,891. The net deficit on the other three works was Rs. 3,336, or Rs. 546 more than in 1893-94.

8. The total irrigation revenue from Major Works during 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 1,02,73,852, inclusive of Rs. 6,50,297 brought into the accounts of the year on account of the irrigation revenue of the previous year of the Cauvery Delta system. But as the revenue information for the Trichinopoly portion of the Cauvery Delta system was not received in time, the amount credited in the accounts of the Public Works Department for 1894-95 was only Rs. 1,00,27,139. Of this, Rs. 95,43,645 represented the share of land revenue on account of water supplied from the canals, and the balance Rs. 4,83,494 was the irrigation share of enhanced land revenue.

9. The statement below shows the irrigation receipts and the areas irrigated under first and second crops:

System.	Revenue derived from irrigated lands.		Area charged as irrigated.		Rate per acre.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Godavari	25,04,022	24,17,675	759,513	721,740	3·3	3·3
Kistna	20,36,154	20,29,290	519,976	512,578	3·9	4·0
Penner	2,83,118	2,80,141	70,559	70,346	4·0	4·0
Sangam	3,24,490	3,13,561	76,678	74,960	4·2	4·2
Karnul	1,04,550	1,18,621	33,540	31,424	3·1	3·3
Barur	11,842	11,045	4,480	4,324	2·6	2·5
Cauvery	45,38,420	32,35,301	989,891	996,055	4·6	3·2
Srivaikuntham... ...	1,77,383	1,82,055	38,573	40,570	4·6	4·5
Rushikulya	47,160	17,571	27,389	8,195	1·7	2·1
Total Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue	1,00,27,139	86,05,260	2,520,599	2,460,192	3·9	3·5
Minor Works.						
I.—Irrigation.						
Total ...	17,08,877	17,39,681	463,064	471,676	3·7	3·7
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,17,36,016	1,03,44,941	2,983,663	2,931,868	3·9	3·5

The area under Major Works charged as irrigated exceeded the area of the previous year by 60,407 acres, and there was a corresponding increase of Rs. 3,67,998 in the revenue assessments.

10. The following table gives details of the average water-rate per acre for first and second crops under Major Works, excluding areas irrigated free of charge:

—	FIRST CROP.						Second crop.
	GOVERNMENT LANDS.		ZEMINDARI LANDS.		INAM LANDS.		
	Wet crop.	Dry crop.	Wet crop.	Dry crop.	Wet crop.	Dry crop.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Godavari delta	4·01	2·11	4·06	2·45	4·01	2·56	2·53
Kistna	4·08	3·28	3·88	2·68	4·08	3·35	2·88
Penner anicut	4·52	3·16	...	...	4·07	3·25	2·57
Sangam	4·59	3·74	...	...	3·87	3·27	2·91
Karnul-Cuddapah Canal	4·10	1·87	...	...	3·90	2·33	2·92
Barur tank	3·76	3·80	4·00	...	4·00	3·67	1·26
Cauvery delta	4·69	3·00	...	...	3·96	3·11	3·71
Srivaikuntham anicut	6·25	3·42	3·93	3·06	4·00	3·50	3·23
Rushikulya project	1·94	2·27	2·11	...	2·07	1·98	1·11

11. The area irrigated under first crop on the Major Works was 2,235,404 acres and under second crop 227,957 acres, making a total of 2,463,361 acres. These figures are less than those shown in column 4 of the table in paragraph 9, as the latter includes the extent of "waste charged."

Of the total area of 2,463,361 acres, 2,390,653 acres were irrigated by flow and 72,708 acres by lift, or about 97·05 per cent. and 2·95 per cent., respectively.

12. The following statement shows the details of the working expenses, including the old maintenance charges for each of the Major Systems and for the Minor Systems in the aggregate:

Systems.	1894-95.					1893-94.
	New works and repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Total.
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Godavari	2,41,022	3,25,053	45,582	35,044	6,48,501	6,24,380
Kistna	2,17,534	2,63,948	37,233	23,500	5,42,215	5,93,819
Penner	24,787	29,818	...	3,182	57,787	57,443
Sangam	33,129	35,121	182	3,777	72,209	77,223
Karnul	75,902	29,326	1,078	3,374	1,09,680	1,42,842
Barur	2,831	1,830	...	201	4,862	4,912
Cauvery	85,918	3,26,662	108	39,666	4,52,354	3,55,830
Srivaikuntham	15,221	19,109	...	1,989	36,319	37,907
Rushikulya	11,239	4,003	48	376	15,666	10,919
Total Major Works ...	7,08,483	10,35,770	84,231	1,11,109	19,39,593	19,05,275
Per acre irrigated ...	...	...	..	...	0·79	0·77
Minor Works and Navigation ...	2,39,785	1,11,791	4,348	10,850	3,66,774	2,97,930
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,48,268	11,47,561	88,579	1,21,959	23,06,367	22,03,205

The cost of maintaining the Major Works during the year was 19·00 per cent. of the gross revenue and 23·4 per cent. of the net revenue derived from them, against 21·6 per cent. and 27·6 per cent., respectively, in the previous year.

13. The charge for establishment in column 3 of the statement in the last paragraph is made up as follows:

—		Major works.	Minor works and navigation.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue management	Direction and execution	5,89,307	12,986	6,02,293
	Collection charges ...	2,90,123	44,919	3,35,042
	Total ...	8,79,430	57,905	9,37,335
Maintenance of works	... ...	1,56,340	53,886	2,10,226
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,35,770	1,11,791	11,47,561

The cost of revenue management on the Major Works was 8·6 per cent. of the gross revenue realized from them.

14. The estimated value of the crops irrigated by the Major Works and the Minor Works in operation and for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was 669 lakhs of rupees. Eighty-nine per cent. of the total area irrigated by these works was under rice crop.

15. The following table gives the details regarding navigation on the four principal canals:

—	Length of navigable canals.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Value of goods.	Ton-mileage.	Passengers.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Godavari delta canals ...	493	1,03,892	81,261	2,30,52,554	11,967,929	256,612
Kistna delta canals	307	37,222	64,921	1,19,75,805	12,583,540	117,337
Karnul-Cuddapah canal ...	190	1,457	10,102	2,39,050	151,365	32
Buckingham canal	262	1,07,784	62,885	1,78,53,374	25,975,977	93,825
Total for 1894-95 ...	1,252	2,50,355	2,19,169	5,31,20,783	50,678,811	467,806
Total for 1893-94 ...	1,243	2,41,542	2,27,655	5,40,74,418	45,552,974	486,368

16. The following table gives details regarding works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept:

Class.	Area, first and second crops.	Irrigation revenue.	Rate per acre	Outlay, direct and indirect, and collection charges.	Rate per acre.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Works under Public Works Department for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually...	230,949	8,02,518	...	...	...
II. Other works under Public Works Department	1,328,053	37,52,115	...	...	...
III. Works under the Revenue Department	1,675,631	38,84,222	...	...	...
Total, 1894-95 ...	3,234,633	84,38,855	2·61	(a)17,59,321	0·54
Total, 1893-94 ...	3,573,871	90,69,303	2·54	17,46,915	0·49

(a) Inclusive of Rs. 3,96,461, the outlay incurred by Civil officers and not included in the accounts of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

The total area irrigated was made up of 2,467,109 acres of first crop and 767,524 acres of second crop, and the irrigation revenue was Rs. 6,30,448 less than in the previous year. The decrease occurred chiefly under works in the Cuddapah, Anantapur, Chingleput, North Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly districts owing to deficient rainfall.

17. The following statement shows the outlay on Agricultural Works, *i.e.*, river conservancy and embankments:

	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works	83,869	
Repairs	2,13,265	
		2,97,134
Establishment		64,423
Tools and plant		4,032
Total ...		3,65,589

The receipts realized from the plantations along the river embankments amounted to Rs. 26,979 against Rs. 43,777 in the previous year.

18. Six investigating parties were at work on the Tank Restoration scheme, the expenditure on which during and up to the end of the year was as follows :

—	Expenditure during 1894-95.					Expenditure to end of 1894-95.
	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Execution	2,41,375	1,19,652	82,355	5,392	4,48,774	41,24,193
Investigation	216	...	55,341	579	56,136	12,25,470
Total ...	2,41,591	1,19,652	1,37,696	5,971	5,04,910	53,49,663

Up to the end of the year 31,377 square miles had been completely investigated and estimates for 4,315 works to the amount of Rs. 45,66,193 had been sanctioned.

19. The following figures relate to the discharge of some of the principal canals which are not supplied mostly from storage works, and the areas irrigated from them :

—	Area actually irrigated, first crop.	Maximum discharge as designed.	Maximum discharge during the year.	Average discharge at head.	Acres irrigated per cubic foot per second of average discharge.
	ACRES.	CUBIC FT. PER SECOND.	CUBIC FT. PER SECOND	CUBIC FT PER SECOND.	FIRST CROP.
Godavari	654,126	(a) 8,516	13,176	7,006	93·36
Kistna	514,812	8,126	9,184	4,508	114·20
Penner	64,508	2,306	1,004	371	173·87
Sangam	70,517	4,800	5,361	670	105·25
Karnul	25,832	1,468	935	563	45·88
Cauvery	855,258	Not known.	28,460	11,252	76·01

(a) Previous to the construction of the extra vents built in 1887-88 to the Dowlaishweram head sluice.

20. During the year the investigation of the Mellavagu, Atmakur and Manchikalla projects in the Kistna Northern Division were put in hand.

21. The report was received by the Government of India on the 4th February 1896, and is accompanied, in addition to the usual appendices, by a descriptive note of the Kistna Delta system illustrated by photo. prints.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this review and of the report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this review be forwarded to the Government of Madras and to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Burma.
The Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Baluchistan.

Ordered further, that this review be published in the *Gazette of India,* and that copies of the review be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 16th, 1896.

During the past week pressure has been very unsteady over India, and the barometric changes from day to day have been large. This has been particularly the case over North-Western India, where a series of depressions has appeared and disappeared accompanied with brisk to rapid rises and falls of the barometer. Another marked feature in the weather has been the exceptionally low pressures which have existed over the central parts of the country. This abnormal distribution has resulted in easterly winds over the Gangetic Plain. These winds held during the first five days of the week, but on Friday a barometric rise occurred over the Peninsula accompanied with a fall over Northern India, and as a consequence the low pressure area was transferred northward. A considerable change then occurred in the winds, and on the 15th and 16th some examples of the ordinary hot north-westerly winds were reported from the Gangetic Plain. Rain fell during the first few days of the week over North-Eastern, North-Western, and Southern India, but on the 14th it practically ceased in the north-west and in the south, but the fall continued in the north-east until the close of the week. The mean temperature of India was excessive throughout, the amount of the excess gradually increasing from the 12th onward, and on the 15th and 16th amounting to as much as $3\frac{1}{2}°$. Burma, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces had each one day during the week with a lower temperature than the normal, but on all other days in these three provinces and on all days in the remaining provinces the mean temperature was steadily excessive.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, May 10th.*—The barometer was rising almost everywhere, the increase in the north-west being brisk to very rapid. The depression over the Punjab had filled up considerably and passed north-eastward to the neighbourhood of Lahore and Ludhiana. Readings were highest over the west of the Peninsula, Ceylon, and Tenasserim, and lowest over the Punjab. The winds were westerly and north-westerly over the Peninsula, southerly over the north of the Bay, and easterly over Bengal and the Gangetic Plain. The mean temperature was low over Bengal, Orissa, and Ganjam, and excessive elsewhere. Scattered dust and thunder storms occasioned rain over parts of North-Eastern, North-Western, and Southern India. The largest amount received was 1·58 inches at Jessore.

Monday, May 11th.—Pressure continued to rise almost everywhere, the change continuing brisk to rapid over Northern India. The depression over the Punjab had ceased to exist, but a trough of low pressure ran north-north-eastward from Vizagapatam to Mooltan. Readings were highest in the west of the Peninsula and Ceylon. The winds were generally westerly and north-westerly over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and were south-easterly to easterly over Northern India. The mean temperature was low over

Bengal and the north of the Punjab, and generally excessive elsewhere. Thunder and dust storms had again given rain to North-Western, North-Eastern, and Southern India. The heaviest fall reported was 1·33 inches at Ranchi.

Tuesday, May 12th.—Pressure was falling over the greater part of the country. The general distribution was very little changed, but a well defined centre of depression was shown over the east of the Central Provinces. The winds remained westerly and north-westerly over the Peninsula and easterly over Northern India. The mean temperature was in defect of the normal over Lower Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, and the Northern Punjab, and in excess elsewhere. Rain had fallen in moderate amounts over East Bengal, and as light showers over Burma, Assam, Orissa, the Gangetic Plain, the North-Western Himalayas, and the south of the Peninsula. The largest amount was 1·49 inches at Barisal.

Wednesday, May 13th.—The barometer had fallen everywhere, the decrease having been brisk to rapid all over Central and Northern India. A small depression was shown over the Western Punjab, and a large low pressure area over the Gangetic Plain, West Bengal, and the Central Provinces. The winds were cyclonic in the north-west, but were practically unchanged elsewhere. The mean temperature was low over the Delhi and Meerut districts, but was high in nearly all other places. Showers had been received fairly generally over North-Eastern India and at one or two stations in the Gangetic Plain and the Peninsula. The heaviest fall was 1·00 inch at Silchar.

Thursday, May 14th.—The barometer had fallen, except over the Peninsula. The fall had been brisk in the north-west. Slight depressions were shown, one over the Western Punjab, a second over the south of the Central Provinces, a third over West Bengal, and a fourth over the Irrawaddy Valley Readings were highest over the west of the Peninsula, and gradients were steep in that region. The winds were again cyclonic in the north-west, and the only change of importance was a shift to south-west over the Gangetic Plain. The mean temperature was excessive at all stations, except one or two in Orissa and Lower Burma. Rain had occurred over East Bengal, Assam, Burma, and the extreme south of the Peninsula. The heaviest amount reported was 1·42 inches at Tinnevelly.

Friday, May 15th.—The barometer had changed only slightly. A depression was shown over the western desert, and a trough of relatively low pressure over the Gangetic Plain, while readings were highest over the west of the Peninsula. Gradients were steeper than usual, but the general distribution of pressure was less abnormal than of late. North-westerly winds were reported from Cawnpore and Allahabad, and calms from several stations in Northern India, but otherwise the winds were little changed. The mean temperature was almost everywhere excessive. Showers had occurred in North-Eastern India.

Saturday, May 16th.—Pressure had increased over Sind, the Bombay Presidency, and Malabar, and had decreased elsewhere. A depression was shown over the Central Punjab, and a second over West Bengal, while readings were relatively low over the Gangetic Plain. Pressure was highest over the west of the Peninsula, and gradients were steep over Southern and Central India. The winds were very variable over the Punjab, Gangetic Plain, and West Bengal, but were

unchanged elsewhere. The mean temperature was low over Lower Burma, but was excessive all over India. Rain had fallen over North Bengal, Assam, and Burma. In parts of Burma the rainfall was moderately heavy.

Temperature.—At the commencement of the week the mean temperature, though generally excessive, exhibited some areas of deficient heat. On the 10th these areas covered Bengal, Orissa, Ganjam, and the Northern Punjab; on the 11th Bengal and the Northern Punjab; and on the 12th Lower Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, and the Northern Punjab, but on the 13th these areas practically ceased to exist, and, except locally at one or two stations, the heat was excessive throughout the whole Indian region. These temperature conditions lasted during the 14th and 15th, but on the 16th a brisk to rapid fall of temperature occurred over Lower Burma, and a well marked cool area appeared there.

The absolutely greatest excess of temperature relatively to the normal on each day was as follows:

May 10th	Sirsa . .	+8·3°
„ 11th	Sibsagar . .	+6·8°
„ 12th	Dhubri . .	+6·3°
„ 13th	Salem . .	+6·7°
„ 14th	Secunderabad .	+7·2°
„ 15th	Sirsa . .	+9·1°
„ 16th	Mooltan . .	+9·8°

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India:

Province.	May 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·8	+2·2	+3·1	+1·6	+1·4	+0·9	−1·3	+1·2
Bengal and Assam . .	−0·7	+0·2	+1·5	+1·9	+2·6	+3·5	+3·4	+1·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1·8	+2·3	−0·3	+0·9	+2·1	+4·7	+6·1	+2·5
Punjab	+4·0	+0·2	+0·5	+0·9	+3·9	+6·6	+7·2	+3·3
Bombay	+2·0	+1·4	+1·0	+2·1	+2·1	+1·0	+1·4	+1·6
Central Provinces and Berar	+3·1	+0·6	+2·3	+3·8	+3·7	+3·8	+3·1	+2·9
Central India and Gujarat .	+1·6	+1·5	+2·5	+2·8	+3·2	+3·4	+2·1	+2·4
Sind and Rajputana . .	+2·9	+1·4	+2·7	+3·1	+4·3	+4·6	+4·5	+3·4
Madras	+1·3	+2·1	+2·7	+3·2	+3·2	+3·3	+4·4	+2·9
Mean for whole of India .	+1·9	+1·3	+1·8	+2·3	+2·9	+3·5	+3·4	+2·4

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole country exceeded the average. On the 11th, 13th, 14th, and 15th the mean temperature was excessive in all provinces, but on the 10th, 12th, and 16th slightly deficient temperatures were reported from some parts of the country. The provincial variations show that the heat was most excessive over the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana, and least so in Burma.

The following were the highest temperatures throughout India recorded on each day:

May 10th	114·9°	at	Montgomery.
„ 11th	113·4°	„	Chanda.
„ 12th	111·7°	„	Khammamett.
„ 13th	113·4°	„	Chanda.
„ 14th	116·1°	„	Jacobabad.
„ 15th	117·1°	„	„
„ 16th	117·1°	„	„

Rain.—During the past week rain in greater or less amount has fallen throughout Burma, Assam, Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, and the Punjab, as well as in part of the south of the Peninsula, while in other parts of the Peninsula, over the central parts of the country, and over North-Western India, excepting the Punjab, the weather has been fine. In Burma the rainfall occurred first in the upper parts of the country, and generally accompanied thunderstorms and nor'-westers, but subsequently the fall extended to Lower Burma, and at the close of the week moderate steady rain was reported from that region. In Bengal and Assam the weather was showery, and most of the rainfall occurred during thunderstorms, while in the Gangetic Plain and the Punjab this was invariably the case. In the south of the Peninsula thunderstorms were also the principal cause of rain. In North-Eastern India, including Burma, Assam, and Bengal, rain fell throughout the week; in the Gangetic Plain the showers mainly occurred during the first-half of the week; and in the Punjab and the south of the Peninsula in the beginning of the week. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. Rain fell during the week in forty out of the fifty-seven rainfall divisions, which was about the same proportion as was reported last week. Of these forty divisions there were thirteen, which received an average fall for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch, so that the number of divisions which received effective rainfall was only twenty-seven, which is four less than was the case last week. The average actual rainfall was heaviest, 5·44 inches, in Tenasserim; this was followed by 3·58 inches in Assam (Surma), by 2·52 inches in Lower Burma, by 2·45 inches in North Bengal, and by 2·32 inches in Assam (Hill Tracts), while Upper Burma, East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, the Bengal, Hills, and Assam (Brahmaputra) had average falls exceeding 1 inch. These were the heaviest amounts recorded. The area of effective rainfall included all the Burma, Assam, and Bengal divisions, Northern Oudh, the west submontane division of the North-Western Provinces, the hill division of the North-Western Provinces, the hill and northern divisions of the Punjab, Malabar, Madras (South-Central and South), and the East Coast (North and South). Except in these divisions the rainfall of the week was actually or practically *nil.* The second column of the table shows the normal average rainfall for the week. The amounts range from about 5¼ inches in Tenasserim to only a few hundredths in the extreme north-west of India. The third column shows that over by far the greater part of the country the actual rainfall of the week has been less than the normal. In Tenasserim, Deltaic Bengal Central Bengal, Orissa, and the North-Western Provinces (Submontane, West) there has been a trifling excess, and in North Bengal, the Northern Punjab, and Southern Madras there has been a moderate excess, but in all other places there

has been greater or less deficiency. This deficiency exceeds 2 inches in Arakan, and 1 inch in Central Burma, Assam (Hill Tracts and Brahmaputra), the Bengal Hills, Malabar, and Coorg.

The three concluding columns of the table exhibit the state of the seasonal rainfall. There is now no division showing any decided excess, the actual and normal amount for Rajputana (West) being now almost exactly the same. The following divisions, however, exhibit about a normal fall, that is, a fall differing by less than 20 per cent. from the average, *viz.*, Tenasserim, Assam (Surma, Hills, and Brahmaputra), North Bengal, and Rajputana (West). The above shows that compared with last week the condition of the seasonal rainfall is slightly less satisfactory than it then was. The principal deficiency is shown over the Gangetic Plain, the Central Provinces, and the northern parts of the Bombay Presidency, where little or no rain has been received throughout.

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week:—Bilin (Thaton) 9·40 inches, Mogok 5·23 inches, Brahmanbaria (Tippera) 8·39 inches, Sunamgunj (Sylhet) 8·84 inches, Magura (Jessore) 5·06 inches, Bhagatpore (Jalpaiguri) 7·44 inches, Omalur (Salem) 3·25 inches, Dindigul (Madura) 4·13 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 16th, 1896.			Rainfall data form March 1st to May 16th, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to May 16th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	5·44	5·40	+ 0·04	12·43	12·05	+ 3
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	2·52	3·31	— 0·79	3·68	6·61	— 44
	3. Central Burma	0·18	2·03	— 1·85	1·39	4·46	— 69
	4. Upper Burma	1·06	?	?	1·85	?	?
	5. Arakan	0·27	2·44	— 2·17	1·47	7·76	— 81
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	1·48	1·62	— 0·14	8·12	12·49	— 35
	7. Assam (Surma)	3·58	4·57	— 0·99	34·41	34·50	0
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	2·32	3·87	— 1·55	25·48	24·27	+ 5
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·31	2·74	— 1·43	17·09	18·37	— 7
	10. Deltaic Bengal	1·16	1·02	+ 0·14	5·21	8·07	— 35
	11. Central Bengal	0·88	0·84	+ 0·04	3·84	5·38	— 29
	12. North Bengal	2·45	1·68	+ 0·77	8·93	9·54	— 6
	13. Bengal (Hills)	1·12	2·21	— 1·09	4·92	12·49	— 61
	14. Orissa	0·80	0·72	+ 0·08	2·92	4·77	— 39
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·48	0·52	— 0·04	0·84	2·90	— 71
	16. Bihar (South)	0·15	0·23	— 0·08	0·84	1·34	— 37
	17. Do. (North)	0·17	0·47	— 0·30	1·24	2·82	— 56
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. North-Western Provinces (East).	0·06	0·12	— 0·06	0·06	0·69	— 91
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0·14	— 0·14	0	0·80	— 100
	20. Do. (North)	0·14	0·21	— 0·07	0·49	1·18	— 60
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·01	0·08	— 0·07	0·02	0·61	— 97
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	0·09	0·11	— 0·02	0·10	0·84	— 88
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	0	0·23	— 0·23	0·10	1·20	— 92
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	0·24	0·23	+ 0·01	0·39	1·73	— 78
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	0·64	0·69	— 0·05	1·62	5·07	— 68
PUNJAB	26. Punjab (South-East)	0·02	0·15	— 0·13	0·12	1·05	— 89
	27. Do. (South)	0·03	0·16	— 0·13	0·15	1·15	— 87
	28. Do. (Central)	0·08	0·21	— 0·13	0·83	2·19	— 62
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0·08	0·32	— 0·24	0·49	2·17	— 77
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·12	0·67	— 0·55	1·22	5·20	— 77
	31. Do. (North)	0·40	0·18	+ 0·22	2·06	4·36	— 53
	32. Do. (West)	0·02	0·07	— 0·05	0·66	1·10	— 40
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar (Coast)	0·27	1·84	— 1·57	4·97	7·06	— 30
	34. Madras (South-Central)	0·34	1·08	— 0·74	1·61	5·59	— 71
	35. Coorg	0	1·30	— 1·30	4·86	6·67	— 27
	36. Mysore	0·02	0·74	— 0·72	2·13	3·42	— 38
	37. Konkan	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·01	0·56	— 91
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·02	0·30	— 0·28	0·62	1·67	— 63
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·01	0·18	— 0·17	0·08	0·49	— 84
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·01	0·52	— 98
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·06	0·65	— 91
	43. Ditto (Central)	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·04	1·02	— 96
	44. Ditto (East)	0·03	0·21	— 0·18	0·12	1·67	— 93
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·09	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·28	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·22	0·35	— 37
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0	0·08	— 0·08	2·35	3·19	— 26
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·20	— 0·20	0·04	0·46	— 91
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0	0·23	— 0·23	0	0·58	— 100
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·20	— 0·20	0·56	0·57	— 2
MADRAS	52. East Coast (North)	0·23	0·69	— 0·46	1·89	2·42	— 22
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·73	— 0·73	2·20	3·30	— 33
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·30	— 0·30	0·05	1·90	— 97
	54. Madras (Central)	0	0·50	— 0·50	0·72	1·77	— 59
	55. East Coast (Central)	0·07	0·63	— 0·56	0·29	1·65	— 82
	56. Ditto (South)	0·51	0·71	— 0·20	0·81	2·88	— 72
	57. Madras (South)	0·73	0·51	+ 0·22	2·24	4·18	— 46

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *21st May 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 16th May.*—Rainfall moderate in parts of the Circars, Central, and Southern districts; no rain in the Deccan and Carnatic. The rainfall to date is generally deficient. Agricultural operations are proceeding slowly. Harvesting operations still continue with moderate yield. Pasture is scarce, but fodder is available. The condition of cattle is generally good. Prices have risen in parts of the Circars and in a few other districts, but elsewhere prices are generally stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 19th May.*—Slight rain fell in parts of Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar. The standing crops are good. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Ahmedabad, and harvesting of the late crops is in progress in five districts. Preparations for next season are progressing generally. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in parts of five districts. Prices are normal, except in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 18th May.*—General rain has fallen in Bengal and scattered showers are reported from the east of Bihar and from Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The rain has much improved the standing crops and has largely supplied the want of drinking water. Ploughing is in progress, and the autumn rice and jute are being sown in some districts; the winter rice is also being sown. More rain is generally wanted, except in East and North Bengal and in parts of Central Bengal where there has been sufficient rain for the present. The price of common rice is said to be on the increase in several districts, especially in those of Central and Eastern Bengal.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Unsettled weather continued during the week. Storms accompanied by rain and hail are reported from the hill, Western, Central and sub-montane districts. Slight injury to the extra crops has been caused by hail in Azamgarh. Preparations for the autumn crop sowings are in progress. Cane, indigo and the extra crops are doing well, but indigo has been damaged by insects in Budaun. Irrigation is being carried on where practicable. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, May 16th, were—Banda 1,17,815, Hamirpur 48,646, Jhansi 35,595, Jalaun 31,479, Allahabad 6,437, Pilibhit 2,423, Garhwal 1,806, Almora 912—total 2,45,113; of this number 31,824 dependants were gratuitously relieved on the works, and 6,835 persons received relief under other provisions of the Famine Code. The numbers employed on village works were—Hamirpur 19,719 and Jalaun 2,093; the Banda and Jhansi figures have not been reported. Supplies are generally sufficient, but are somewhat short in Hardoi and Kheri. Fodder is becoming scarce in places and dearer in price in Hamirpur. Cattle are said to be suffering for want of fodder. Water is reported deficient in Bijnor, Banda and Lucknow. Prices continue to rise; they vary from a maximum of 11 seers the rupee for wheat to 16 seers the rupee for gram.

Punjab.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Amritsar, Sialkot, Mooltan, Peshawar, and Gujranwalla. The spring crops are beirg harvested in Hissar, Lahore, Shahpur and Gurgaon. Threshing operations still continue in Ferozepore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan. Weeding of the autumn, cotton and sugarcane crops has commenced in Jullundur and Sialkot. Sowings of the autumn crops are in progress in the Lahore, Mooltan, Shahpur, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Gujranwalla districts. Rain is wanted for the autumn ploughing in Hissar. The condition of the standing extra spring crops is good in Amritsar, Lahore, Dera Ismail Khan and Karnal, and average in Rohtak and Gurgaon. The melon crops are suffering in Umballa and Rawalpindi for want of rain, and the extra spring crops are being watered from wells. The condition and prospects of the spring crops are generally reported average in irrigated lands, and below average in unirrigated tracts. Stocks of food-grains are insufficient in parts of Lahore and Shahpur, but are fair in Peshawar and are sufficient elsewhere. The extra spring crops have been slightly injured by hail in part of the Dera Ismail Khan district. A hurricane on Sunday caused some loss, especially of straw on the threshing floors in Gujranwalla; high winds caused some damage to fruit in Karnal. Cattle are in poor condition in Hissar and Umballa and are dying of starvation owing to want of fodder and water. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Jullundur, Ferozepore. Sialkot, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Prices are normal in Ferozepore, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan, but are rising in parts of Gurgaon and are high elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 20th May*—The weather continues to be occasionally cloudy with very oppressive heat and high winds. Preparation of the land for the autumn sowings is in progress. Scarcity of water and fodder continues to be felt in places. Relief works have been started in all tahsils of the Jubbulpore district. Prices are above normal in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Raipur and Bilaspur; elsewhere prices are normal.

Burma.—*For week ending 16th May.*—In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy is still in progress in some districts. Ploughing for the main wet-weather paddy crop has commenced in the Ruby Mines and Shwebo districts and for other wet-weather crops in Thayetmyo, Minbu, and Magwe. Cotton is being sown in the Myingyan district. The standing crops generally are in good condition, but *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in the Salin township of the Minbu district is suffering from drought. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon, but has fallen slightly in Prome and Myaungmya; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 19th May.*—The weather is seasonable. Sowing of the early rice has advanced. Planting of sugarcane is progressing. Prospects of tea are good. The condition of cattle is fair; and fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th May.*—MYSORE.—Slight rain has fallen in parts. The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have risen slightly in Tumkur, but have fallen in Kadur.

COORG.—Rainfall slight. Ploughing for rice and sowing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) have commenced. The coffee berries are developing. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 20th May.*—BERAR.—The weather is very warm. Land is being prepared for the autumn sowings. Scarcity of fodder and water continues in most parts of the province. Prices are almost stationary.

HYDERABAD.—No rain during the week. Harvesting of the crop on irrigated areas continues. Fields are under preparation for the autumn crop. Fodder is getting scarce, and the water-supply is also decreasing. Prices are almost stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 20th May.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Ploughing for the autumn crop has commenced in two Agencies. The outturn of the winter crops will be below average in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Goona and in some districts of Gwalior owing to want of rain. Pasturage is sufficient, except in a few districts of Gwalior. Prices of food-grains are above normal in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Goona and in a few districts of Gwalior; elsewhere prices are normal. The numbers on relief works in Gwalior and Bundelkhand are 6,073 and 10,070 respectively.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, except in Merwara where the harvest is poor. Ploughing for the autumn crop is in progress in Meywar and Kotah. The crops are very poor in Jaisalmere. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition, but are suffering in Ulwar and parts of Meywar and Jaisalmere for want of fodder. Pasturage or fodder is scarce in Meywar, Tonk, Shahpura, Jeypore, Ulwar and Jaisalmere. Fodder is becoming scarce in Ajmere-Merwara and is failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in six States, and fluctuating in one, but are steady elsewhere. In Marwar 3,833 persons are on relief works, and 360 on gratuitous relief; in Shahpura 235 are on relief works, and 42 on gratuitous relief; in Merwara 2,497 are on relief works; in Ulwar 6,592 are on relief works; in Bikanir 2,216 are on relief works, and 318 on gratuitous relief; in Jaisalmere 468 are on relief works, and 41 on gratuitous relief.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 19th May.*—KASHMIR VALLEY.—The spring crops are excellent. Rice and maize sowings are still in progress. Rapeseed is being sickled. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 15th May.*—No rain. The spring harvesting is in progress. Cattle are in fair condition. Prices are falling.

Nepal.—*For week ending 16th May.*—A little rain has fallen, and the weather is cloudy. More rain is required for the early rice and Indian-corn, the sowing of which is finished.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 11TH MAY 1895, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 9TH MAY 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1895	Week ending 11th May 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 11th May 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 11th May 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 9th May 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 9th May 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 9th May 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st January to 11th May 1895.	Earnings from 1st January to 9th May 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	644	1,687	11,32,024	707	1,733	10,56,000	600	1,13,21,45[illegible]	1,00,47,000	...	3,74,457
Bengal-Nagpur	199	862	1,74,597	203	862	1,26,000	146	34,75,212	28,85,000	...	5,90,212
Indian Midland (*a*)	137	752	1,00,310	133	752	1,10,000	146	20,47,525	20,20,000	...	27,525
Bezwada extension	101	21	2,989	142	21	3,700	176	60,726	72,000	11,274	...
Bezwada-Madras (Washermenpet-Ennúr section)	...	...	...	...	9	700	78	...	(*b*)12,900	12,900	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	313	1,790	5,69,235	318	1,780	4,77,000	267	1,04,37,368	88,59,000	...	15,78,368
Pálanpur-Deesa	51	17	866	51	17	900	53	17,631	15,500	...	2,131
South Indian	164	1,042	1,93,469	185	1,042	1,80,000	173	30,98,889	31,60,000	61,111	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	84	54	4,561	84	54	4,800	89	76,817	80,700	3,883	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	121	1,165	1,64,824	141	1,165	1,65,000	142	25,94,321	27,03,000	1,08,679	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	166	756	1,19,354	158	756	1,54,000	204	23,51,714	24,28,000	76,286	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	85	231	18,720	81	231	21,700	94	3,81,883	3,74,000	...	7,883
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	157	10,000	69	...	2,65,000	2,65,000	..
TOTAL	285	8,377	25,40,949	303	8,588	23,10,700	269	1,58,63,543	1,38,22,100	...	20,41,443
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	300	2,511	6,41,431	257	2,617	5,02,000	192	1,33,73,093	1,15,50,000	...	18,23,093
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	293	797	2,28,073	286	797	1,88,000	236	44,71,413	37,18,000	...	7,53,413
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	208	813	2,09,451	258	813	2,18,000	268	47,62,372	45,44,000	...	2,18,372
Bengal Central (*g*)	133	125	15,961	128	125	16,700	134	3,14,566	3,00,000	...	14,566
East Coast (state)	103	397	41,372	104	488	53,600	110	6,87,946	8,97,000	2,09,054	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	203	746	1,73,916	240	886	1,48,000	167	30,58,352	32,14,000	1,55,648	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	53	28	2,316	83	28	1,700	61	24,184	18,000	...	6,184
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	60	8	142	18	8	600	75	10,382	10,400	18	...
TOTAL	266	5,425	13,20,662	243	5,762	11,28,000	196	2,67,02,308	2,42,51,400	...	24,50,908
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	507	1,490	8,39,017	563	1,490	8,01,000	538	1,49,23,611	1,59,85,000	10,61,389	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	903	401	5,50,655	1,104	401	4,37,000	948	75,08,127	70,83,000	...	4,25,122
Madras	262	840	2,14,452	255	840	2,15,000	256	40,24,625	38,32,000	...	1,92,625
TOTAL	499	2,791	16,04,144	575	2,791	14,53,000	521	2,64,56,358	2,69,00,000	4,43,642	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	315	16,593	54,65,755	329	17,141	48,92,300	285	6,90,22,209	6,49,73,500	..	40,48,709
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	186	161	26,834	167	161	26,500	165	5,64,044	4,78,000	...	86,044
Tarkessur	304	22	7,200	327	22	6,300	286	1,35,551	1,26,000	...	9,551
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	123	66	8,301	126	66	6,700	102	1,36,208	1,16,000	...	20,208
Bengal Dooars	102	36	2,534	70	36	2,800	78	55,551	65,600	10,049	...
Dibru Sadiya	149	78	9,940	127	78	11,300	145	2,22,000	2,30,000	8,000	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	283	51	10,552	383	51	20,000	392	2,53,117	2,58,000	4,883	...
TOTAL	180	414	74,461	180	414	73,600	178	13,66,471	12,73,600	...	92,871
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	8	73	401	5	73	1,600	22	(*i*) 441	23,900	23,459	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	114	7,300	64	...	47,600	47,600	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	203	333	74,982	225	333	63,000	189	12,96,284	12,70,000	...	26,284
The Gaekwar's Petlád	121	13	2,341	180	13	2,500	192	29,502	32,400	2,898	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	287	108	19,261	178	108	20,800	193	6,07,601	3,81,000	...	2,26,601
Kolar Gold-fields	268	10	3,779	378	10	2,600	260	48,446	49,700	1,254	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*j*)	92	362	34,773	96	362	42,900	119	6,02,691	6,84,000	81,309	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	85	93	9,351	101	93	7,500	81	1,53,686	1,31,000	...	22,686
Kolhápur	86	29	2,785	96	29	2,600	90	46,318	48,000	1,682	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	77	72	8,442	117	72	5,600	78	1,00,119	1,24,000	23,881	...
Cooch Behar	49	22	920	42	22	1,700	77	22,531	27,300	4,769	...
TOTAL	147	1,115	1,57,035	141	1,229	1,58,100	129	29,07,619	28,18,900	...	88,719
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	141	334	64,958	194	334	56,900	170	8,57,040	9,72,000	1,14,960	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	82	46	4,076	89	46	4,300	93	71,645	80,200	8,555	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	63	364	21,000	58	364	22,600	62	4,46,820	5,14,000	67,180	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*k*)	...	...	...	...	60	2,500	42	...	49,500	49,500	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	85	94	8,745	93	94	12,100	129	1,35,616	1,54,000	18,384	...
TOTAL	98	838	98,779	118	838	98,400	110	15,11,121	17,69,700	2,58,579	...
GRAND TOTAL	293	18,960	57,95,930	306	19,682	52,22,400	265	10,48,07,420	10,08,35,700	...	39,71,720

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Total earnings from 22nd February to 9th May 1896.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st to 11th May 1895.
(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. V of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1894-95.	Week ending 11th May 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 11th May 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 11th May 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 9th May 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 9th May 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 9th May 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 11th May 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 9th May 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	599	1,687	11,92,024	707	1,733	10,56,000	609	69,52,319	61,00,000	...	8,52,319
Bengal-Nágpur	152	862	1,74,597	203	862	1,26,000	146	9,97,511	7,44,000	...	2,53,511
Indian Midland (*a*)	144	752	1,00,310	133	752	1,10,000	146	6,15,913	6,23,000	7,087	...
Bezwada Extension	170	21	2,989	142	21	3,700	176	19,912	21,000	1,088	...
Bezwada-Madras (Washermenpet-Ennur section)	...	...	...	...	9	700	78	...	5,000	5,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	279	1,790	5,69,235	318	1,789	4,77,000	267	32,78,580	26,66,000	...	6,12,580
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	866	51	17	900	53	6,428	4,900	...	1,528
South Indian	154	1,042	1,93,469	185	1,042	1,80,000	173	10,51,889	9,98,000	...	53,889
Máyavaram-Mutupet	75	54	4,561	84	54	4,800	89	29,217	28,000	...	1,217
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	105	1,165	1,64,824	141	1,165	1,65,000	142	9,19,032	8,73,000	...	46,032
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	140	756	1,19,354	158	756	1,54,000	204	7,34,315	7,82,000	47,685	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	231	18,720	81	231	21,700	94	1,09,874	1,13,000	3,126	...
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	157	10,900	69	...	6,48,000	6,48,000	...
TOTAL	259	8,377	25,40,949	303	8,588	23,10,700	269	1,47,14,990	1,36,05,900	...	11,09,090
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	253	2,511	6,44,431	257	2,617	5,02,000	192	42,70,929	33,73,000	...	9,06,929
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	270	797	2,28,073	286	797	1,88,000	236	12,87,802	11,18,000	...	1,69,802
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	339	813	2,09,451	258	813	2,18,000	268	12,60,463	12,76,000	15,537	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	130	125	15,991	128	125	16,700	134	91,829	87,000	...	4,829
East Coast (state)	99	397	41,372	104	488	53,600	110	2,41,999	3,14,000	72,001	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	164	746	1,78,916	240	886	1,48,000	167	8,51,670	7,82,000	...	69,670
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	28	2,316	83	28	1,700	61	7,919	6,200	...	1,719
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	64	8	142	18	8	600	75	2,422	3,300	878	...
TOTAL	243	5,425	13,20,662	243	5,762	11,28,600	196	80,24,033	69,59,500	...	10,64,533
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	442	1,490	8,39,037	563	1,490	8,01,000	538	46,84,019	48,41,000	1,56,981	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	678	401	5,50,055	1,104	401	4,37,000	948	29,55,000	23,98,000	...	5,57,900
Madras	243	840	2,14,452	255	840	2,15,000	256	12,19,587	11,90,000	...	29,587
TOTAL	421	2,791	16,04,144	575	2,791	14,53,000	521	88,59,500	84,29,000	...	4,30,506
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	281	16,593	54,65,755	329	17,141	48,92,300	285	3,15,98,529	2,89,94,400	...	26,04,129
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi Umballa-Kalka	165	161	26,834	167	161	26,500	165	1,92,531	1,51,000	...	41,531
Tarkessur	269	22	7,200	327	22	6,300	286	49,156	41,900	...	7,256
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	121	66	8,301	126	66	6,700	102	56,879	41,700	...	15,179
Bengal Dooars	161	36	2,534	70	36	2,800	78	15,248	16,900	1,652	...
Dibru-Sadiya	136	78	9,940	127	78	11,300	145	64,064	71,800	7,736	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	249	51	19,552	383	51	20,000	392	96,665	1,08,000	11,335	...
TOTAL	164	414	74,361	180	414	73,600	178	4,74,543	4,31,300	...	43,243
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	...	73	401	5	73	1,600	22	(*h*) 411	7,400	6,959	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	114	7,300	64	...	32,600	32,600	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	187	333	74,982	225	333	63,000	189	3,99,475	3,64,000	...	35,475
The Gaekwar's Petlád	105	13	2,341	180	13	2,500	192	11,928	12,200	272	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	271	108	19,261	178	108	20,800	193	1,01,270	99,000	...	2,270
Kolar Gold-fields	260	10	3,779	378	10	2,600	260	16,243	14,000	...	2,243
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	89	362	34,773	96	362	47,000	110	1,85,861	2,24,000	38,139	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	74	93	9,351	101	93	7,500	81	54,419	40,100	...	14,329
Kolhápur	81	29	2,785	96	29	2,600	90	16,847	16,000	...	847
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	72	8,442	117	72	5,600	78	47,932	38,200	...	9,732
Cooch Behar	45	22	920	42	22	1,700	77	5,171	8,900	3,729	...
TOTAL	136	1,115	1,57,035	141	1,229	1,58,100	129	8,39,597	8,56,400	16,803	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	103	334	64,058	194	334	56,900	170	3,46,080	3,23,000	...	23,080
Jetalsar-Rájkot	68	46	4,076	89	46	4,300	93	26,537	25,900	...	637
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	58	364	21,000	58	364	22,600	62	1,45,608	1,34,000	...	11,608
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	...	...	...	...	60	2,500	42	...	14,500	14,500	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	8,745	93	94	12,100	129	50,808	58,100	7,292	...
TOTAL	78	838	98,779	118	898	98,400	110	5,69,033	5,55,500	...	13,533
GRAND TOTAL	261	18,960	57,95,930	306	19,682	52,22,400	265	3,34,81,702	3,08,37,600	...	26,44,102

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Total earnings from 1st to 11th May 1895.
(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

No. 272.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the twelve months of the year 1895-96 as compared with the corresponding period of 1894-95.*

ENGLAND. Whole year. Accounts, 1894-95.	ENGLAND. Whole year. Revised, 1895-96	ENGLAND. April to March, Preliminary. 1894-95	ENGLAND. April to March, Preliminary. 1895-96	ENGLAND. April to March, Preliminary. Increase.	ENGLAND. April to March, Preliminary. Decrease.	RECEIPTS.	INDIA. Whole year. Accounts, 1894-95.	INDIA. Whole year. Revised, 1895-96.	INDIA. April to March, Preliminary. 1894-95.	INDIA. April to March, Preliminary. 1895-96.	INDIA. April to March, Preliminary. Increase	INDIA. April to March, Preliminary. Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	..	..	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	26,184,400	27,048,600	26,174,500	27,028,000	853,500	...
...	...	...	..	..	..	Opium	7,323,800	7,057,100	7,323,600	7,108,100	...	215,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,665,700	8,795,000	8,664,300	8,882,400	218,100	...
...	...	...	...		...	Stamps	4,625,700	4,720,000	4,624,500	4,729,200	104,700	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,527,700	5,717,700	5,523,000	5,734,900	211,900	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	3,855,000	4,890,200	3,850,800	5,015,100	1,164,300	...
..	..	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,179,000	8,451,200	8,18[illegible],500	8,396,700	210,200	...
...	...	...	...	.	..	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	64,361,300	66,688,800	64,347,200	66,894,400	2,547,200	...
3,800	13,000	3,800	13,500	9,700	...	Interest	808,100	798,000	798,100	789,500	...	8,600
4,400	5,700	4,400	5,700	1,300	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,637,500	2,810,800	2,652,000	2,813,900	161,900	...
2,300	2,000	2,300	2,400	100	..	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,624,800	1,673,500	1,545,900	1,611,100	6[illegible],200	...
98,900	99,700	98,900	101,600	2,700	...	Miscellaneous	1,045,900	902,900	631,900	629,200	...	2,700
200	200	200	200	...	...	Railways	21,243,700	21,673,900	21,516,700	22,085,800	569,100	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,562,700	1,469,000	1,551,500	1,465,500	...	86,000
25,300	24,500	25,400	24,700	...	700	Buildings and Roads	646,000	655,700	618,700	640,600	21,900	...
68,500	65,200	68,400	75,300	6,900	...	Receipts by Military Department	884,800	836,400	801,600	823,400	21,800	...
203,400	210,300	203,400	223,400	20,000	...	TOTAL REVENUE	94,814,800	97,509,000	94,463,600	97,753,400	3,289,800	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
5,995,000	...	5,995,000	...	...	5,995,000	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	212,800	651,500	..	323,700	323,700	...
2,500	...	3,100	...	...	3,100	Deposits and Advances (net)	165,300	943,200	877,700	403,600	...	474,100
...	...	...	...	...	.	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	183,700	131,800	184,600	162,000	...	22,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	328,500	351,500	332,000	375,000	43,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	..	..	..	93,900	93,900	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	Remittances (net)	820,300	1,353,[illegible]	984,200	351,700	...	632,500
16,905,100	18,300,000	16,905,100	17,664,500	759,400	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	..	..	..	...	...	...
22,902,600	18,300,000	22,903,200	17,664,500	...	5,238,700	TOTAL	1,710,600	3,463,900	2,378,500	1,709,900	...	668,600
23,106,000	18,510,300	23,106,600	17,887,900	...	5,218,700	TOTAL RECEIPTS	96,525,400	100,972,900	96,842,100	99,463,300	2,621,200	...
1,300,600	2,503,100	1,300,600	2,503,100	1,202,500	...	Opening Balance	25,565,600	22,529,500	25,565,600	22,529,500	...	3,036,100
24,406,600	21,013,400	24,407,200	20,391,000	...	4,016,200	GRAND TOTAL	122,091,000	123,502,400	122,407,700	121,992,800	...	414,900

ENGLAND. Whole year. Accounts, 1894-95.	ENGLAND. Whole year. Revised, 1895-96.	ENGLAND. April to March, Preliminary. 1894-95.	ENGLAND. April to March, Preliminary. 1895-96.	ENGLAND. April to March, Preliminary. Increase.	ENGLAND. April to March, Preliminary. Decrease.	DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA. Whole year. Accounts, 1894-95.	INDIA. Whole year. Revised, 1895-96.	INDIA. April to March, Preliminary. 1894-95.	INDIA. April to March, Preliminary. 1895-96.	INDIA. April to March, Preliminary. Increase.	INDIA. April to March, Preliminary. Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
47,900	47,500	47,900	45,700	...	2,200	Direct Demands on the Revenues	9,634,200	10,294,500	9,496,400	10,133,800	637,400	...
2,612,000	2,622,900	2,612,000	2,622,800	10,800	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation works)	5,050,200	4,256,200	4,599,200	3,886,000	..	713,200
193,800	207,700	193,800	208,200	14,400	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,111,200	2,223,400	2,051,200	2,162,800	111,600	...
533,700	573,000	533,200	564,900	31,700	...	Salaries and expenses of Civil Departments	13,857,500	14,143,600	13,855,200	14,141,800	286,600	...
2,105,000	2,124,000	2,104,300	2,114,500	10,200	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,200,400	2,239,400	2,286,800	2,315,400	28,600	...
200	...	200	...	...	200	Famine Relief and Insurance	609,900	585,500	51,100	589,400	538,300	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	19,600	9,700	19,900	7,300	...	12,600
5,739,000	5,747,900	5,739,000	5,747,800	8,800	..	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,561,700	9,684,400	9,600,600	9,616,100	15,500	...
1,500	1,800	1,400	1,500	100	...	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,756,000	1,788,500	1,754,800	1,736,500	.	18,300
107,100	120,500	107,200	117,300	10,100		Buildings and Roads	5,156,500	5,518,800	4,975,900	5,383,400	407,500	...
4,285,000	4,205,100	4,308,000	4,136,700	...	171,300	Army Services	16,246,000	18,208,200	16,166,500	18,082,900	1,916,400	...
82,200	50,600	61,500	45,200	...	16,300	Special Defence Works	67,300	21,700	60,700	20,300	..	40,400
15,707,400	15,701,000	15,708,500	15,604,600	...	103,900	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	66,279,500	69,003,900	64,918,300	68,075,700	3,157,400	...
...	...	...			...	*Add*—Provincial surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	193,900	533,100	...	...	...	...
...	.	..	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	−754,800	−150,100	...	...	...	..
15,707,400	15,701,000	15,708,500	15,604,600	...	103,900	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	65,718,600	69,386,900	64,918,300	68,075,700	3,157,400	...
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
804,400	708,000	804,400	683,200	..	121,200	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,972,700	3,085,400	3,346,400	2,989,400	...	357,000
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	1,600	..	1,600	1,600	..	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	1,172,300	591,100	1,172,200	584,800	...	587,400
4,000,000	...	4,000,000	...	...	4,000,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	100,500	...	...	100,500
...	4,300	...	2,500	2,500	..	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	..	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	87,000	160,600	86,900	235,100	148,200	...
...	...	...	..	...		Do. do. by Provincial Governments	599,800	650,100	599,000	525,300	...	73,700
522,900	132,900	522,900	50,800	..	472,100	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	127,100	144,200	770,800	...	...	770,800
868,800	670,900	868,800	655,100	...	21[illegible],700	Remittances (net)	..	...	.	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	15,770,500	18,743,700	15,770,500	18,742,200	2,971,700	...
...	..		..	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	13,113,500	14,239,900	13,113,600	14,338,700	1,225,100	..
5,391,700	809,700	5,391,700	710,000	...	4,681,700	TOTAL	30,870,200	34,529,600	31,613,500	34,426,100	2,812,600	...
21,901,500	17,218,700	21,904,600	16,997,800	...	4,906,800	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	99,561,500	107,001,900	99,878,200	105,491,200	5,613,000	...
2,503,100	3,794,700	2,502,600	3,393,200	890,600	...	Closing Balance	22,529,500	16,500,500	22,529,500	16,501,600	...	6,027,900
24,406,600	21,013,400	24,407,200	20,391,000	...	4,016,200	GRAND TOTAL	122,091,000	123,502,400	122,407,700	121,992,800	...	414,900

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MAY 23, 1896. [PART II

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 21st May, 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1343 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 16th May 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 165 of 1896.—Reinhold Langner, watch-maker, of No. 7, Hornby Row, Fort Bombay, for an improved burner for oil, spirits of wine or any other illuminant liquid, for incandescent light.

No. 166 of 1896.—James Coleman Connell, of "Dovedell," Simla, for a weir or breakwater which requires no brick or mortar.

No. 167 of 1896.—John Carnrick, manufacturing chemist, of 124 and 126, South Fifth Avenue, in the city, county and state of New York, United States of America, for a digestive compound.

No. 168 of 1896.—Economical Refrigerating Company, a corporation of the state of Illinois, manufacturers with principal office at 21, Quincy Street, Chicago, Illinois, for improvements in refrigerating apparatus.

No. 169 of 1896—Henry Sabow, engineer, of Kurseong, in the district of Darjeeling, Bengal, for an improvement in the method of packing tea, to be called "H. Sabow's patent vibrating tea packer."

No. 170 of 1896.—The American Wire Novelty Company, manufacturers, of Broadway, New York, United States of America, for improvements in wire devices convertible into twine holders, flower baskets, egg boilers, sad-iron rests, napkin rings and other household articles.

No. 171 of 1896.—The Morris Tube Ammunition and Safety Range Company, Limited, of No. 11, Haymarket, in the county of London, for an improvement in electric primers for firing guns.

No. 172 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in tea leaf-rolling machines.

No. 173 of 1896.—Edward Jacob Hill, engineer, of 11. Victoria Street, in the city of Westminster, England, and Vincent Walker Hill, secretary and general manager of the Hull Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock Company's offices, Hull, in the county of York, England, for improved means of supporting railway carriage and other similar sash windows.

No 174 of 1896.—Arthur Rogers, civil engineer, of the "Khas Munzil," Garden Reach, 24-Pergunnahs, Alipore, Bengal, India, for a manure to be called "Roger's blended castor manure."

No. 1344 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 129 of 1895.—Dick Edwards Radclyffe, gentleman, of 56, Gloucester Crescent, Regent's Park, London, and Taylor Burrows, engineer, of 88, Upper Kennington Lane, London, for an improved apparatus or method or system for preparing China grass or rhea fibre or hemp or similar fibres for combing or spinning. (Filed 7th May 1896.)

No. 311 of 1895.—John William Rickwood, steam crane driver, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Khandwa, for a self-acting brake. (Filed 15th February 1896.)

No. 318 of 1895.—Gilbert Smelt Knott, gentleman, of 29, Esmond Road, Bedford Park, in the county of Middlesex, England, for improvements in punkah actuating machines. (Filed 7th May 1896.)

No. 319 of 1895.—George Mitchell, consulting engineer, of 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, in the county of London, for an improved bottling cock for liquids. (Filed 7th May 1896.)

No. 320 of 1895.—George Mitchell, consulting engineer, of 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, in the county of London, for an improved container and bottling apparatus for liquids. (Filed 7th May 1896.)

No. 369 of 1895.—James Wright King, manager, Court of Wards' Estates, Gorakhpur, North-Western Provinces, for an improved rein, to be called, "King's patent rein." (Filed 8th May 1896.)

No. 108 of 1896.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, for improvements in or connected with machinery or apparatus for drying tea leaf or the like. (Filed 11th May 1896.)

No. 1345 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 103 of 1890.—Arthur Marie François Laurent-Cèly, of 59, Rue de Provence, Paris, in the Republic of France, and Illius Augustus Timmis, civil engineer, of No 2, Great George Street, Westminster, London, for improvements in and relating to and in the manufacture of electric secondary cells. (From 27th May 1896 to 26th May 1897.)

No. 203 of 1890.—Frederick Grinnell, manufacturer, of Providence, state of Rhode Island, in the United States of America, for improvements in automatic fire extinguishers. (From 20th May 1896 to 19th May 1897.)

No. 90 of 1892.—Peter Ferguson and William Young Fleming, engineers and shipbuilders, of the firm of Fleming and Ferguson, Phoenix engine works, Paisley, Renfrewshire, and George Dixon, manager to Messrs. John Musgrave and Sons, engineers, Globe iron works, Bolton, Lancashire, for improvements in motive power engines actuated by steam or other fluid pressure. (From 18th July 1896 to 17th July 1897)

No. 1346 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the Fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—

No. 119 of 1891.—Mr. M. M. Lindsley's invention for a draught appliance for steam boilers. (Specification filed 15th February 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888, should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 30 OF ACT XII OF 1882.

(The Indian Salt Act.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by the 2nd paragraph of Notification No. 769, dated 11th February, 1888, issued by the Governor General of India in Council (in the Department of Finance and Commerce), under section 28 of Act XII of 1882, and published at pages 67—72 of the *Gazette of India* dated 11th February, 1888, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras Presidency, under section 30 of Act XII of 1882, authorizes each of the persons named below to exercise the powers of a Salt Revenue Officer:—

Locality.	Name.	Rank.	Powers to be conferred on each.	REMARKS.
Province of Orissa	Rahman Khan	Peon, 3rd grade	Salt Revenue Officer	*Vice* Dahl Khan, resigned.
Ditto	Markund Dass	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Raghunatha Mahanty, died.
Ditto	Satru Jena	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Danish Mahamad, died.
Ditto	Chakra Barick	Ditto	Ditto	Appointed to fill up a vacancy.
Ditto	Fagu Singh	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Fakir Muhamad, retired.

BOARD OF REVENUE,
(SEPARATE REVENUE);
Madras, 7th May, 1896.

D. D. MURDOCK,
Secretary.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th May, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,01,69,946	1	2	2,20,02,334	11	2
Public Deposits at Branches	1,18,32,388	10	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,94,64,067	8	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.				8,55,369	5	10
Sundries				30,07,414	6	9
RUPEES				10,21,79,186	0	1

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				78,76,380	0	0
Other authorized Investments				38,86,009	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,66,34,128	6	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,37,68,581	5	9
Bills discounted and purchased				3,01,71,693	1	9
Balances with other Banks				5,80,449	3	4
Bullion				1,029	8	11
Dead Stock				13,17,569	3	6
Stamps				11,030	11	3
Sundries				14,47,854	6	4
				7,56,94,724	15	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,27,22,460	7	4	2,64,84,161	0	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,37,62,000	9	4			
RUPEES				10,21,79,186	0	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 21st May, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 35·1.

LAND REQUIRED BY THE INDIA GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, IN THE SYLHET DISTRICT, ASSAM, ACQUISITION OF—

India General Steam Navigation Co., Ld., by A. H. Walker, *Their Attorney.*

AGREEMENT.

An Agreement executed on the 19th day of February one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six by the India General Steam Navigation Company Limited whose principal place of business is at Calcutta and who are common carriers by profession under section 41 Act I of 1894 (Land Acquisition Act).

Whereas we the said India General Steam Navigation Company Limited carry on the business of common carriers by means of Steamer Service at Karimganj in the District of Sylhet and it is necessary in connection therewith that the land described in the Schedule hereunto annexed should be acquired under Part VII of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 for the construction of works useful to the public and whereas it is necessary that we should enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council as required by section 41 of the said Act we the said India General Steam Navigation Company do hereby agree and bind ourselves and our legal representatives successors and assigns to the effect that we will pay to the said Secretary of State for India in Council all the costs that will be incurred for the acquisition of the said piece of land take a transfer of the said land on the payment of the said costs construct godowns and offices etc. on the land within one year from the date of this Agreement and maintain the same and use the land for mooring steamers and flats etc. We do further agree and bind ourselves our legal representatives successors and assigns that we will allow the public a right of way over the land and also the right of access to the godowns that will be constructed by us.

SCHEDULE.

	B.	k.	ch.
Block No. I.—A plot of land situated on the west bank of the river Kusiarah (otherwise known as Bagali) in the Mouzah Khalacherra Pergunnah Kusiarkul Thana and Sub-District Karimganj District Sylhet and within the undermentioned boundaries area . .	2	3	9
North by the cultivated land of Jhapoo Meah.			
South by Block No. II.			
East by the river Kusiarah (otherwise known as Bagali).			
West by the cultivated lands of Madon Mohan Dass.			
Block No. II.—A plot of land contiguous to and south of the above Block No. I within the undermentioned boundaries and measuring area .	3	2	15
North by Block No. I.			
South by the public road and the homestead lands of Babu Deno Nath Sarmah.			
East by the river Kusiarah (otherwise known as Bagali).			
West by the cultivated lands of Madon Mohan Dass.			
TOTAL AREA .	5	6	8

(Five bighas six cuttahs and eight chattaks).

India General Steam Navigation Company Limited by

A. H. WALKER,
Their Attorney.

W. H. NIGHTINGALE,
Secy. to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, in the P. W. D.

Witnesses:—

HARI CHARAN MOZUMDAR,
Revenue Peshkar,
Depy. Commissioner's Office, Sylhet.

AJMAL ALI,
Income Tax Clerk,
Depy. Commissioner's Office, Sylhet.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd April, 1896.

No. 19-A.—The following temporary promotions and reversions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1896.
Lieutenant A. F. Cumberlege, R E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	27th March.
Lieutenant J. L. Meyer, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	31st March.
Lieutenant R. F. Knox, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	1st April.
Lieutenant R. F. Knox, R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Reversion .	7th April.
Lieutenant R. F. Knox, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	10th April.
Lieutenant C. G. W. Hunter, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, II grade	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	15th April.

The 15th May, 1896.

No. 24-A—The reversions of the following Officers from Executive Engineer, IV grade, temporary, to Assistant Engineer, I grade, with effect from the dates specified in Notifications Nos. 24-A. and 27-A., dated the 19th June and 11th July, respectively, are cancelled :—

1. Lieutenant G. C. Kemp, R.E.
2. „ G. M. Duff, R.E.
3. „ F. R. F. Boileau, R.E.
4. „ H. F. Thuillier, R.E.
5. „ F. F. N Rees, R.E.
6. „ A. R. Winsloe, R.E.
7. „ P. G. Grant, R.E.
8. „ A. J. H. Swiney, R.E.
9. „ E. C. Ogilvie, R.E.

The promotions of the following Officers in Notification No. 27-A., above quoted, from Officiating Executive Engineer, IV grade, to Executive Engineer, IV grade, temporary, are cancelled :—

1. Lieutenant F. W. Watling, R.E.,
2. „ J. L. Meyer, R.E.,

and the promotions of the following Officers in the above Notifications are altered from Assistant Engineers, I grade, to Executive Engineers, IV grade, officiating, instead of temporary, with effect from the dates specified :—

1. Lieutenant G. J. L. Home, R.E. (since deceased).
2. „ E. D. Swinton, R.E.
3. „ A. H. D. Riach, R.E.
4. „ G. H. Griffith, R.E.

No. 25-A.—The following temporary promotions and reversions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1895.
Lieutenant T. C. Watson, R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Officiating	15th May.
*Lieutenant A. F. Cumberlege, R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Officiating	7th June.
Lieutenant T. C. Watson, R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade, officiating.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	7th June.
Lieutenant H. A. Cameron, R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Officiating	14th August.
Lieutenant L. H. Close, R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Officiating	21st August.
Lieutenant H. S. Rogers, R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Officiating	25th September.
Lieutenant L. H. Close, R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade, officiating.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	2nd October.
Lieutenant H. A. Cameron, R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade, officiating.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	2nd October.

*This cancels the reversion of Lieutenant Cumberlege published in Notification No. 35-A., dated 23rd October, 1895.

W. P. TOMKINS, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Director-General of Military Works in India.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th May, 1896.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 30th April, 1896	2,34,87,300	17,86,99,100	3,38,07,500	1,55,98,200	47,23,600	33,100	25,63,48,800	14,827	17,900	81,400	55,200	1,66,700	12,700	3,48,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,69,32,727
Add—																					
Amount of trans- ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans- ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans- ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th May, 1896 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th May, 1896 . . .	...	20,84,500	...	...	...	...	20,84,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,84,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th May, 1896 . . .	31,000	7,84,100	12,200	...	41,000	...	8,68,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,68,300
	2,35,18,300	18,15,67,700	3,38,19,700	1,55,98,200	47,64,600	33,100	25,93,01,600	14,827	17,900	81,400	55,200	1,66,700	12,700	3,48,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,98,85,527
Deduct—																					
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	2,39,600	29,700	3,27,600	1,28,500	...	...	7,25,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,25,400
Balance on 15th May, 1896 .	2,32,78,700	18,15,38,000	3,34,92,100	1,54,69,700	47,64,600	33,100	25,85,76,200	14,827	17,900	81,400	55,200	1,66,700	12,700	3,48,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,91,60,127

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867 to 15th Mar., 1896, enfaced from India, 9,300 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,133 lakhs.
" 16th Mar., 1896 " 31st " " ditto 27 " ditto 14 "
" 1st April " " 15th April " ditto 30 " ditto 4 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 10 " ditto 2 "
" 1st May " " 15th May " ditto 29 " ditto 7 "

9,396 lakhs. 8,160 lakhs.
8,160 "

Balance against India . 1,236 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 19th May, 1896.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th May, 1896.

No. 24.—Babu Bepin Behary Gupta, L.M.S., is appointed an Assistant Surgeon, 3rd grade, with effect from the 20th April, 1896, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.*,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th May, 1896.

No. 9.—Mr. A. J. L. Grimes, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for twelve months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th April, 1896.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th May, 1896.

No. 135.—Captain G. B. Hodgson, I.S.C., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th June, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 15th May, 1896.

No. 34.—Mr. G. Belcham, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, under the provisions of Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th April, 1895.

J. ECCLES, *M.A.*,
Officer in Charge Trigonometrical Branch Office.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 14th May, 1896.

No. 3703.—Lieutenant J. D. Cadell, attached, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 10th June, 1896, or the subsequent date of departure.

By Order,

A. B. DRUMMOND, *Lieut.*,
Assistant Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 14th May, 1896.

No. 1988 *G.*—174-*II.*—Surgeon-Major W. H. Neilson, M.B., Officiating Agency Surgeon, Ulwar, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 27th April, 1896, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1397—174-II, dated the 15th idem.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 18th May, 1896.

No. 10.—*Corrigendum.*—In North Western Railway Notification No. 3, dated 20th February, 1896, *read* 7th April, 1896, *instead of* 8th April, 1896.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Lieut.-Col., R. E., & Col.*,
Officiating Manager, North Western Railway.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th May, 1896.

No. 28.—Mr. C. L. Taylor, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated in class II of that Establishment, from the 2nd December, 1895, to the 1st January, 1896.

No. 29.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notifications Nos. 12 and 26, dated the 20th February, 1895 and 20th April, 1895, respectively, Mr. H. B. Holmes, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, will continue to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of that Establishment, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd January, 1896, and during the absence on leave of Mr. F. D. Kiernander.

No. 30.—Mr. A. S. Jameson, Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of six months' extraordinary leave without pay.

No. 31.—Mr. H. P. Phillips, District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate, without pay, in extension of the leave published in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 86, dated 3rd December, 1895.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that in the year 1885, treasure consisting of 599 copper coins, weighing about 188 tolas and valued about R1-8, was found by one Lokarapu Bennigadu in an earthen pot lying in the bed of a hill stream feeding the Ramoju Veerabhadrudu tank, situated in the village of Chinnaboddepalli, Golugonda Taluk, Vizagapatam District, in the Madras Presidency, and purchased by one Ramoju Venkataswami, of Kodavatipudi, in the same taluk, for R0-6-6.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by Agent, before the Collector of Vizagapatam, at his Office at Vizagapatam, on Wednesday, the 30th September, 1896, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

for *Actg. Collector*.

VIZAGAPATAM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
The 14th May, 1896.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th May, 1896.

No. 1189.—Mr. Dinsha Kharshedjee Sukhia, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 20th April, 1896, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Mr. H. T. Bedford, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Mr. F. D. Kamdin, Superintendent of Post Offices 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade.

Mr. S. P. Vas to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No. 1190.—Mr. S. Le 'M. Lord, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 22nd April, 1896.

Babu Hemanta Kumar Raha, M.A., is appointed sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Lord, or until futher orders.

The 19th May, 1896.

No. 1261.—Mr. E. R. Jardine, Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, is granted leave on medical certificate out of India for eight months, with effect from the 18th April, 1896.

Mr. G. S. Hooper, Mail Officer, 1st class, Sea Post Office, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. Jardine, or until further orders.

The 22nd May, 1896.

No. 1348.—Mr. C. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 30th April, 1896.

Mr. R. J. Hogan is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Sheridan or until further orders.

No. 1350.—Rai Luchman Singh Bahadur, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and eleven days with effect from the 21st April, 1896.

The following officiating appointments are made during the absence on privilege leave of Rai Luchman Singh Bahadur or until further orders:—

Mr. P. Gorman, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Mr. Sacasheo Dhonde to officiate as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade.

No. 1356.—Lala Raj Narain, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days from the 30th May, 1896, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 19th May, 1896.

Christie, C.	Fenwick, J. S.	Vanderbyle, W. (Master).
Cohen, J. C., & Co.	Gilbert, J., & Co.	
Darby, Butler & Co.	Griffiths, E. J.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abreo, Lawrence.
Adams, Mrs. J.
Alfone, Surgn.-Capt.
Anderson, A. G.
Archer, F. J.
Arinowicz, B.
Armitage, Lt. W. S.
Baker, C. A.
Benny, Joseph.
Bercowich, J.
Beves, P. S.
Billon, H.
Blackett, W. S.
Bovis, Mr.
Brady, F. Acton.
Brooke, Mrs.
Brown, James.
Browne, Graham.
Browning, H. E.
Buck, Mrs.
Callie, R.
Cameron, A. M.
Campenett, A.
Carlisle, C. M.
Carrier, Miss Amelia A.
Carvalho, R.
Casey, Miss.
Cave, Miss E.
Cave, Miss L.
Celine, J.
Coast, A.
Cohen, E. M. D.
Constable, A.
Constant, M.
Crosteh, Miss.
David, Isaiah.
DeGeneve, A. M.
Delwood, Mr.
Dempster, James.
Dewhurst, Miss Amy.
Donaldson, W.
Diessner, Capt. C.
Dutton, T.
Edwards, J. T.
Eliot, John.
Farquhar, W.
Fiedler, Monsieur le General.
Finckenstein, W.
Fitzgerald, Hugh.
FitzPatrick, H. Lindsay.
Fortescue, Mr.
Foster, H. F.
Fouthson, Mabel.
Gallosly, Mrs.
Gallwey, Clarence.
Gast, R.
Gill, J. B.
Goldner, C.
Griffiths, Capt. A. P. H.
Grimbers, H. M.
Grove, F.
Haly, J. J.
Ham, Miss.
Hamilton, Mrs.
Hanbury, Miss.
Harris, H.
Harris, H. W.
Hawkins, A. B.
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Heastey, C. R.
Heywood, J. G., Mrs.
Hinton, Lionel.
Hugot, Wilfred.
Hunt, Stanley M.
Joakim, W. L.
Jones, Mrs.
Jordon, H. S., Mrs.
Klasmer, M.
Lane, J. N.
Lee, Miss E.
Lewis, Mrs.
Luckman, A. G., Rev.
Lyall, J.
Marcottle, Mr.
Macfarquhar, Miss A.
Mack, F.
McCabe, E.
Meikle, Mr.
Mertin, Mr. (Junior).
Miller, Geo.
Noakes, S. N.
Norman, W.
Nussbeyn, G.
Oldham, H.
Parkinson, Mrs.
Parkinson, Mrs. A.
Pearson, J. S. L.
Pinto, C. (care of L. S. Montague).
Quin, A. E.
Rankin, J. R. L.
Redlich, Albert.
Richards, Mrs. A.
Risch, Ulrich.
Klamehl, A.
Robertson, A. B.
Robertson, Mrs. J. B.
Roinard, E. M.
Scott, A. C.
Shawe, S. D.
Smith, A. Mervyn.
Smyth, R. S.
Stanley, James.
Stein, F. M.
Stoddard, Mrs.
Stokes, Miss E.
Tarleton, Mrs.
Tavner, G. O.
Thimble, Mrs. F.
Toshtein, K.
Townsend, R. A.
Tripe, J. I.
Turner Palhill, Mrs.
Vansittart, C. J.
Weiss, Madame J.
White, Miss.
Wickershaw, W. C.
Wilcox, H.
Williams, A. S.
Williams, E. J.
Wilson, J. H. J.
Wilson, R. H.
Yourk, Master.

Registered Letters.

de Vine, C. Leslie, Dr.
McCrea, Mr.
Pigott, A. E.
Richard, Miss O.
Robson, Miss.
Schvartz, Julius.
Skellhorn, J. W.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anderson, H., Mrs.
Allen, Capt.
Ardandin, Madame.
Abdulah Khan.
Ackerman, E. A., Mrs.
Arthur, G.
Allan, I. G., Mrs.
Alderson, Mrs.
Barlow, L., Miss.
Benton, Mrs.
Maffovet, Louiza.
Bruce, Miss.
Blake, Miss.
Bluckett, Walter S.
Burgess, H., of Bi[illegible]sted.
Binning, B. B.
Blake, S. T.
Clift, H. W.
Clemson, Miss.
Crocker, George.
Chusel, Gusta.
Conroy, J. F.
Cama, F. B., Messrs.
Clementson, Mr.
Campbell, Sybil, Miss.
Denne, A., Capt.
Dennis, Wm.
D'lligigh, G. E., Mr.
Duck, Mr.
Elliott, Jessie.
Edwards, Mrs.
Fryer, Chas. S.
Frann, H. Otto.
Florence, Madame.
Falkner, August.
Flanigan, P. F., Mrs.
Fernandez, Andrew Carlos.
Grinstein, Elli.
Groves, J. W., Mrs.
Gibbons, Stanley.
Grandier, Georges.
Gibson, Miss.
Graham, H. E. Bellingham.
Hagart, Mrs.
Haramam, Lucy.
Hariman, Alexis.
Hawes, F.
Headon, W.
Henderson, H. H.
Hart, E. A., Mrs.
Hunter, W. Y. (1st Battn., 8th King's Regiment).
Harcourt, H. M.
Ishnari Persad.
Jost, Steffie, Miss.
Johannes, A., Miss.
Kroo, Irma.
Kintzig, Jean.
Kelly, Mrs.
Kinsbruner, M.
Kumroodin Ishabai.
Kelly, E. S., Miss I. L. S.
Koch Halence, Prince.
Krishna Pillay.
Leslie, C. D., Mr.
Lewis, John.
Lidstone, C. A.
Lubbert, H. L.
Murray, F.
Milchie, A.
Murray, S. H.
Martin, P. R.
Moore, D.
Miles, W.
Martin, F.
Martin, Henry.
Mercik, C. H.
Marco, Juan.
Nishijawa, Mr. and Mrs.
Nichol, Mrs.
Narayan Singh (Sepy., late 194th Infantry).
Neville, Charles R.
Pedroza, Surgn.-Lt. Col.
Piccivilli, O.
Percival, Lionel.
Phelps, E. L.
Price, F. C. S.
Pereira, Ernest.
Pillay P. Ambrose.
Quittahan, Rudolf.
Rabatink, Soloman.
Robertson, W. A.
Ram Bux.
Rankin, J. R. H.
Rogers, H. Middleton.
Ramard, Mons. l'abbe.
Robertson, F. J.
Rawson, F.
Kittener, V.
Ramachary, T.
Rennell, E. J.
Stanley, P.
Scott, Joseph.
Siyalay, Emerich.
Sylvester, C. F.
Sandeman, Edward W.
Shamafield, Albert.
Starttu, G. B.
Schecoback, W. H.
Swayne, Alfred H.
Salkeld, Wm.
Scott, H. H., Lt.
Sylkies, Henry.
Thorpa, Eva, Miss.
Thornett, A. J.
Tup ki, Ramachairn.
Turner, H. G.
Thompson, Wm. Samwel.
Vaughan, R. E., Lieut.
Walley, F. St. Geor.
Wiscanevsky Baria.
Wood, Cecil.
Wilson, W. A.
Weallens, Mrs.
Ward, Miss.
Walmesby, Johnnie.
Wendt, R.
Warkentien, Wm.
Wilkins, W., Mrs.
Wickersham, W. C.
Ward, J.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 18th May, 1896.

Grey, H.

The 23rd May, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1896	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	26th May	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	23rd „	*Viá* Tuticorin and Colombo.
*Australasian Colonies . .	23rd „	Ditto.*
Ditto ditto . .	30th „	Ditto.
Colombo	25th „	Per P. & O. Str. *Nubia.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	29th „	Per Steamer *Lightning.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	29th „	Per Steamer *Palamcotta.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	26th „	Per Steamer *Africa.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	27th „	Per Steamer *Coconada.*
Port Blair	27th „	*Via* Madras.
South African Ports . . .	25th „	Per Steamer *Umsinto viá* Madras.
Mauritius and Bourbon . .	31st „	*Viá* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up at 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East *viá* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS.

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هي— يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هي - يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بکتي هي - ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ ور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or,	post free,	R18-12.
½ „	R 9,		„	R9-8.
¼ „	R4-8,		„	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন .	১৮,	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৸০
॥ আধ „ „	৯,	„	৯॥০
। শিকি „ „	৪॥০,	„	৫,

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

CEMETERY NOTICE.

I hereby give notification in accordance with Revised Rules for Cemeteries, Home Department Notification, Ecclesiastical, No. 103, dated the 20th June, 1885, Rule XIX, that the undermentioned tombs in St. Mary's Cemetery, Fort Saint George, Madras, are in a ruinous condition and that if no person will undertake to repair them within three months from this date, they will be made level with the ground and slabs contained will be placed over the grave in simple masonry, or be inserted in the wall of the Cemetry:—

Register No.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.
	COMPARTMENT NO. 1.	
1	J. Anderson, M.D., Physician General.	6th August, 1809.
16	G. H. Walton . . .	20th July, 1860.
18	I. J. Ringston, Apothecary .	24th June, 1860.
19	Corporal B. Sweetman .	10th August, 1860.
24	M. D. Walton . . .	15th September, 1860.
	COMPARTMENT NO. 2.	
2A.	F. Pace	7th November, 1869.
3	James Cook . . .	8th September, 1814.
20	William Fallowfield . .	3rd August, 1819.
21	E. Arbuthnott Cordiner .	14th October, 1819.
13	Elizabeth Williams . .	20th June, 1818.
66	L. Bailey	14th April, 1867.
66	A. C. Bailey . . .	29th September, 1867.

Register No.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.
	COMPARTMENT No. 2—*contd.*	
34	Fraser Rebeiro Cortnell, etc. (eight in No.)	As per Register Book.
121	Mr. and Mrs. Hope and their four daughters (six in No.)	On or about 16th March, 1809.
86	Lieutenant Frederick James Lawder.	24th December, 1870.
106	Major E. T. Ouchtorloney	25th October, 1875.
	COMPARTMENT No. 3.	
44	Mr. John Gordon	15th May, 1841.
	Lieutenant John West	23rd November, 1830.
10	Miss Hariett Gabriel	11th January, 1816.
21	Surgeon G. Anderson	24th August, 1819.
22	Dr. W. S. Mitchell	23rd November, 1819.
36	Mrs. M. Cramp	16th August, 1824.
11	Miss J. S. Honcock	16th March, 1816.
42	A. Stone	5th April, 1828.
40	Mr. W. D. Price	25th April, 1826.
75	Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Shaw.	20th June, 1862.
49	J. Gee	12th May, 1833.
85	Mrs. M. A. Atkinson	4th May, 1823.
46	Mr. E. Atkinson	20th January, 1832.
50	Theodosia, daughter of T. Atkinson.	27th June, 1833.
51	Mrs. M. J. Green	29th August, 1833.
57	S. Morton and others (3 in No.)	20th November, 1867, etc., as per Book.
52	Mr. S. Jackson	3rd January, 1834.
53	Mrs. M H. Ross	9th June, 1836.
	Mr. J. A. Ross	11th November, 1836.
20	Mr. Henry Taylor	6th August, 1819.
	Mrs. Sarah Taylor	28th May, 1825.
	Mr. Alexander Waddell	23rd October, 1816.
15	Family vault of Colonel Whannel (six in No).	Dates as per Book.
41	Mrs. Anne Adamson and two others.	4th November, 1855, and others as per Book.
28	Mrs. Lydia Anderson and two others.	4th June, 1864, and others as per Book.
68	Mr. B. Bonjour	20th August, 1852.
	Mrs. M Bonjour	5th April, 1853.
1	Mr. T. Adamson	6th July, 1794.
59	Mrs. C. Ross	20th November, 1842.
	Mr. John George Ross	19th April, 1843.
5	Mr. W. Graig	4th August, 1813.
	COMPARTMENT No. 4.	
4	Major Langford	29th November, 1816.
6	Mr. W. S. D. Light	17th February, 1817.
30	Mrs. M. Burton	26th October, 1835.
74	Family vault of Mr. J. Hickwick (three in No.).	19th December, 1854. 16th September, 1855. 28th August, 1857.
70	Lieutenant John William Platt	29th October, 1853.
72	Captain James Eykyn	8th March, 1854.
9	Ensign Chas. Lardner	1st October, 1818.
18	Mr. Chables Dewsuah, Conductor of Ordnance	26th December, 1826.
19	Lieutenant G. L. Back House	15th May, 1827.
	Lieutenant Chas. Tobin	26th May, 1827.
37	Captain H. J. Vardon	3rd April, 1842.
	Mrs. A. C. Vardon	16th October, 1859.
61	Miss A. M. Patterson	8th September, 1848.
66	Mr. M. N. David	30th October, 1851.
119	G. B. Sechma	10th June, 1873.
121	Mr. R. S. Thomas	1st January, 1874.
127	Mr. R. S. Allsop	2nd October, 1841.
165	Mrs. Mary R. E. Heyne	3rd June, 1881.
	Rev. G. Y. Heyne, Missionary	14th December, 1890.
	COMPARTMENT No. 5.	
8	James Ramsbotton	14th December, 1827.
43	Mrs. B. M. A. Barran and two others.	Dates as per Book.
47	Francis C. Forrest, Esq.	9th November, 1857.
55	C. H. Abrahm, Esq.	6th October, 1859.
70	Mr. L. H. Curttis	22nd September, 1870.
	Miss H. M. Curttis	28th September, 1870.
74	W. Grant, B.A.	8th April, 1862.
84	John Haughton	10th November, 1853.
87	Samuel H. Johannes	5th January, 1869.

Register No.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.
	COMPARTMENT No. 6.	
7	Margaret	28th May, 1838.
14	E. F. Lome	10th September, 1842.
29	White and others (five in No.)	As per Book.
75	Henry Edward	10th December, 1869.
76	Captain Thomas Russel Ardagh.	26th September, 1870.
	COMPARTMENT No. 7.	
4	George Childs	16th January, 1820.
40	Arthur J. Simpson	7th October, 1857.
	COMPARTMENT No. 8.	
10	Henry Baccon and others (two in No)	As per Book.
25	Mrs. Mary Coultroup (5 in No.)	Ditto.
26	Francis, wife of J. Garty	22nd June, 1844.
29	Jessie	7th May, 1877.
	COMPARTMENT No. 9.	
12	William Ross, Cabinet-maker	3rd May, 1813.
13	Mr. Francis Gammidge	25th June, 1813.
16	Mr. Alexander Mathewson	9th August, 1813.
27	Maria Jane Howse	8th September, 1819.
30	John Roe	30th December, 1821.
39	Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. Rundell.	12th July, 1831.
44	Hall, Esq., and nine others	As per Book.
69	John Gammidge	5th May 1812 A D.
	COMPARTMENT No. 10.	
3	Charlotte, wife of James White, Esq.	10th September, 1810.
4	Mrs. Francis Monisse	8th November, 1810.
8	Lydia, daughter of J. Haslewood.	4th August, 1811.
10	Captain Wm. Dawson	29th September, 1811.
67	Mr. Charlotte Constance O'Dell.	13th March, 1854.
	COMPARTMENT No. 11.	
1	Mr. Thomas Ledsham	29th September, 1800.
2	Jodrell Militiss, M.D.	August, 1803.
8	Surgeon Alexander Morrison	17th July, 1805.
4	William Simpson	27th September, 1803.
13	George Houstoun, Esq.	10th September, 1806.
17	I. Catherine Bruce	4th February, 1808.
35	Captain Gleadome O'Connell and three others.	24th April, 1842.
55	Locke and five others	As per Book.
62	Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Thomas Sneyd.	11th May, 1836.
	Wm. Henry Sneyd	14th May, 1836
63	Mrs. Ann Spring	24th June, 1836.
	Johanna Stevenson	24th May, 1859.
75	Davis and Sons (12)	As per Book.
29	Lieutenant James Swinton	2nd November, 1813.
45	Lieutenant T. M. Simkins	16th October, 1826.
40	Lieutenant John Penn	5th March, 1825.
37	Captain James S. Spankie	1st January, 1821.
47	Mrs. Catherine Omeara	1st December, 1827.
	COMPARTMENT No. 12.	
27	Captain John Campbell	3rd February, 1800.
40	Mrs. M Vanspall	1st April, 1812
79	Martha	21st November, 1841.
	Sherman, J. S.	26th March, 1842.
37	Joseph Gilbert and eight others.	As per Book.
17	Lieutenant-Colonel H. Montgomery.	16th March, 1792.
24	Mrs. Elizabeth Capper	30th January, 1795.
42	Robecca Enderby	23rd August, 1814.
7	Mr. William Horigen	18th July, 1784.
50	Mr. W. W. Stonehope and another.	1st June, 1824, and as per Book.
18	H. E. Secked	8th June, 1792.
39	Finniss (two in No)	6th March, 1812. 23rd April, 1815.

Register No.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.
	COMPARTMENT No. 12—contd.	
5	Mrs. Harriet Dent	18th September, 1796.
	Mrs. Mary Dent	13th September, 1782.
49	Carter (two in No.)	8th February, 1824. 16th May, 1824. 6th August, 1824.
48	Arthur D. Chatfield	28th September, 1822.
35	Lieutenant P. L. Lambert	12th April, 1810.
61	A. W. Robertson	20th November, 1831.
58	Captain A. M. Nicholson	8th August, 1831.
	COMPARTMENT No. 13.	
1	Nicholas Moree, Esq., Governor.	28th May, 1772.
15	Lieutenant B. J. Forbes	12th November, 1791.
21	James Monro Merch	12th July, 1797.
31	Robert Card	31st May, 1799.
34	Henry Sewell, Esq.	18th May, 1800.
38	Mr. G. A. Rain	12th February, 1801.
40	C. K. Floyer	18th March, 1801.
44	Mr. Peter Conlon	29th May, 1804.
49	Miss Caroline Johns	8th May, 1807.
54	Lieutenant William Wade	30th September, 1808
56	Alexander Goodall	17th December, 1809
64	M. A. J. Gordon	11th October, 1818.
72	Anna, wife of Primrose, Taylor and four others.	19th April, 1834, and as per Book.
72	Anne Barbar and others	16th September, 1826, and as per Book.
79	Lieutenant G. A. Brodie	23rd November, 1826.
97	Thomas Richard, son of W. C. Bryton.	5th October, 1842.
103	W. C. Patrick	17th September, 1868.
105	Alfred	Not known.
	COMPARTMENT No. 14.	
6	Charles Maxtone	24th March, 1809.
8	John Defries and eight others	As per Book.
15	Court (three in No)	Ditto.
29	Jane Elizabeth and others, children of Store Sergeant William Cooke (three in No.)	24th August, 1866, and as per Book
	COMPARTMENT No. 15.	
19	Mr. Ann Johnson	8th October, 1854.
21	Thomas, son of William Higgins.	March, 1855.
	COMPARTMENT No. 16.	
4	Samuel Ardley, Esq.	9th February, 1772.
15	Lieutenant Honourable Wm. Montague Howe.	22nd July, 1822.
	COMPARTMENT No. 17.	
4	Edward Croke and his wife	12th February, 1769 and 4th October, 1780.
10	John Fairney	29th May, 1784.
13	Lieutenant-Colonel John Kennedy.	30th April, 1785.
16	Honourable George Meckenzie.	4th June, 1787.
17	Charles Lincoln	13th June, 1787.
21	Mr. A. Mackintosh	30th May, 1788.
23	Mr. J. Trottore Stone	13th February 1789.
30	Alexander Foulis	17th May, 1796.
35	C. L. Lukas, Esq.	23rd March, 1797.
45	Major Woodall and his son	As per Book.
52	John McIntosh, Esq.	9th September, 1805.
61	Wm. McTaggart, Esq.	18th May, 1810.
62	Mrs. Amelia Cooke	22nd July, 1811.
63	Wm. Hogg and	24th February, 1814.
	Henry Lionhard, Esq.	30th April, 1852.
66	Mr. John White	23rd August, 1815.
74	Jane Taylor and	29th July, 1831.
	John Taylor	14th July 1860.

C. H. PELLY,
Garrison Chaplain, Fort St. George, Madras.

The 5th May, 1896.

Advertisement of Books and Publications which are less than two years old, for insertion weekly in Part II of the Gazette of India.

Catalogue of Books printed at Thomason College Press and procurable from Thomason College Book Depot.

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N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

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First two Volumes are published in separate Sections as below, but can be bound up in Volumes if required :—

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces (in the Press), say

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width. R1-8.

†**Thomason College Calendar** for 1895. R4-12.

Ditto ditto for 1894. R2.

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* Date of Edition on sale.

† These include Question Papers for Engineer and Upper Subordinate classes and Superior Accounts Branch, P. W. D.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

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Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. VII, Part II, Historical Appendices. Paper cover. R2-8 (5a.)

Supplement to the Report of ditto ditto ditto. Note by Hon'ble the Maharajah of Durbhanga, K.C.I.E. 4a. (1a.)

Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, 1893-94. Report of the. R3 (10a.)

Ditto, Vol. II, Appendices.—Enquiry as to the connection between Hemp Drugs and Insanity. R1 (5a.)

Ditto, Vol. III, **Appendices.—**Miscellaneous. R1 (5a.)

Ditto, Vol. IV.—Evidence of Witnesses from Bengal and Assam. R3 (10a.)

Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, 1893-94. Vol. V.— Evidence of Witnesses from North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab. R2-8 (9a.)

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Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India Issued monthly from January 1895 to January 1896. Royal 8vo. 8a. (2a.) each part.

Prices and Wages in India. Twelfth Issue, 1895. F'cap. boards. R1-8 (6a.)

External Land Trade of British India. Accounts of the. From January 1895 to January 1896. In monthly parts. Royal 8vo., stitched. 8a. (2a.) each part.

Trade and Navigation of British India, Annual Statement for 1894-95, Vols. I and II. F'cap., paper cover. R3 (12a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics for British India. Second Issue, 1895. R4 (12a.)

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Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. F'cap., boards, 1894-95. R2 (8a.)

Civil Estimate, 1894-95, for 1895-96. F'cap., boards. R5 (R1 4) each.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX. Volunteers (Provisional Issue), 1896. Royal 8vo., paper cover. R1 (3a.)

Military Account Code, 1895, 2nd Edition. Super royal 8vo., boards. R4 (12a.)

Combined Tactics. Notes on the Command of a Mixed Force. By a General Officer Commanding. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a.

Tables of Pay admissible to European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers. Converted into Indian Currency. 1894-95, 1895. R1 (2a. 6p.) each.

Field Service Departmental Code Medical. R1 (4a.)

Mountain Artillery Drill, 1895. Royal 8vo., boards. R2 (4a.)

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Field Service Manual. R4 (9a.)

Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden. List of, as existing at the end of 1894, 14th Issue. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto, 1895, 15th Issue. R1 (2a.)

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Landslip in Gohna in British Garhwal. Papers relating to. Selection No. CCCXIV, F'cap., Boards R3 (5a.)

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Rules for the examination for appointment to and confirmation in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department. Paper cover, 8vo. 4a. (1a.)

General Directory and Railway List. Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents for India, corrected up to 1st January, 1895. Paper cover, F'cap. R1 (3a.)

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Ditto **State and Guaranteed Railways, for 1894-95 and 1895-96.** R5 (8a.) each.

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GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1894-95 R2 (4a.)
Bengal Administration Report for 1894-95 R6 (R1-4a.)
Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1894. R1 (2a.)
Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies, for 1894 12a. (1a. 6p.)
Rules by the Government of Bengal under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, as amended by Act VII of 1893. R1 (3a.)
Introduction to the Kharia Language, by GAGAN CHANDRA BANERJEE, B.A. 8a. (2a.)

MEDICAL.

Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1 (2a.)
Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1 (2a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th September 1895. 8a. (2a.)
Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1-8 (6a.)
Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikim, and Bhutan for 1894-95. R1 (2a. 6p.)
Report on the River borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1894-95. R6 (8a.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Discovery of the exact site of Asoka's Classic Capital of Pataliputra. The *Pali Bothra* of the Greeks and description of the superficial remains, by L. A. Waddell, M.B. R1 (2a.)
A Guide to the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. By Dr. G. KING, 1895. 8a. (1a.)

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for 1894 2a. (1a.)
for 1895. 2a (1a.)
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Bengal Police Code, Chapter XVI. 4a. (2a.)
Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1 (2a. 6p.)
Ditto ditto in Bengali R1 (3a.)
Ditto ditto in Hindi. R1 (4a. 6p.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December 1895. 2a. (1a.)
Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December 1895. 4a. (1a. 6p.)
Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1894-95. R5 (4a.)
A Report on the Water-supply System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4a.)
A Report on the Drainage and Sewerage System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4a.)
Hand-book of Rules and Government Circulars for the use of the Subordinates of the Public Works Department, Bengal. 4a. (2a.)
A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals, Second Edition, 1895. 4a. (3a.)
Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of Rivers, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ. R3-8 (4a.)
Navigation Canals in India. Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April 1895 at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2a.)

MARINE.

Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1895)
Ditto ditto in Bengali. 10a. (2a.)
Ditto ditto in Hindi. 12a. (2a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 31st December 1895 R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Records Manual, 1895 R1 (2a.)
Registration Manual, 1895. R2 (3a.)
Manual of Rules Forms and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B.C.) of 1895. 1a. 6p. (6p.)
Tauzi Manual, 1895. 8a. (2a.)
The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia R7-8 (3a.)
The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)
Ditto ditto, Fishes, Volume I R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Birds, Volume I. R13 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II R9-12 (4a.)
Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R9-12 (5a.)
Ditto ditto, Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Moths, Volume I. R17-2 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R21-4 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III R21-4 (6a.)
The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.
Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1895. R1-8 (3a.)
Ditto ditto on Settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1895. R1-8 (3a.)
Rules for the Grant of Leases of Waste Lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. (Edition of 1894) 2a. (1a.)
Gazetteer of Sikhim. R8 (12a.)
Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (3a.)
Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (3a.)
Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (3a.)
Early English Administration of Bihar, 1781-1785, by Reginald Hand, late Deputy Collector, Shahabad. R1 (2a.)
Rules made by Government under the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, having force in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, Second Edition. 6a. (2a.)
Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1-2 (2a.)
Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (3a.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (2a.)

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note, No. 133848, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rupees Five hundred (R500), originally standing in the name of Babu Chunder Madhub Ghose and last endorsed by Carapiet Matthews, of No. 5, Grants Lane in Calcutta, the proprietor, to M. V. Apcar, of No. 45, Free School Street, Calcutta, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost in transit from Cuttack in Orissa between the 7th and 15th of August, 1894, notice is hereby given that payment of the abovementioned note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the said Carapiet Matthews, the proprietor. The public are cautioned from the purchasing or otherwise dealing with the said upper half of the said note.

C. MATTHEWS,
5, Grants Lane, Calcutta.

29th April, 1896.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 7013 Bombay, for R1,000, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, No. B 000653, for R500, and No. 14324 Bombay, for R1,000, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, standing after conversion in the name of Cursetjee Dadabhoy, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

CURSETJEE DADABHOY,
No. 361, Lohar Street, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

BOMBAY;
The 5th May, 1896.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. $\frac{050524}{038786}$ and $\frac{064138}{041048}$ of the four per cent. loan of 1854-1855 for Rupees two thousand each, originally standing in the names of Nawab Askuree Begum, and Saltanat Ara Nawab Askuri Begum, administratrix of Zeataounissa, respectively, and last endorsed to Syed Mohamed Zaki Ali Khan *alias* Nabban Sahib, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payments of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor.—Syed Mohamed Zaki Ali Khan *alias* Nabban Sahib.

Residence.—Sarai Enayat Khan, Post Office Mansoor Nagar, Lucknow.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 21.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1896.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or cholum. Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu. Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi. Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun. Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize. Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
Burma—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 2	256 2	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	†	7 12	7 12	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	133 0	133 0	15 0	15 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 5	13 1	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 3	14 3
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	12 3	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	440 0	440 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 8	9 15	11 8	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 15	9 15	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 8	16 8	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	13 6	..	..	...	11 10	11 10	13 13	14 8	11 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	8 8	8 8	326 0	326 0	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 15	11 6	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	9 11	10 1	21 5	21 5	9 4	9 13	87 0	87 0	16 0	16 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	220 0	220 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 2	12 0	37 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	25 4	25 4	7 2	7 2	222 8	222 8	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 14	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	18 10	16 12
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	25 0	25 0
Akyab	..	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	..	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 11
Cachar	7 4	7 8	...	...	8 8	9 0	11 6½	12 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 4½	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Hill tracts—																										
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	7 4	7 2	...	...	5 5	5 1	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	60 0	60 0	7 8	7 2
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Manipur	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	100 0	100 0	3 4	3 4
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	17 8	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	100 0	90 0	10 8	10 8
Kámrúp	8 0	8 8	...	...	8 8	10 8	14 9	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	9 0	9 0
Darrang	9 0	9 0	...	...	5 8	5 0	13 9	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8
Eastern—																										
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 10	10 10
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	13 15	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	10 14	10 14	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	11 0	11 8	...	...	11 6	11 8	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 4	...	...	16 0	17 0	110 0	110 0	9 12	10 0
Maimensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	90 0	100 4	11 4	11 0
Midnapur	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 4	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	12 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	244 0	244 0	10 0	11 4
Howrah	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 4	12 4	100 0	100 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	11 13	11 13	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	19 6	18 13	14 8	14 3	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 8	14 14	16 6	16 13	13 14	13 14	85 5	85 0	11 13	11 13
Hooghly	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	14 9	15 7	22 8	22 13	7 0	7 4	14 9	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	20 0	...	...	21 5	21 0	128 0	128 0	10 8	10 8
Jessore	11 4	11 4	16 0	16 0	11 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	22 12	22 12	...	...	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	...	22 13	20 0	...	7 0	7 0	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 11
Central—																										
Bankura	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	10 8	10 8
Burdwan	12 12	12 4	...	...	12 0	12 4	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	...	...	19 8	19 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Birbhum	12 12	12 12	...	...	12 0	12 12	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	14 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Murshidabad	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	190 0	190 0	11 0	11 0
Santhal Parganas	11 0	10 4	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	12 8	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	20 0	18 12	24 0	24 0	6 12	6 12	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	...	...	27 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	8 13	9 12
Rajshahi	16 8	16 8	30 0	30 0	13 8	13 0	14 4	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	19 8	...	...	24 0	23 9	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	13 0	12 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	17 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	19 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Northern—																										
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	7 8	9 0	14 6½	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 4
Dinajpur	10 10	10 10	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8
Hills—																										
Darjeeling	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	5 8	6 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 0	7 12	...	...	11 13	11 13	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	14 7	15 12	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	13 2	11 13	...	...	13 2	13 2	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11*	20 5*	...	...	18 6	19 1	80 0	80 0	9 4	10 12
Balasore	13 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Mánbhum	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 4	16 0 to 16 8	16 0	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 12	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 2	10 0
Lohárdaga	6 8 to 11 8	6 8 to 11 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	...	...	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	20 0	20 0	12 0 and 15 0	11 0 and 14 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Palámau	...	12 15	20 4	20 4	11 4	11 4	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	...	...	16 14	15 3	18 0	18 0	20 4	20 4	...	...	8 7	7 14
Hazáribágh	11 8	11 0	19 0	16 0	10 0	8 8	14 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	23 4	23 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Kalai. † Not procurable.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MAY 23, 1896.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued*.																										
Bihár, south—																										
Mongbyr	15 0	11 0 and 15 0	25 0	24 0	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	22 0	21 0	24 8	24 8	17 8	18 0	128 0 to 168 0	128 0 to 168 0	10 0	10 0
Gaya	12 0	11 8	22 12	21 0	10 0	10 0	16 8	16 4	18 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	19 0	18 0	22 0	21 4	21 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 10
Patna	15 8 and 14 8	12 0 and 13 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	19 12	18 8	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	28 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	10 12	10 12
Shahabad	12 0	11 0 to 12 0	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 0 to 20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	18 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	13 10	20 3	22 11	13 4	13 14	17 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	16 6	27 11	25 4	18 15	17 10	151 8	151 8	10 1	10 6
Darbhanga	12 8	11 0	23 0	17 5	13 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	28 7	28 0	...	11 0	19 12	16 6	28 0	28 0	19 12	19 11	176 0	176 0	11 8	11 8
Muzaffarpur	14 0	11 0	25 0	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sáran	13 0	10 8	20 0	22 0	11 0	11 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	13 0	15 0	20 8	19 0	25 0	25 0	24 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 12
Champáran	12 8	10 8	30 0	30 0	8 5	8 8	17 8	18 0			...	...	30 0	30 0		...	21 0	16 0	24 0	26 0	21 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 4
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	11 8	11 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 0
Benares	10 9	10 4¼	15 13¼	15 9¼	0 8	9 8	12 3	12 3	17 11	17 1	15 7	15 7	...	...	14 10	14 10	16 4	16 4	21 6½	21 6½	12 11½	12 1	130 0	130 0	9 9	9 9
Ghazipur	13 0	12 8	19 0	19 0	9 0	8 8	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	17 4	17 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	20 12	20 8	24 0	23 0	16 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Jaunpur	13 8	13 0	18 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...		16 8	10 0	22 0	21 0	15 0	14 0	170 0	170 0	10 0	10 0
Allahabad	11 12	11 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 8	16 0	21 12	19 12	19 8	18 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 4
Central—																										
Bánda	12 0	11 0	13 8	14 8	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	14 8	14 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	17 0	16 8	13 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Fatehpur	12 4	13 0	17 0	17 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	14 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamirpur	11 15	11 4	15 8	15 8	8 0	8 0	11 9	11 12	15 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	..	..	...	..	20 2	19 14	18 8	17 12	13 6	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Jalaun	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	14 0‖	16 0‖	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	13 4	13 0	18 0	17 8	7 8	7 12	12 8	12 8	17 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 8	17 0	20 0	17 8	22 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Jhánsi	10 11	11 7	20 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	17 12	17 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	..	18 4	18 8	17 0	18 0	17 4	16 8	160 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Etáwah	12 8	12 4	17 12	15 4	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 4	16 8	15 8	15 12	14 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	16 14	17 8	16 4	19 0	17 2	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Farukhabad	14 0	11 4	18 0	16 8	5 0	5 4	11 8	11 8	17 0	16 8	13 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	19 0	16 12	18 0	15 4	17 0	16 8	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	12 8	12 4	20 8	18 12	4 8	4 8	12 0	10 0	15 2	14 12	13 12	14 4	..	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	18 12	17 4	16 14	15 8	15 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	15 12	13 3	22 8	23 8	6 0	6 0	10 8	11 8	17 8	16 8	16 8	15 8	20 8	15 8	9 8	9 8	20 12	18 8	17 8	18 8	15 8	15 8	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Meerut	14 4	13 8	20 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Agra	12 0	12 0	17 8	16 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 8	18 8	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	95 0	95 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	12 4	12 4	17 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	13 2	12 10	19 0	16 8	5 4	5 4	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 8	17 12	16 8	16 8	17 0	15 4	160 0	150 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	14 8	14 8	20 0	17 4	6 0	6 0	9 11	10 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	19 2	17 0	19 0	15 8	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 4
Sub-montane, east—																										
Ballia	15 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	115 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Azamgarh	12 12	11 12	18 8	17 12	7 8	7 8	13 4	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	16 6	14 12	...	...	13 4	13 6	177 8	177 0	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 1	13 1	16 3	16 3	9 0	9 0	14 14	14 14	16 3	16 3	10 13	10 13	18 0	18 0	17 2	17 2	18 0	16 3	19 13	19 13	13 3	13 3	144 0	144 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	13 8	13 12	18 0	18 8	9 4	9 4	15 0	14 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	19 0	19 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sub-montane, west—																										
Shahjahánpur	14 12	12 12	20 4	17 0	7 4	7 4	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	17 8	22 0	19 0	17 4	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	11 12	11 12	16 8	16 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	15 8	15 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 12	17 4	20 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	144 0	144 0	10 8	10 8
Pilibhit	13 2	11 15	17 8	15 10	5 0	5 0	12 2	12 0	...	15 10	...	14 4	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	18 0	16 14	17 0	16 14	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Moradabad	13 12	14 0	18 9	19 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	17 7	18 4	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Bijnor	14 12	14 0	18 3	17 9	5 8	5 8	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 2	...	...	12 2	12 1	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	13 5	12 6	16 10½	16 2	5 6	5 6	10 12	10 12	16 2	16 2	11 13	11 13	17 3	17 3	10 12	10 12	13 11	19 5	18 4	19 3	11 13	12 14	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 4
Sahárunpur	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Dehra-Dún																										
ills—																										
Naini Tal	9 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	9 0	16 4	16 4	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 4	16 4	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 4	9 4	11 8	11 8	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0‡	12 0‡	...	...	11 0‡	11 0‡	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Garhwál	6 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 8
lh—																										
uthern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	14 0	20 4	22 0	9 8	9 8	13 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 0	...	...	15 8	13 12	160 0	150 0	11 0	11 0
Sultanpur	15 0	14 8	18 8	18 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	23 8	21 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Rae-Bareli	14 8	14 4	19 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 8	18 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	16 0	18 0	22 0	30 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 8
Unao	14 0	11 11½	19 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	14 9	18 0	17 8	16 0	14 9	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 8	13 12	18 12	19 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	13 0	14 8	22 0	21 8	19 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	19 8	21 8	22 0	120 0	125 0	10 12	11 0
Hardoi	14 8	12 0	22 0	16 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	...	13 0	..	...	...	19 0	21 0	17 0	...	19 0	14 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
orthern—																										
Fyzabad	13 6	13 8	18 5¼	18 10½	11 8	11 9	14 4	14 6	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	..	13 8	13 8	23 2½	18 13	19 12	19 8	15 10	14 8	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	13 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	12 8	13 8	24 0	24 0	13 0	14 0	23 3	18 8	18 0	18 0	12 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	10 10	12 8	18 0	18 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	18 8	18 8	12 0	12 0	...	..	8 0	8 0	14 12	15 0	22 4	22 4	20 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 8
Bahraich	14 8	11 12	23 8	21 0	11 4	10 12	17 0	15 4	19 8	19 8	14 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	15 6	22 12	22 12	22 8	20 12	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Sitapur	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	13 8	13 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	19 0	17 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
iputana—																										
astern—																										
Partábgarh	14 6	13 12	17 8	18 12	8 2	8 2	11 4	11 4	21 4	21 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	31 4	30 0	25 0	11 14	...	...	14 1	14 1
Bánswára	16 9	16 4	17 8	17 8	6 14	7 8	14 6	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	24 12	25 0	37 5	37 8	...	13 12	...	..	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Udaipur)	12 1¼	11 11½	18 5¾	20 5	8 15¾	8 9¾	9 12½	9 6	21 14	22 10½	12 8	10 15	Nil	Nil	13 4½	12 14½	15 6½	17 3	26 9	25 12½	10 15	10 15	160 0	160 0	10 8¾	10 5½
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 8	12 8	27 0	35 0	..	..	13 0	12 8	.	...	.	...	..	..	...	..	25 0	23 0	35 0	36 0	.	...	§	§	11 8	10 0
Sirohi	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 8	6 0	7 0	7 0	..	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 3	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	11 7	10 13	21 3	20 9	7 2	...	9 2	9 8	20 6	20 5	17 5	15 4	...	...	..	..	16 7	17 5¼	...	...	.	...	160 0	163 0	12 4	12 8
Ajmere	12 8	11 3	17 8	16 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	14 3	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 8	18 0	21 5	18 5	...	..	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 3
Abu	11 0	11 0	16 14	16 14	5 12	5 12	7 4	7 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	..	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	163 0	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 12	11 8	18 4	17 8	7 8	8 0	9 8	9 0	17 8	17 0	13 12	14 0	†	†	†	†	19 4	18 0	23 4	18 0	†	†	*	*	11 12	12 8
Bundi	16 8	16 8	...	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	26 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	..	20 0	28 0	25 0	26 4	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 10
Kotah	15 0	13 8	21 0	22 0	9 0	7 8	10 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	..	21 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	12 4	10 12	21 11	21 10½	7 2	7 2	11 0	10 1	17 2	17 1	14 12	14 10¾	...	...	12 4	13 2	13 15	18 9	21 4	20 10½	11 0	11 0	175 0	175 0	9 3	9 3
Tonk	12 10	11 15	16 8	15 12	5 0	5 0	8 0	9 0	18 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	18 1	...	...	..	...	120 0	115 0	11 2	11 3
Jaipur	12 8	11 8	17 12	18 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	17 0	16 12	13 8	14 8	†	†	21 0	21 0	13-8 & 15 0	15-0 & 18 4	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Kerauli	13 2	13 2	16 10	17 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	17 8	17 8	16 4	16 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 7	18 2	..	...	23 12	26 4	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	13 4½	13 2½	16 14	16 14	8 7	8 7	10 10	10 10	16 14	16 14	16 14½	16 14½	...	...	14 14½	14 11½	18 0½	18 0½	..	...	23 13¾	23 13½	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 8½
Bhartpur	13 9	13 6	18 3	18 4	5 2½	3 2½	5 5½	5 5½	16 5	16 8	14 10	15 0	...	...	14 14	15 8	13 11	18 2½	19 0	17 8	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Alwar	13 0	13 1	17 11	17 4	6 10	6 10	10 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	15 8	15 7	...	...	11 8	11 8	18 2	19 13	18 0	18 0	24 12	24 12	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	13 12	13 8½	19 7	19 6	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	20 3	20 2	20 8	18 0	...	...	...	..	20 3	20 4	...	.	..	...	190 0	180 0	12 4	12 4
Nasirabad Cantonment	12 8	12 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 8	15 0	15 0	†	†	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	22 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Bálmer	9 12	10 2	..	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	..	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	11 8	11 8	...	..	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 4	...	..	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpura	13 8	13 0	19 0	18 8	9 4	9 4	11 0	11 0	20 8	20 8	..	18 0	...	...	...	..	19 0	19 0	20 0	..	..	..	160 0	160 0	10 10	11 10
Western—																										
Jodhpur	11 4	10 5	16 14	16 4	6 1	6 1	7 8	7 8	15 10	15 0	12 10	12 8	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	16 14	16 9	10 0	...	...	..	13 2	13 2
Jaisulmer	3 12	8 0		...	6 8	6 8	8 4	8 0	11 4	11 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	..	11 0	11 0	...	...	..	..	160 0	160 0	21 0	21 0
Bikanir	10 15	10 12½	14 0	14 0	3 0	3 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 0½		...	8 8	8 8	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
ntral India—																										
Indore	12 12	13 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	14 8	13 8	...		8 0	8 0	12 0*	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 0	†	†	...	...	17 8	20 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	12 4	12 4
Guna	11 4	11 8	14 4	14 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	..	...	19 0	19 4	19 0	22 0	..	..	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	11 11	12 3½	17 8½	18 1	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	16 7½	16 11½	16 3½	16 7½	...	...	17 0	18 1	13 15	14 1¼	19 2	19 10½	15 15	15 15	170 0	191 4	11 11	11 11

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Husked. § Nine pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MAY 23, 1896.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (Sorghum vulgare). Present fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (Sorghum vulgare). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (Penicillaria spicata). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (Penicillaria spicata). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (Eleusine coracana). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (Eleusine coracana). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (Setaria italica). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (Setaria italica). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (Cicer arietinum). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (Cicer arietinum). Past fortnight.	Maize (Zea Mays). Present fortnight.	Maize (Zea Mays). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (Cajanus indicus). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (Cajanus indicus). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozpur	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 4	12 4
Central—																										
Lahore	16 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	25 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	87 0	80 0	12 12	12 12
Gujránwála	14 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	17 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	95 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelam	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	20 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
South-eastern—																										
Gurgáon	14 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	†	†	19 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ambala	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	23 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 13	12 12
Ludhiána	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	15 0	†	†	17 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jalandhar	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hoshiarpur	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	15 0	15 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	15 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	15 0	†	†	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Siálkot	13 0	13 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	17 0	19 0	15 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Hills—																										
Simla	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	8 8	9 0
Kángra	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	†	*	†	*	18 0	17 0	*	*	16 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Ráwalpindi	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	*	*	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 12
Hazára	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	†	†	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	23 0	22 0	†	†	81 0	81 0	12 0	11 8
Pesháwar	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	84 0	82 0	30 0	34 0
Kohát	14 0	14 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	†	†	18 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	19 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	128 0	128 0	46 0	56 2
Bannu	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	50 0	61 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	16 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	17 0	10 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 0
Multan	13 0	13 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4
Montgomery	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	†	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	230 0	230 0	12 0	12 0
Dera Ishmael Khan	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	4 0	4 0	18 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	125 0	125 0	31 4	32 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	10 0	16 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Dera Ghazi Khan	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	21 4	21 4
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	11 4	...	...	8 0	7 8	11 0	10 0	16 8	16 0	15 0	14 0	‡	‡	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	9 0 and 10 0	91 0	91 0	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 8	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	121 14	121 14	12 8	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	148 0	12 0	12 3
Upper Sind Frontier	13 0	12 8	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	17 8	‡	‡	...	...	17 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	11 1	11 1	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 2	11 2	15 3	15 3	15 0	15 0	21 9	21 9	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...	312 0	312 0	10 10	10 10
Ratnágiri	10 13	10 13	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 13	12 13	14 5	14 5	15 14	15 14	17 10	17 10	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	*	*	134 6	134 6	13 0	13 0
Alibág (Kolába)	10 2	10 2	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 9	12 9	...	*	12 12	12 12	...	*	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	*	89 10	89 10	12 12	12 12
Bombay	13 10	13 10	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 1	11 1	17 2	17 2	13 15	13 15	15 12	15 12	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	13 4	13 4	87 6	87 6	11 9	11 9
Tanna	10 15	10 15	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 0	12 0	*	*	14 6	14 6	*	*	...	...	12 7	14 3	...	...	*	*	112 0	112 0	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	17 7	17 7	*	...	12 7	12 7	13 6	13 6	28 5	28 5	24 3	27 0	*	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	...	...	17 9	17 9	100 0	100 0	12 2	12 2
Belgaum	17 3	17 3	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 2	12 10	24 14	24 14	19 8	20 8	28 0	28 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	18 3	18 11	92 7	89 2	12 6	11 9
Satara	13 0	11 10	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 14	10 14	18 11	17 4	16 10	16 10	*	*	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	16 9	16 9	91 3	91 3	12 4	13 3
Sholapur	15 13	14 14	...	...	7 10	7 10	11 11	11 11	26 13	28 10	23 4	23 4	*	*	...	...	18 14	18 14	...	...	*	*	85 5	85 5	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	19 1	17 12	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 6	11 14	28 13	27 0	24 11	22 14	*	*	...	...	18 12	17 14	...	...	20 1	18 4	80 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Poona	12 13	12 13	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	20 0	20 0	16 2	16 2	14 13	14 13	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	17 2	17 2	81 1	81 1	12 6	12 6
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	15 15	15 15	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 9	10 9	24 12	24 12	20 8	20 8	*	*	...	...	17 5	17 5	...	...	20 10	20 10	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	15 13	15 13	...	...	10 5	10 5	13 3	13 3	*	*	19 12	19 12	25 5	25 5	...	...	16 6	16 6	...	...	15 6	*	128 0	128 0	13 6	13 6
Dhulia (Khandesh)	15 12	15 12	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	25 14	25 14	20 3	20 3	*	*	...	...	14 0	14 14	...	...	*	*	80 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 3	...	...	7 6	6 15	8 5	7 14	17 2	16 10	13 14	13 14	*	*	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	15 4	15 4	91 1	91 1	12 0	12 0
Broach	11 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	18 8	19 0	13 3	14 0	*	*	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	16 8	16 0	101 0	101 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	13 8	13 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	11 0	10 8	18 0	17 8	14 8	14 8	19 8	20 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	17 8	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 0
Baroda Cantonment	10 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 8	9 0	10 0	16 0	*	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	*	91 7	91 7	11 8	11 0
Ahmadabad	12 0	11 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	17 8	16 8	14 8	14 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	16 0	15 8	...	...	17 8	18 8	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Godhra (Panch Mahals)	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Disa Cantonment	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	16 0	*	*	...	...	16 0	15 8	...	...	*	*	183 0	128 0	11 0	11 0
Kathiawár—																										
Rájkot	13 6	13 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	6 0	17 6	17 6	13 1	13 1	*	*	...	...	11 11	11 2	...	...	9 0	*	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	14 4	14 3	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 0	...	...	12 1	12 1	100 0	100 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa—Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	14 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	*	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	13 13	13 6	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 0	9 0	16 2	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 10	...	...	12 11	12 13	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Betul	14 7	14 6	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 4	10 4	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Chhindwára	13 13	13 13	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	9 0	10 5	140 0	140 0	9 2	9 2
Nágpur	15 0	13 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	11 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	16 4	...	...	12 8	13 12	135 0	135 0	10 4	9 8
Wardha	14 9	14 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	16 0	14 9	140 0	140 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	13 1	13 1	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Saugor	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 7	9 7	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	19 6	19 6	130 0	130 0	9 2	9 2
Damoh	11 4	10 0	...	...	9 4	9 0	11 4	12 8	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	17 0	...	...	9 10	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4
Jubbulpore	14 4	14 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	14 8	15 0	15 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	150 0	150 0	9 8	9 12
Baghelkhánd (Satna)	13 0	11 12	17 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	*	*	8 0	8 0	18 0	14 8	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 8
Mandla	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	14 15	14 15	...	...	8 10	8 10	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	11 8	12 7	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	11 0	170 0	150 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 4	12 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	15 1	13 1	22 14	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	15 15	14 9	320 0	320 0	...	...
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	16 11	16 11	...	...	11 3	11 3	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 13	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	17 3	17 8	...	...	11 8	10 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	14 0	13 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Berar—																										
Buldána	16 0	16 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	182 0	182 0	10 0	10 0
Básim	16 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	70 0	70 0	10 0	8 8
Akola	14 8	14 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	100 0	106 0	11 8	11 8
Ellichpur	14 0	13 8	...	...	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4
Amraoti	14 0	14 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	13 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Wun	14 8	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	12 3	13 3	...	*	6 3	6 3	8 12	9 4	21 7	21 7	23 0	23 0	22 3	22 3	...	*	13 3	13 3	...	*	20 1	20 1	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 4
Bolárum	12 4	11 11	...	*	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 5	21 0	21 0	...	*	...	*	...	*	14 0	14 0	...	*	...	*	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghát	12 0	12 0	...	*	7 4	6 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	21 4	21 0	...	*	...	*	13 8	15 8	...	*	...	*	83 0	120 0	9 8	9 0

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1896—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or Cholum. Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pencillaria spicata*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu. Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi. Past fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni. Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize. Past fortnight.	Arhar or Thúr, Cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 14	12 14
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	24 6	22 10	25 6	22 5	26 3	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 2	11 8
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 6	10 10
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	23 11	23 11	21 5	21 5	26 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181 5	184 11	11 5	11 5
Central—																										
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	33 0	31 14	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 2	72 14	10-5&11-8	10-5&11-8
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	28 13	29 14	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 8	11 8
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	25 5	25 5	24 11	24 11	25 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 13	11 13
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	29 8	29 8	...	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	9-8 & 10-8	9-8 & 10-8
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	33 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	194 6	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 10	...	...	26 11	28 11	20 5	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 0	12 0
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	30 0	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 2	12 2
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	22 2	21 2	*	*	25 13	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	28 13	28 13	22 10	22 10	29 14	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 3	20 3	...	...	22 10	22 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 6	91 6	13 2	13 2
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 14	91 14	13 5	13 5
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	11 11	21 13	25 8	23 2	23 2	27 0	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	11 8	11 8
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	16 10	...	...	32 5	32 5	28 10	28 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	12 13	12 13
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	16 11	...	...	30 6	29 0	31 11	31 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	15 10	22 6	22 6	27 14	27 14	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 3	137 8	11 5	11 5
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 13	13 13
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 6	19 6	19 6	22 0	22 0	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2
Mysore—																										
Mysore	9 8	10 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 4	39 0	37 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	12 8	11 8	10 0	10 8	8 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	96 0	108 0	10 0	10 8
Kolar	11 8	12 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	11 8	28 0	28 0	34 0	34 0	33 0	35 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	25 0	15 0	16 0	192 0	192 0	10 0	10 0
Tumkur	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	34 0	36 0	35 0	35 0	38 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	224 0	224 0	10 8	10 8
Hassan	...	...	12 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	34 0	36 0	...	...	11 8	10 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	144 0	144 0	9 0	9 0
Kadur	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	8 6	8 6	12 10	12 14	35 11	33 1	...	...	43 9	40 15	...	...	14 3	13 15	...	...	18 14	17 14	320 0	274 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldrug	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	9 8	9 8	11 8	12 0	40 0	45 0	30 0	26 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	175 0	175 0	9 0	9 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 8	9 0	8 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	28 8	27 8	...	...	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Aden	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	*	*	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

J. F. FINLAY

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	In the month of April									
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	[illegible]
IMPORTS (gross revenue).										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	20	20	21	27	35	23	21	22	27	31
Liquors:										
Spirit	4,59	4,36	4,08	4,49	4,68	5,20	4,56	4,35	5,53	5,07
Other liquors	62	56	59	61	80	53	62	49	64	57
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	54	60
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	23	23
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,26	...
Piece-goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,67	[illegible]
" white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,83	[illegible]
" coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,51	[illegible]
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	8
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	28	31
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	33	40
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	31	40
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	65	61
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3[illegible]	56	78
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	39	36
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,05	2,16	2,30
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	13
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	31	27
Oils: Petroleum	—	80	1,15	1,85	1,88	1,3	1,68	1,85	3,58	3,17
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	13	16
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	20	21
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	68	71
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	90	1,12
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	27	32
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—			14	12	13
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,42	1,95	1,16
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	14	20
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	17	17
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	10
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	27	31
Imports by post	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	12
All other articles	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,71	2,07	1,87
Total	5,41	5,93	6,03	7,22	7,71	7,35	7,07	19,34	32,49	29,80
EXPORTS (gross revenue).										
Rice and rice-flour	9,38	6,67	8,01	9,38	9,03	7,00	8,50	8,99	10,46	8,98
Total Gross Revenue	14,79	12,60	14,04	16,60	17,64	14,35	15,57	28,33	42,95	38,78
Total Net Revenue	14,44	12,37	13,77	16,23	17,09	14,01	14,09	27,84	42,06	37,9[illegible]
Distribution of Net Customs Revenue.										
Bengal — Import	1,11	1,49	1,69	1,77	2,14	2,13	1,64	4,99	9,79	9,81
Bengal — Export	96	1,36	1,33	1,19	1,34	1,33	1,12	1,31	2,08	1,5[illegible]
Bombay — Import	1,33	1,87	1,96	2,70	2,54	2,55	2,67	9,41	13,28	12,61
Bombay — Export	26	21	27	28	21	24	29	27	33	5[illegible]
Sind — Import	63	54	68	68	70	51	87	1,4[illegible]	2,22	2,11
Sind — Export	9	10	11	15	13	11	7	9	11	7
Madras — Import	85	93	85	1,15	1,30	88	79	1,99	3,58	2,01
Madras — Export	45	46	42	37	34	33	48	63	52	6[illegible]
Burma — Import	1,34	1,02	71	68	83	1,12	89	1,12	2,90	3,5[illegible]
Burma — Export	7,42	4,39	5,75	7,17	7,56	4,81	6,17	6,54	7,25	6,0[illegible]

Finance and Commerce Department
May 21, 1896.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

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☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th May, 1896.

No. 14.—His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), has been pleased to nominate Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I., First Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 28th May, 1896.

No. 406.—The services of Mr. A. Kensington, of the Indian Civil Service, Divisional Judge, Umballa, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department.

No. 408.—Mr. A. H. Harington is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st June 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

MEDICAL.

The 28th May, 1896.

No. 405.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgeon-Captain D. G. Marshall,

M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Professor of Medicine in the Lahore Medical College during the absence on special leave on urgent private affairs for six months of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Browne, M.D., C.I.E., or until further orders.

The 29th May, 1896.

No. 434.—The services of Surgeon-Captain R. J. Marks, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his civil duties in those Provinces.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th May, 1896.

No. 772.—Captain R. E. S. Taylor, 38th Dogras, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Fyzabad, is confirmed as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the 28th August 1895, the date of confirmation of Major J. P. W. Spankie in the Judge Advocate General's Department.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 29th May, 1896.

No. 884—3-14.—Veterinary Lieutenant A. S. Trydell, who was appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, on probation, by Notification No. 279—3-9, dated 26th February 1896, is posted to the Central Provinces, with effect from the 15th May 1896.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th May, 1896.

No. 887-*G.*—The services of Lieutenant C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st April, 1896.

No. 890-*G.*—Captain C. F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and Assistant to the British Agent at Gilgit, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days, with effect from the 16th June, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 29th May, 1896.

No. 905-*G.*—The following substantive promotion and appointment are made in and to the Berar Commission, with effect from the 2nd April, 1896, consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class:

Colonel C. T. Lane, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Mr. A. Lucas, of the Indian Civil Service, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

No. 1756-*I.-A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the better avoidance of loss through the default of Public Accountants in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore:

1. For the purpose of these rules, every person is a Public Accountant who, by reason of any office held by him in the service of the Government of India or of the Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of any money or security for money, or the management of any buildings or land in the possession of the Government of India or the Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore, or who, as official assignee, trustee or receiver, or in any other official capacity, is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of any money or security for money, or the management of any buildings or lands belonging to any other person or persons.

2. Every Public Accountant shall give security for the due discharge of the trusts of his office, and for the due account of all moneys which shall come into his possession or control by reason of his office.

3. In default of any law having special reference to the office of any Public Accountant, the security to be given shall be of such amount and kind, real or personal or both, and with such sureties, as the Resident in Mysore, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time prescribe.

4. The head of the office to which any Public Accountant belongs may proceed against such Public Accountant or his sureties or both, for any loss or defalcation in his accounts as if the amount thereof were an arrear of land revenue due to Government.

5. All laws or rules for the time being in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the recovery of arrears of land revenue due to Government and for the recovery of damages by any person wrongfully proceeded against for any such arrear shall apply, with such changes in the form of procedure as may be necessary to make them applicable to the case, to any proceedings against or by such Public Accountant.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 26th May, 1896.

No. 2289-*F. O.*—Mr. E. Grant, Chief Superintendent in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, is granted leave on medical certificate for fifteen months, with effect from 26th May 1896.

The 27th May, 1896.

No. 2276-*F. O.*—Mr. G. S. Curtis, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, is appointed to act as Post Master General, Bombay, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. P. Symonds, or until further orders.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th May, 1896.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

SUAKIN.

No. 613.—In G. G. O. No. 541 of 1896, *opposite* the entry "Field Paymaster" *read* "Captain B. W. Marlow, 23rd Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class."

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 614.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department:

Captain E. J. E. Swayne, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, officiating Staff Captain, Intelligence Branch, to be Staff Captain, *vice* Captain F. C. Colomb, who has vacated on proceeding to join the Staff College. Dated 11th November 1895.

No. 615.—Captain R. L'E. McKerrell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be Inspector of Gymnasia, Punjab and Bengal Commands, *vice* Major the Hon'ble A. E Dalzell, who has vacated. Dated 1st May 1896.

No. 616.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

Captain J. M Ransom, 12th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be District Recruiting Officer, Nusseerabad. Dated 1st April 1896.

Captain G W. C. Knatchbull, 22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be District Recruiting Officer, Poona. Dated 1st April 1896.

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 617.—Colonel C. H. Spragge, Royal Artillery, to be Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Bombay Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General G. A. French, C.M.G., Royal Artillery, who has been appointed commandant of the local forces in New South Wales. Dated 24th March 1896.

EXCHANGES.

No. 618.—An exchange is sanctioned between Captain James Herbert Pollard of the Bhopal Battalion and Lieutenant Benjamin Proctor Simpson Rooke of the 5th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Sindh Horse), subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 619.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Barrow, Indian Staff Corps, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Assistant Adjutant-General, Rawal Pindi District, to officiate as Second Deputy Secretary,

vice Captain E. DeBrath, Indian Staff Corps, appointed Brigade Major, Suakin Force. Dated 29th May 1896.

No. 620.—It is notified that the tenure of appointment of Brevet-Major H. F. S. Ramsden, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, is extended for a period of five years, with effect from the 13th July 1896.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 621.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on the personal staff of Lieutenant-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding the Forces, Punjab:

Captain J. A. L. Haldane, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Lieutenant G. H. Boisragon, V.C., who has resigned. Dated 1st April 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 622.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant George Philip Roberts Beaman, Essex Regiment, wing officer, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—25th October 1894.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Forster Connell, Hampshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—29th October 1894.

Second-Lieutenant Connell will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 29th October 1894, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 623.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

George Augustus Hawks, officiating wing officer, 1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers),—5th January 1896.

John Cunningham Moore Hoskyn, officiating wing officer, 20th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—27th March 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 624.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 5th May 1896, pages 2647 and 2648.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 5th May, 1896.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Unattached List.—Second-Lieutenant Angus Campbell is removed from the army on account of ill-health. Dated 6th May 1896.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel A. G. Hammond, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Major-General G. Swinley, C.B., Royal Artillery, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 11th February 1896.

* * * * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The temporary rank of Major-General, whilst Commissary-General-in-Chief in India, granted to Colonel T. F. Hobday, Indian Staff Corps, in the Gazette of 7th January 1896, is antedated to 7th November 1895.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Subadar-Major Gopal Borah, *Sardar Bahadur,* Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 6th May 1896.

* * * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Willoughby Wallace Hooper is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 20th April 1896.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army:

Major Henry Macan Mason. Dated 6th November 1895.

Major Francis Sheffield Sorell. Dated 6th November 1895.

Major Goodson Adye. Dated 6th November 1895.

Major Arthur Adye. Dated 6th November 1895.

Major Edmund Walter St. George Welchman. Dated 6th November 1895.

The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental seconds-in-command, Indian Army:

Captain John William Babington Meade. Dated 6th November 1895.

Captain David William Purdon. Dated 6th November 1895.

Captain Robert FitzRoy Maclean Johnstone. Dated 6th November 1895.

Captain Earnest Leonard Wright. Dated 6th November 1895.

Captain Thomas Hall Plumer. Dated 6th November 1895.

Captain Mansel Travers Shewen. Dated 6th November 1895.

Captain Clarence Herbert Macdonald. Dated 6th November 1895.

* * * * * * * * * * *

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 625.—The following addition is made to paragraph 72 of the regulations for the Indian Army Reserve:

Paragraph 72.—At end add: "Under the conditions laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume II."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 626.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 23rd May 1896.

James Hugh Brownlow Beresford.
Henry Lowther.
William Alexander Lomer Cowie.
Gordon Sutherland Morris.
Montgomery Browne Roberts.
Augustus Heathcote Allenby.
Thomas Simpson Young.
Herbert William Coxworthy Colquhoun.
Henry Napier Roome.
William Erle Ferdinand Burlton.

No. 627.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, Captain Reginald Haugh Light, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental second-in-command, Indian Army. Dated 3rd December 1895.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 628.—Sub-Conductor William Edward Wood to be Conductor;

Sergeant (Supernumerary Sub-Conductor) John McCormack is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 25th February 1896, *vice* Conductor (Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) John Harrington, retired.

No. 629.—Sergeant (Supernumerary Sub-Conductor) Michael Neill is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 19th January 1896, *vice* Richard William Seaman, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 630.—*6th (The Prince of Wales') Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Kot-Dafadar Ramjus to be Jemadar, *vice* Hira Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th January 1896.

No. 631.—*3rd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry*—

Dafadar Taj Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sajjat Khan, promoted, with effect from the 1st March 1896.

No. 632.—*23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Havildar-Major Indar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganda Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

No. 633.—*36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Sher Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gurdit Singh, appointed Subadar with the Selangor Police, with effect from the 6th April 1896.

No. 634.—*28th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Havildar Maduranayagam to be Jemadar, *vice* Suryanarayadu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

Havildar Muhammad Ghalib to be Jemadar, *vice* Papayya, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th April 1896.

No. 635.—*24th (Baluchistan; Duchess of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Sikandar Shah to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1896.

Havildar Ghulam Husain to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 636.—Major Alexander Thomas Weller, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander and second-in command, 42nd (Gurkha Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 31st May 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 637—Honorary Captain William Campbell Austin, Deputy Commissary, Barrack Department, Madras, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th May 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 638.—*Rangoon Naval Volunteers*—

Lieutenant John Joseph Cooper to be Commander-Commandant, *vice* Winter, resigned.

No. 639.—*Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles*—

The second Christian name of Second-Lieutenant Dobbie is Houstoun, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 385 of 1896.

No. 640.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

William Arthur Dring, Esquire, to be Major, *vice* Weatherdon, promoted.

No. 641.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Charles Valentine Jacob, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 16th May 1896, *vice* Malcomson, resigned.

No. 642.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Henry Farrington Evans, Esquire, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, with effect from the 15th April 1896, *vice* LaTouche, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 643.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Major C. H. Cowie (Captain, Royal Engineers) to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Willock, resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 644.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Reginald Thomas to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 645.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant George Rusby Kaye, 2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Captain, with effect from the 2nd May 1896, *vice* Murphy, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 646.—*Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Stuart Dirom Hunter to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel R. I. Crawford, C.I.E., transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 647.—*Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Edmund Good to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 648.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant C. N. Kelly resigns his commission.

No. 649.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Surgeon-Lieutenant F. J. O. Stephenson resigns his commission.

No. 650.—*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain J. G. Findlay and Second-Lieutenant H. F. Harvey resign their commissions.

No. 651.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant G. Humfress resigns his commission, with effect from the 30th April 1896.

No. 652.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Willock, Commandant, resigns his appointment.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 653.—*Madras Artillery Volunteers*—

The Hon'ble Major James Henry Spring-Branson, V.D., Commandant, resigns his commission, and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with permission to wear the uniform of the corps.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 654.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, &c.	With effect from
Major and Brevet-Colonel W. T. Shone, C.B., D.S.O., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III (temporary).	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Temporary . .	5th May 1896.
Major S. Grant, R.E. .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Temporary . .	5th May 1896.
Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Turner, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Chief Engineer, class III .	Temporary . .	8th May 1896.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Garwood, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Temporary . .	8th May 1896.
Major E. W. Duperier, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III (temporary).	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Temporary . .	8th May 1896.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Peacocke, C.M.G., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Temporary . .	8th May 1896.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 36.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant C. J. C. Kendall, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd class, Marine Survey of India, for one year.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th May, 1896.

No. 247.—Mr. R. K. Williams, Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is granted furlough out of India for two years, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 248.—Mr. J. J. Connolly, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts of that railway until further orders.

The 26th May, 1896.

No. 249.—Mr. W. Ward-Smith, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. H. Barron, or until further orders.

The 27th May, 1896.

No. 250.—The undermentioned officers are appointed Deputy Traffic Superintendents of the North Western Railway in the Class and Grade of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, specified opposite their names:

Names.	Present post and grade.	Class and grade to which promoted.
Burt, H. P. .	Officiating Deputy Manager in Class I, Grade 3, temporary rank.	Class I, Grade 3 (permanent).
Vining, C. E. .	District Traffic Superintendent in Class II, Grade 2.	Class I, Grade 3 (temporary rank).

No. 251.—Mr. C. J. Sheridan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with the *temporary rank* of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.

No. 252.—Mr. G. J. Perram, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*, Burma, is permanently promoted to that rank, with effect from the 14th January 1896.

No. 253—Mr. J. N. A. Eaton, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of 6th March 1896, under the provisions of Article 712 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 28th May, 1896.

No. 254.—Second-Lieutenant Edward Willoughby Sandys Mahon, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and is posted to State Railways. His services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the Mari-Attock Railway and Gradient Improvement Works, North Western Railway.

No. 255.—Second-Lieutenant Charles James Clarke, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and is posted to State Railways. His services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 256.—Mr. F. G. Heaven, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is temporarily transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. Conley.

No. 258.—The services of Mr. J. Manson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are lent to the Southern Punjab Railway Company, Limited, with effect from the 8th August 1895.

The unexpired portion of his furlough from the 9th August to the 5th November 1895 is hereby cancelled.

No. 257.—The following is published for information:

Circular No. 3 Ry., dated Simla, the 22nd May 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department Circular No. 6 Ry., dated 12th March 1895, promulgating certain general rules made under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, for the guidance of the public and railway officials employed on open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, and directing that the administrations of railways not so administered should be invited to move for sanction to the application of the said general rules subject to such modifications as might be considered necessary in each case.

Government of India, Public Works Department Circular No. 15 Railway, dated 22nd July 1895, postponing the date of introduction of the general rules referred to above to 1st January 1896.

Government of India, Public Works Department Circular No. 19 Ry., dated 9th December 1895, further postponing the date of introduction to 1st July 1896.

Director General of Railways' letter No. 195 T., dated 25th April 1896, and enclosures.

OBSERVATIONS.—Certain railway administrations have proposed modifications in some of the general rules cited in the preamble which were framed under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, for the guidance of the public and railway officials employed on open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, and the Director General of Railways has applied for sanction to adopt the said modifications on State Railways, with certain further amendments.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council having considered the suggestions put forward is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, to approve of the adoption of the amended rules, as set forth in the schedule to this resolution, in place of the corresponding rules promulgated under Circular No. 6 Ry., dated 12th March 1895, on all lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods, and to direct that the said General Rules so modified shall, in supersession of the orders in Circular No. 19 Ry., dated 9th December 1895, come into force on the above mentioned railways from the 1st August 1896, and that their introduction on the railways not administered by Government be postponed until further orders.

The Governor General in Council also desires that the said amended rules may be brought to the notice of the administrations of the several railways not administered by the Government, and that the Agents and Managers of those railways may be invited to submit formal applications for the adoption of the general rules as modified.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this circular, with the schedule annexed, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and that the General Rules as now amended be kept for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered also, that a copy of this circular and its enclosure be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Officers noted in the margin for information and guidance, and to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Agents to the Governor-General in Central India and Baluchistan, the Resident in Mysore, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal.
The Chief Commissioners of Burma and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.

Enclosure to Government of India, Public Works Department Circular No. 3 Ry. of 1896.

Schedule showing modifications of the open line general rules circulated with Government of India Circular No. 6 Railway, dated 12th March 1895.

PART I.

1. (*17*) "Authorised officer" means the person who is duly empowered by general or special order of the railway administration, either by name or by office, to issue instructions or to do any other thing of the nature referred to in each case.

NOTE.—Such order shall not empower an authorised officer to depute the power conferred upon him thereby to any other person.

67. The guard or person in charge of a ballast train on any part of the main line outside station limits shall be responsible that the line is cleared and the Station Master advised not less than ten minutes before a train is due. On lines worked on the "Absolute block" system the line must be cleared and the Station Master advised not less than five minutes before a train is due to enter the section from either end.

69. A Fixed or Permanent signal is a signal erected for controlling the movement of trains, and is constructed with one or more semaphore arms, discs or other appliances for use by day and lamps for use by night.

N.B.—A Point Indicator, *vide* rule 73, is not a signal.

70. No Fixed or Permanent signal shall be used unless it is constructed to show "danger" in case of any failure in its connections.

72. (*1*) Fixed or permanent signals, especially when used as "Distant signals," "Main signals" (otherwise called "Station signals," or "Home signals") and "Starting signals" shall ordinarily be of the semaphore type.

72. (*2*) Distant signals are signals placed at a considerable distance from the station and shall, except when under the proviso to Rule 101 they are used as stop signals, be distinguished by a notched arm, thus—

72. (*7*) Distant, Main and Starting signals shall be used only in connection with trains approaching, entering, or leaving stations, respectively, and shall not be used for shunting or for any purpose other than the control of trains as aforesaid.

72. (*8*) When a Disc signal is used as a Fixed or Permanent signal, a disc, bar or other appliance must be exhibited by day and the lights prescribed in rule 71 by night.

73. Point Indicators are appliances attached to points to show for which road the points are set, and shall be so constructed as to be easily distinguished from Fixed or Permanent signals.

Point indicators will apply to all vehicles, whether forming part of a train or not, passing over the lines to which they refer.

85. (*1*) Shunting operations shall be controlled either by "Fixed or Permanent signals" specially set apart for the purpose, or by hand signals, or by verbal directions as occasion may require.

85. (*4*) When after a Main or Distant signal has been lowered to admit a train, it is found necessary to obstruct the line on which the train is to be received, the signal must be replaced at danger, and the train brought to a stand before the obstruction is permitted.

86. (*1*) Except in case of emergency, Platelayers or other workmen employed on the permanent-way shall not work under the protection of the Fixed or Permanent signals, but must invariably use special signals.

91. (*2*) Unless this duty is imposed on some other railway servant by the authorized officer, the Station Master shall be held responsible that the signals are not lowered to admit a train until all facing points over which the train will pass are correctly set and secured and trailing points correctly set, and that the line over which the train will pass is free from obstructions.

110. When a train has been shunted for another train to pass, the side-lamps must be reversed or so disposed as to avoid showing red to a following train.

113. (*1*) Unless this duty is imposed on some other railway servant by the authorised officer, the Station Master will be responsible that all facing points over which a train will pass are correctly set and secured and trailing points correctly set.

He will be similarly responsible that all safety points and catch sidings, when it is not necessary that they should be opened, are closed and secured against the line which they are intended to protect.

N.B.—Old rules 73 (1) and 73 (2) are amalgamated and recast and become 72 (8), 73 (3) is recast as 73 above, and old rule 91 (2) becomes 91 (3).

Schedule showing modifications of the open line general rules circulated with Government of India Circular No. 6 Railway, dated 12th March 1895—*contd.*

142. The Guard in charge of a train must satisfy himself, before the train is despatched from any station and during the journey,—

*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *

(*c*) that the vehicles are in good order and properly coupled up, and if sheeted, that the sheets are properly secured,—

*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *

(*f*) that the windows of all empty compartments and all lamp-holes are closed.

155. No wagon or truck shall be so loaded as to exceed the maximum gross load on the axles prescribed by the Governor General in Council under the Indian Railways Act, 1890, section 19, sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*), or other less load prescribed by the authorised officer.

166. (*3*) If the Guard or the Station Master has reason to apprehend danger from any such vehicle before it can be inspected by a Carriage and Wagon Examiner, the guard shall consult the driver, and if, after such consultation, he considers it necessary to do so, he shall have the vehicle detached from the train.

187. The Station Master must see that the shunting of trains or the crossing of trains from one line to another is performed only at such times and in such a manner as will not involve danger.

211. Each Inspector of permanent-way or authorised officer must see that all broken or defective rails, chairs, sleepers or other permanent-way materials on the length of line under his charge are removed from the road with the least possible delay, and that sound materials are substituted for them.

212. Each Ganger must—

*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *

(*c*) unless that duty is imposed on some other railway servant by the authorised officer, keep the fences thereof in repair.

218. (*1*) No Inspector of permanent-way or authorised officer shall change or turn a rail or commence any operation which would obstruct the line and necessitate the showing of a danger signal,—

(*a*) if within station limits,—

until he has obtained the permission of the Station Master and has seen that special signals prescribed in rule 86, clause (2) are clearly exhibited and until all necessary signals have been placed at "danger;" or

(*b*) if outside station limits,—

until he has seen that—

(i) a "danger" signal has been plainly shown, and

(ii) two detonators have been placed on the line, ten yards apart, at a distance of at least three-quarters of a mile from the place of obstruction, on a double line in the direction from which trains come on the line obstructed, and on a single line in both directions.

(*2*) In case (*a*), the signals must, if necessary, be kept at danger as provided in rule 91 (3) until the Station Master has been informed by the Inspector of permanent-way or authorised officer that the line is again clear and safe for traffic.

(*3*) In either case the Inspector of permanent-way or authorised officer must himself be present at the spot until the line is clear.

224. (*1*) Ballast shall not be thrown up between the rails higher than rail level and must be thrown as much as possible on the outside of each line or between the two roads.

231. The person in charge of a wagon, truck, lorry, or other impediment causing an obstruction on any line on which a train is expected shall be responsible that the obstruction is removed and the Station Master advised not less than ten minutes before the train is due. On lines worked on the "Absolute block" system, the obstruction must be removed and the Station Master advised not less than five minutes before the train is due to enter the section from either end.

PART II.

23. Except as provided in Appendix B, rule 6—VI (*e*), vehicles loaded with explosives shall be sent only with a goods train, and shall be placed in the rear of the train, but not next the rear brake-van.

Provided that vehicles loaded with ammunition or other explosives belonging to troops may be sent with the train by which the troops travel, but must be placed next behind the front brake-van.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. V of 1896-97.

Please substitute the accompanying page 1011 of the "Supplement to the Gazette of India," dated 23rd May 1896, for the corresponding page.

…IMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

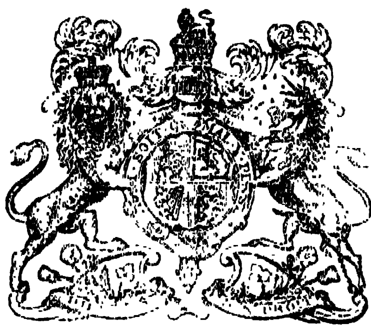
Earnings from 1st April 1896, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

			…Ending 11th …ay 1895. Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 9th May 1896. Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week	Earnings from 1st April to 11th May 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 9th May 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			1,92,024	707	1,733	10,56,000	609	69,52,319	61,00,000	...	8,52,319
			1,74,507	203	862	1,20,000	14[illegible]	9,94,511	7,41,000	...	2,53,511
			1,00,310	133	752	1,10,000	146	6,15,913	6,23,000	7,087	...
…Bezwada Extension	170	21	2,989	142	21	3,700	170	19,912	21,000	1,088	...
Bezwada-Madras (Washermenpet-Ennúr section)	...	...	...	...	9	700	78	...	5,000	5,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	279	1,790	5,69,235	318	1,780	4,77,000	267	32,78,580	26,61,000	...	6,17,580
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	806	51	17	900	53	5,428	4,000	...	1,528
South Indian	154	1,042	1,93,469	185	1,042	1,80,000	173	10,51,889	9,98,000	...	53,889
Máyavaram-Mutupet	75	54	4,561	84	54	4,800	89	29,217	28,000	...	1,217
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	105	1,165	1,64,824	141	1,165	1,65,000	142	9,16,032	8,76,000	...	40,032
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	146	756	1,19,354	158	756	1,54,000	204	7,34,315	7,82,000	47,685	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	231	18,720	81	231	21,700	94	1,09,874	1,13,000	3,126	...
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	157	10,000	64	...	64,800	64,800	...
TOTAL	259	8,377	25,40,949	303	8,585	23,10,700	269	1,47,15,090	1,30,22,700	...	16,92,290
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	253	2,511	6,44,431	257	2,617	5,02,000	192	42,79,929	33,73,000	...	9,06,929
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	270	797	2,28,073	286	797	1,88,000	236	12,84,802	11,15,000	...	1,69,802
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	339	813	2,05,451	258	813	2,16,000	265	12,60,463	12,76,000	15,537	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	130	125	15,911	128	125	16,700	134	91,829	87,000	...	4,829
East Coast (state)	99	397	41,372	104	455	5[illegible]	110	2,41,999	3,14,000	72,001	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	164	746	1,78,916	240	880	1,41,000	197	8,51,670	7,82,000	...	69,670
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	28	2,316	83	28	1,[illegible]	61	7,919	6,200	...	1,719
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	64	8	142	18	8	600	75	2,422	3,300	878	...
TOTAL	243	5,475	13,20,662	241	5,762	11,28,[illegible]	1[illegible]	8[illegible],4[illegible]3	69,5[illegible]	...	10,64,533
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	442	1,490	8,39,037	563	1,490	8,01,000	538	46,84,019	48,41,000	1,56,981	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	678	401	5,50,655	1,104	[illegible]	[illegible]	648	29,55,900	23,98,000	...	5,57,900
Madras	243	840	2,14,452	255	840	2,15,000	256	12,19,587	11,90,000	...	29,587
TOTAL	421	2,791	16,04,144	575	2,791	14,53,000	521	88,59,506	84,29,000	...	4,30,506
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	281	16,593	54,05,755	329	17,141	48,92,400	285	3,15,95,929	2,84,11,200	...	31,87,329
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi Umballa-Kalka	165	161	26,834	167	161	26,500	165	1,92,531	1,51,000	...	41,531
Tarkessur	269	22	7,400	327	22	6,300	286	49,156	41,900	...	7,256
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	121	65	8,301	126	66	6,700	102	56,879	41,700	...	15,179
Bengal Dooars	161	36	2,534	70	36	2,800	78	15,248	16,900	1,652	...
Dibru-Sadiya	136	78	9,940	127	78	11,300	145	64,094	71,800	7,736	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	249	51	19,552	383	51	20,000	392	96,665	1,08,000	11,335	...
TOTAL	164	414	74,361	180	414	73,[illegible]	178	4,74,543	4,31,300	...	43,243
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Pina-Goona	...	73	401	5	73	1,600	22	(*h*)411	7,400	6,959	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	114	7,000	64	...	32,600	32,600	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	187	333	74,982	225	333	61,000	189	3,99,475	3,64,000	...	35,475
The Gaekwar's Petlad	105	13	2,341	180	13	2,500	102	11,928	12,200	272	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	271	108	19,261	178	108	20,800	193	1,01,770	99,000	...	2,270
Kolar Gold-fields	266	10	3,779	378	10	2,000	200	16,243	14,000	...	2,243
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	89	362	34,773	96	362	47,000	119	1,85,861	2,24,000	38,139	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	74	93	9,351	101	93	7,500	81	54,429	40,100	...	14,329
Kolhápur	81	29	2,785	96	29	2,600	90	16,847	16,000	...	847
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	72	8,442	117	72	5,600	78	47,932	38,200	...	9,732
Cooch Behar	45	22	920	42	22	1,700	77	5,171	8,900	3,729	...
TOTAL	136	1,115	1,57,035	141	1,229	1,58,100	129	8,39,597	8,56,400	16,803	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	103	334	64,058	194	334	59,000	170	3,16,080	3,23,000	...	23,080
Jetalsar-Rájkot	68	46	4,076	89	46	4,300	93	26,537	25,900	...	637
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	58	364	21,000	58	364	23,000	62	1,45,608	1,34,000	...	11,608
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	...	...	...	...	60	2,500	42	...	14,500	14,500	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	8,745	93	94	12,100	129	50,808	58,100	7,292	...
TOTAL	78	838	98,779	118	898	98,400	110	5,69,033	5,55,500	...	13,533
GRAND TOTAL	261	18,960	57,05,930	306	19,682	52,22,40[illegible]	265	3,34,81,702	3,02,54,400	...	32,27,302

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*h*) Total earnings from 1st to 11th May 1895.
(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 23rd, 1896.

As was the case last week, the observations show that pressure has been fairly steady over the Peninsula and the central parts of India, but has been very unsteady in the north. For the first three days a small depression lay over Upper Sind, and gradients were very steep over Sind and Gujarat, but after the 19th this more or less disappeared, and the low pressure area was shown over the Punjab, Rajputana, the Gangetic Plain, and Western Bengal. Readings have been steadily high over the west of the Peninsula, and throughout the week the pressure differences have been large over the Peninsula. Strong westerly and north westerly winds have prevailed over Sind, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces, and the Peninsula, fresh southerly winds over the Bay, and variable winds elsewhere. Rain has fallen on all days in Burma, on most days in Bengal and Assam and the south-west of the Peninsula, and occasional showers have been received over the Gangetic Plain and the North-Western Himalayas. In Burma, where the rainfall has been constant, the mean temperature has been low, but over India the general abnormal excess noticed during the preceding week has held, though the amount of this excess has been less during the present than during the last period under review.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, May 17th.*—The barometer had fallen rapidly over Upper Sind, but had changed slightly in other places. A small depression was shown near Jacobabad, and relatively low pressures over the Gangetic Plain and West Bengal. Readings were highest over the west of the Peninsula, and the pressure differences were considerable. Strong winds between south-west and north-west were reported over Sind, Gujarat, Central India, and the Peninsula, fresh southerly to easterly winds over Bengal, and variable breezes elsewhere. The mean temperature was in defect over Lower Burma and North and

Central Bengal, and excessive elsewhere, the largest opposite variations were +13·1° at Ludhiana and —7·6° at Thayetmyo. Rain had fallen over Burma and Assam and part of Bengal, and a few local showers were reported from other parts of the country.

Monday, May 18th.—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly over the Punjab, and briskly over the North-Western Provinces. Elsewhere the changes were generally slight. The general distribution of pressure was unaltered, and the winds were very little changed either in direction or force. The mean temperature remained slightly to considerably below the normal over Lower Burma, and slightly to moderately below over the Assam Valley and Central and North Bengal, while an area of deficient temperature had been developed over the south-east of the Punjab, Rajputana, and Gujarat. Elsewhere the mean temperature was excessive. The largest opposite variations were +9·0° at Vizagapatam and —6·5° at Delhi. Steady rain had fallen over Lower Burma, and dust and thunder storms had given light to heavy showers to Bengal, Assam, Upper India, and part of the south-west of the Peninsula.

Tuesday, May 19th.—Pressure had decreased briskly over the Punjab, and increased briskly over Baluchistan, but elsewhere the changes continued slight. The general distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds were both practically unchanged. The low temperature area over Lower Burma had largely disappeared, the only station reporting a deficiency being Moulmein, but over Assam and Bengal and over the south-east of the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, and Lower Sind the mean temperature remained in defect. Rain had fallen over Lower Burma, Lower Bengal, the Kumaun Himalayas, and the south-west of the Peninsula. Tavoy reported the heavy fall of 9½ inches.

Wednesday, May 20th.—The barometer had risen at most places—rapidly in Upper Sind. The slight depression recently holding near Jacobabad had disappeared, and the lowest pressures were reported from the Northern Punjab. In other respects the distribution was little changed. The winds were very variable over Northern and North-Eastern India, but the north-westerly and westerly strong winds and gales reported from the Bombay Presidency, the central parts of the country, and the Peninsula continued. The distribution of temperature relatively to the normal was the same as on the preceding day, and the mean temperature was 12·3° above the normal at Masulipatam, and 5·8° below at Agra. Moderate steady rain had been received over Lower Burma and showers over Assam, Bengal, Oudh, and parts of the Punjab and of the Peninsula. The amounts were not large.

Thursday, May 21st.—The barometer had again risen in most places, the rise over West Bengal and Bihar having been brisk to rapid. Readings were again lowest over Upper Sind. The winds were southerly in the Punjab and easterly or variable in Bengal, but elsewhere the directions were generally between west and north-west. The mean temperature was low over the greater part of Northern India, the area of deficiency extending from Rajputana and Gujarat in the west, along the Gangetic Plain to Bengal in the east. Masulipatam reported an abnormal excess of 9·6°, and Allahabad and Lucknow an abnormal deficiency of 5·8°. Rain had been received over Lower Burma, Bengal, Rajputana, and the west of the Peninsula.

Friday, May 22nd.—Pressure had increased slightly over part of the Peninsula and of Burma and had decreased elsewhere. The change had been brisk to rapid over Northern India. Pressure was low over the Punjab and over West Bengal, and high in Malabar, Ceylon, and Tenasserim. The winds were unaltered. The mean temperature was low over Gujarat, Rajputana, Bengal, and Lower Burma, and excessive elsewhere. The abnormal excess was large over the Carnatic and over the Punjab. Moderate showers were reported from parts of Burma, and light showers from a few places in the North-Western Himalayas and in the Peninsula.

Saturday, May 23rd.—Pressure had again increased over the Peninsula and Burma and decreased in most other places. Readings remained low over the

Gangetic Plain and West Bengal, and high in Malabar. Gradients were moderately steep. The winds remained practically unchanged. The mean temperature was almost everywhere above the normal, the only exceptions being Burma and the Bellary district. General rain had fallen in Burma, and showers in parts of North Bengal, of the Punjab, and of the Peninsula.

Temperature.—At the commencement of the week the mean temperature was lower than usual in Burma and in Central and North Bengal and excessive elsewhere. These general conditions continued during the next two days, but, in addition to the above areas of depressed temperature, a relatively cool area appeared over the south-east of the Punjab on the 18th. This area of low temperature gradually extended eastward until it coalesced with the low temperature area over Bengal, so that, on the 21st and to a less extent on the 22nd, there existed a large low temperature area stretching from Gujarat to Bengal, with excessive temperatures both over the Punjab and over the Peninsula. By the 23rd this band had disappeared, and the mean temperature was excessive in all places, except Burma.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India:

Province.	May 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−3·8	−3·8	+0·1	+1·5	+0·8	−0·6	−1·1	−0·8
Bengal and Assam . .	+2·1	+0·1	−0·3	+5·4	−1·2	−0·1	+3·1	+1·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+7·5	+1·7	0	+0·9	−1·5	+2·0	+4·7	+2·2
Punjab	+9·4	+1·4	−0·4	+3·7	+3·3	+5·8	+6·9	+4·3
Bombay	+1·3	+2·2	+2·5	+0·4	+1·4	+1·9	+1·8	+1·6
Central Provinces and Berar	+2·2	+1·7	+1·5	+1·4	+1·5	+1·7	+3·2	+1·9
Central India and Gujarat .	+1·9	+1·1	−0·4	+0·8	+0·4	+0·5	+1·7	+0·9
Sind and Rajputana . .	+3·5	+0·6	−1·0	+0·3	−2·1	+0·8	+3·0	+0·7
Madras	+4·7	+5·0	+5·7	+4·7	+4·6	+4·3	+3·5	+4·6
Mean for whole of India .	+3·2	+1·1	+0·9	+2·[illegible]	+0·8	+1·8	+3·0	+1·8

The mean temperature of the whole country was excessive for each day of the week, the excess ranging from only 0·9° on the 19th to 3·2° on the 17th and 3·0° on the 23rd. The provincial variations showed that the temperature of the week had been about normal in Burma, Central India, Gujarat, Sind, and Rajputana, and above the normal in all the remaining provinces. The hottest districts were the Carnatic and the North Punjab.

The following were the highest temperatures throughout India recorded on each day:

May 17th	117·1°	at	Jacobabad.
" 18th	119·5°	"	"
" 19th	114·8°	"	Nellore.
" 20th	115·2°	"	Masulipatam
" 21st	114·2°	"	Khammamett.
" 22nd	115·1°	"	Jacobabad.
" 23rd	116·1°	"	"

Rain.—During the week under review rain has fallen steadily over Lower Burma and fairly steadily over Assam, Bengal Proper, and the south-west of the Peninsula. Elsewhere the rainfall has occurred during dust and thunder storms, but these storms have been so general throughout the country that the week's

return shows that rain in greater or less amount has been received in nearly all the rainfall divisions. In Burma rain fell throughout the whole country on the 17th, mainly in Lower Burma on the next five days, and again throughout the whole country on the last day. In Bengal and Assam the weather was showery on all days, except the last two, when the rainfall almost ceased. In Upper India the most showery days were the 18th and 20th, while in the Peninsula local scattered showers occurred throughout. Over the central parts of the country the showers were very light. At Tavoy there was a remarkable fall of 9½ inches reported on the 19th, and on the same day Mangalore received over 4 inches. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. Of the fifty-seven rainfall divisions, which send weekly returns, no less than fifty-one have received more or less rain during the week. Of these fifty-one divisions twelve reported an average actual rainfall of less than one-tenth of an inch, but this leaves thirty-nine divisions which received effective rain, which is considerably in excess of the number reported last week. The divisions which received actually or practically no rain included the following districts :—*viz.*, the North-Western Provinces (East and Submontane), Oudh, the Punjab (Submontane, Hills, and North), Berar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind, Baluchistan, Central India (East), and Rajputana (West). In all other parts of India effective rain was received. The average amount of this effective rainfall ranged from 8·97 inches in Tenasserim to 0·10 inch in the hill district of the North-Western Provinces. The second column of the table shows the normal average rainfall of the divisions. This ranges from 8·65 inches in Arakan to a few hundredths in parts of North-Western India. The third column of the table gives the difference between the average actual and average normal rainfall for the week under review This column shows that the fall has been excessive only in thirteen divisions, *viz*, Tenasserim, Central Burma, Assam (Brahmaputra), Central Bengal, North Bihar, the North-Western Provinces (Central and West), the Punjab (South-East and South), the Bombay Deccan, Sind, the East Coast (North (*a*)), and Central Madras, and that the amount of the excess varies from 2·27 inches in Tenasserim to 0·02 inch in Sind. In all the remaining divisions the rainfall was in defect. In Arakan this defect was very large, only 0·41 inch having been received in place of the normal 8·65 inches. This result appears to have been attributable to the easterly and northerly winds which were experienced over this division. The deficiency was also considerable over the Surma and hill divisions of Assam and in Malabar. In other places the deficiency was generally small and would have been relatively unimportant had it not followed in succession to such a very dry season.

The three concluding columns of the table exhibit the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the actual and normal total rainfall from the 1st of March to the 23rd of May The only division reporting an excess is Tenasserim, but Central Burma, all the Assam divisions, and North Bengal report a normal rainfall, that is, an actual amount differing by less than 20 per cent from the normal amount. In all the remaining divisions the seasonal fall was in defect, and in the case of Arakan, the North-Western Provinces (East and Submontane), Oudh (South), the Konkan, Berar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India, Rajputana (East), Hyderabad (South), and the East Coast (Central) the returns show that there has been practically no rain throughout the whole period of nearly three months.

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week :—Moulmein 8·97 inches, Kyauktan (Rangoon) 6·67 inches, Tharrawaddy 4·38 inches, Mymensingh 5·55 inches, Sylhet 4·70 inches, Alipore (Rungpur) 5·36 inches, Kurseong (Darjeeling) 4·62 inches, Mangalore 4·09 inches, Tumkur 4·65 inches, Tosgaon (Satara) 3·89 inches, Rayadrug (Bellary) 4·63 inches, Chendraghiri (North Arcot) 3·60 inches. In addition to the above Tavoy reported 9·52 inches on the 19th.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 23rd, 1896.			Rainfall data from March 1st to May 23rd, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to May 23rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	8·97	6·70	+ 2·27	23·66	18·75	+ 26
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	3·77	4·23	— 0·46	7·45	10·83	— 31
	3. Central Burma	2·10	1·93	+ 0·17	4·53	5·32	— 15
	4. Upper Burma	0·37	?	?	2·49	?	?
	5. Arakan	0·41	8·65	— 8·24	1·88	16·41	— 89
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	1·94	2·07	— 0·13	11·40	14·55	— 22
	7. Assam (Surma)	1·61	3·45	— 1·84	36·02	37·95	— 5
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	2·65	3·70	— 1·05	28·13	27·97	+ 1
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·46	2·41	+ 0·05	19·55	20·78	— 6
	10. Deltaic Bengal	1·10	1·30	— 0·20	6·30	9·37	— 33
	11. Central Bengal	1·33	1·21	+ 0·12	4·80	6·41	— 25
	12. North Bengal	2·96	3·23	— 0·27	11·89	12·77	— 7
	13. Bengal (Hills)	2·74	2·83	— 0·09	7·66	15·32	— 50
	14. Orissa	0·35	0·99	— 0·64	2·30	5·29	— 57
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·62	0·77	— 0·15	1·45	3·66	— 60
	16. Bihar (South)	0·11	0·52	— 0·41	0·95	1·85	— 49
	17. Do. (North)	0·74	0·62	+ 0·12	1·99	3·44	— 42
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. North-Western Provinces (East).	0·02	0·07	— 0·05	0·07	0·77	— 91
	19. Oudh (South)	0·07	0·12	— 0·05	0·07	0·92	— 92
	20. Do. (North)	0·05	0·20	— 0·15	0·54	1·38	— 61
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·26	0·07	+ 0·19	0·28	0·69	— 59
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	0·33	0·12	+ 0·21	0·43	0·96	— 55
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	0	0·20	— 0·20	0·10	1·40	— 93
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	0·08	0·22	— 0·14	0·47	1·95	— 76
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	0·10	0·51	— 0·41	1·72	5·58	— 69
PUNJAB	26. Punjab (South-East)	0·51	0·12	+ 0·39	0·63	1·17	— 46
	27. Do. (South)	0·59	0·18	+ 0·41	0·74	1·33	— 44
	28. Do. (Central)	0·13	0·20	— 0·07	0·96	2·30	— 60
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0·04	0·12	— 0·08	0·52	2·28	— 77
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·09	0·63	— 0·54	1·31	5·82	— 77
	31. Do. (North)	0·04	0·37	— 0·33	2·10	4·73	— 56
	32. Do. (West)	0·11	0·15	— 0·04	0·77	1·25	— 38
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar (Coast)	0·94	3·45	— 2·51	5·92	10·52	— 44
	34. Madras (South-Central)	0·31	1·34	— 1·03	1·91	6·93	— 72
	35. Coorg	0·33	1·30	— 0·97	5·19	7·97	— 35
	36. Mysore	0·98	0·98	0	3·10	4·40	— 30
	37. Konkan	0·14	0·57	— 0·43	0·15	1·13	— 87
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·75	0·51	+ 0·24	1·37	2·17	— 37
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·12	0·40	— 0·28	0·20	0·89	— 78
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·02	0·64	— 97
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0·05	0·11	— 0·06	0·11	0·76	— 86
	43. Ditto (Central)	0·02	0·14	— 0·12	0·06	1·16	— 95
	44. Ditto (East)	0·01	0·23	— 0·22	0·14	1·90	— 93
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	0·17	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	0·35	— 100
	47. Sind	0·06	0·04	+ 0·02	0·28	0·38	— 26
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0·01	0·09	— 0·08	2·36	3·28	— 28
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·40	— 0·40	0·04	0·86	— 95
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0·12	0·28	— 0·16	0·13	0·86	— 85
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·25	— 0·25	0·56	0·82	— 32
MADRAS	52. East Coast (North)	0·30	0·56	— 0·26	2·19	2·98	— 27
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (a)	1·00	0·73	+ 0·27	3·20	4·03	— 21
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0·39	0·58	— 0·19	0·44	2·48	— 82
	54. Madras (Central)	0·74	0·48	+ 0·26	1·46	2·25	— 35
	55. East Coast (Central)	0·11	0·35	— 0·24	0·40	2·00	— 80
	56. Ditto (South)	0·33	0·91	— 0·58	1·15	3·78	— 70
	57. Madras (South)	0·17	0·55	— 0·38	2·40	4·73	— 49

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *28th May 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—Report not received.

Bombay.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Rain fell in parts of eleven districts, but was generally slight. The standing crops are good. Threshing of the late crops continues in three districts. Preparations for next season are general. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in five districts. Prices are normal, except in Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 25th May.*—The rainfall was good and general during the week, except in parts of Orissa and Chota Nagpur where more rain is badly wanted. Ploughing is going on steadily, and the rice and jute crops are being sown. Indigo, sugarcane and other crops in the ground are doing well. The harvesting of the spring rice is over with a poor outturn. The recent rain has improved the water-supply to some extent, but want of good drinking water is still felt in some parts. The price of common rice continues abnormally high in Eastern Bengal and in Chota Nagpur.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 27th May.*—The weather is stormy with showers in most districts. Slight hail fell in Bahraich. Mangoes have been injured by storms and hot winds in Bulandshahr, Shahjehanpur and Naini Tal. The extra crops are doing well and are being harvested with a good outturn. Sowings for the autumn crops have begun in some districts. Irrigation of cane and indigo continues. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, May 23rd, were—Banda 1,33,739, Hamirpur 47,960, Jhansi 41,645, Jalaun 40,617, Allahabad 7,788, Pilibhit 1,717, Garhwal 2,290, Almora 1,103. Hardoi 275—total 2,77,124; of this number 37,257 dependants, mostly children under seven years, were gratuitously relieved on the works, and 7,120 persons received relief under other provisions of the Famine Code. The numbers employed on village works were—Banda 21,202, Hamirpur 22,043 and Jalaun 12,135. The figures for Jhansi have not been reported. The decrease in the numbers in Pilibhit is due to reduction in the rate of wages. In Hardoi signs of distress having again appeared a test relief work has been opened. Supplies are somewhat short in Mirzapur and Kheri, but are sufficient elsewhere. Fodder is becoming scarce in many districts. Water is reported to be deficient in Bijnor, Banda, Hamirpur and Lucknow. Prices are high and are rising.

Punjab.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Slight rain has fallen in all districts except Amritsar, Sialkot, Shahpur and Peshawar. Threshing of the spring crops has commenced in Sialkot, is in progress in Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan, and has been completed in Ferozepore and Lahore. The spring crops have been harvested in Mooltan and are still being harvested in Shahpur. Sowings of the autumn crops are progressing in several districts, and the land is being prepared for the crops in Lahore. The condition of the extra spring crops is good in Delhi and Amritsar, and average in Rohtak and Peshawar, but it is not good in Rawalpindi owing to drought. The sugarcane and melon crops are suffering for want of rain in Umballa The extra spring crops in Jullundur and the autumn crops in Sialkot are being watered from wells The melon and cucumber crops are doing well in Gurgaon. The condition and prospects of the spring crops generally are reported average in irrigated lands, and below average in unirrigated tracts. The stock of food-grains is average in Peshawar, and is sufficient elsewhere, except in parts of Lahore and Gujranwalla. Hail injured the extra spring crops in parts of Lahore; high winds are causing loss on threshing floors in Gujranwalla. Cattle are in poor condition in Hissar, Kurnal and Gujranwalla, and they are dying of starvation in Hissar and parts of Kurnal. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Prices are rising in Amritsar and Gurgaon, and are high elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 27th May.*—The weather is very hot, and at times cloudy with light falls of rain in the North, Chhattisgarh and the Nagpur country. Land is under preparation for the autumn sowings. Scarcity

of water and fodder prevails in several districts. Prices are stationary, except in Damoh and Jubbulpore where the price of gram is rising.

Burma.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—In Lower Burma ploughing for wet-weather paddy has commenced in Amherst, Tavoy and Thaton There is now a sufficient supply of fodder and water for cattle in Hanthawaddy. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy still continues. Ploughing for the wet-weather crops has commenced in the Ruby Mines, Shwebo, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Thayetmyo, Minbu, Magwe, Meiktila, Yamethin and Myingyan. Ploughing for wet-weather paddy in Mandalay is retarded for want of rain. The island crops in Minbu have been harvested. More rain is required for the dry-weather paddy crop in Yamethin; otherwise the standing crops are in fair condition. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon, Prome, Myaungmya, Toungoo and Pakokku; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 26th May.*—The weather is seasonable. Rain is wanted in parts of the Cachar district. Planting of sugarcane continues. Tea is doing well. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th May*—MYSORE.—Good rain fell in parts of the State Paddy has been sown in Bangalore, Hassan and Shimoga, and the crop is being harvested in Kolar, Tumkur and parts of Chitaldroog. Prices have risen in Bangalore, Kadur and Shimoga, but have fallen in Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldroog.

COORG.—Report not received.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 27th May.*—BERAR.—The weather is hot and occasionally cloudy and sultry. Preparation of land for the autumn sowings continues. Scarcity of fodder and water is generally prevalent. Prices have risen in Wun, but are stationary elsewhere.

HYDERABAD.—Report not received.

Central India.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Moderate rain fell in six districts of Gwalior during the week. Harvesting of the winter crops has been completed in Gwalior and Bundelkhand. Ploughing for the autumn crops has commenced in Bhopal, Goona and Malwa. Cattle are in good condition, except in Bhopal, Bundelkhand and parts of Gwalior. Pasturage is indifferent in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Goona, but is fairly good elsewhere. Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Malwa, Goona, and in some districts of Gwalior, but are normal elsewhere. The numbers employed on relief works in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand were 6 073, 12,923 and 7,171 respectively.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 27th May*—Rainfall moderate in Haraoti, Jeypore and Kerowli, and slight in Ajmere and six States. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, except in Merwara where the harvest is poor. The crops are very poor in Jaisalmere. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition, but are suffering in Mewar and Ulwar and in parts of Jaisalmere for want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in Kherwara, Meywar, Tonk, Shahpura, Jeypore, Ulwar and Jaisalmere. Fodder is becoming scarce in Ajmere-Merwara and Kerowli and is failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in five States, and fluctuating in one; elsewhere prices are steady. In Marwar 4,313 persons are on relief works, and 419 on gratuitous relief; in Shahpura 235 are on relief works, and 42 on gratuitous relief; in Merwara 2,561 are on relief works; in Ulwar 540 are on relief works; in Bikanir 2,313 are on relief works, and 332 on gratuitous relief; in Jaisalmere 540 are on relief works, and 46 on gratuitous relief.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY—*For week ending 26th May.*—Rainfall moderate. The weather is now fine. The spring crops are excellent. Sowing of rice is almost finished, and the rice fields are being irrigated. Reaping of rape-seed is in progress. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Rainfall slight. The spring harvesting continues. Ploughing for the autumn corps is in progress. Cattle are in fair condition. Scarcity of corn is reported from Ladakh. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—Some light showers have fallen. The weather is hot and close. The prospects of the Indian-corn crop are good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 18TH MAY 1895, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 16TH MAY 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1895.	Week ending 18th May 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 18th May 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 18th May 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 16th May 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 16th May 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 16th May 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st January to 18th May 1895.	Earnings from 1st January to 16th May 1896.	Increase	Decrease.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	644	1,687	11,03,164	654	1,733	9,83,000	567	,24,24,62	,10,52,000	...	4,72,621
Bengal-Nagpur	109	862	1,88,198	218	862	1,22,000	142	36,63,410	30,30,000	...	6,33,410
Indian Midland (*a*)	137	752	93,230	124	752	1,01,000	134	21,10,764	21,20,000	...	20,764
Bezwada extension	101	21	3,401	162	21	2,500	119	64,127	74,000	9,873	...
Bezwada-Madras (Washermenpet-Ennur section)	...	...	...	...	9	1,000	111	...	(*b*) 14,500	14,500	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	313	1,790	5,97,984	334	1,814	4,64,000	256	1,10,35,35	93,16,000	...	17,19,352
Pálanpur-Deesa	51	17	861	51	17	900	53	18,492	16,000	...	2,492
South Indian	104	1,042	1,76,175	169	1,042	1,81,000	174	32,75,061	33,44,000	68,936	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	84	54	4,654	86	54	4,300	80	81,471	85,200	3,729	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	121	1,165	1,43,508	123	1,165	1,66,000	142	27,37,889	28,90,000	1,52,111	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	166	756	1,33,421	176	756	1,43,000	189	24,85,135	25,73,000	87,865	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	85	231	17,949	78	231	18,700	81	3,99,823	3,91,000	...	8,823
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	.	157	11,000	70		2,76,000	2,76,000	..
TOTAL	285	8,377	24,02,065	294	8,611	21,08,400	255	,81,20,14	,60,81,700	..	22,44,448
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	300	2,511	7,93,080	316	2,617	5,55,000	212	1,11,66,173	,91,05,000	...	20,61,173
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	203	797	2,21,035	277	797	1,87,000	235	46,92,448	39,09,000	...	7,83,448
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	298	813	1,89,398	233	813	2,08,000	256	40,51,770	17,14,000	...	2,37,770
Bengal Central (*g*)	133	125	15,118	121	125	16,600	133	3,29,684	3,15,000	...	14,684
East Coast (state)	103	397	38,835	98	488	37,800	77	7,26,781	9,36,000	2,09,219	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	203	746	1,37,562	184	886	1,51,000	170	31,95,914	33,63,000	1,67,086	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	53	28	1,357	49	28	1,301	46	25,511	19,400	...	6,141
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	60	8	357	45	8	600	75	10,739	10,900	161	...
TOTAL	266	5,425	13,96,742	257	5,702	11,57,300	201	,80,00,050	,53,73,300	...	27,26,750
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	507	1,490	7,96,517	535	1,490	7,81,000	524	,57,20,12	,68,16,000	10,95,872	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	903	461	5,40,584	1,173	461	3,96,000	859	80,40,006	74,58,000	...	5,82,006
Madras	267	840	2,38,098	284	840	2,10,000	250	42,63,62	40,54,000	...	2,09,623
TOTAL	499	2,791	15,76,309	565	2,791	13,06,000	460	,80,33,75	,83,37,000	3,04,243	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	315	16,593	54,35,746	328	17,104	47,51,700	277	9,14,57,955	,97,91,00	..	46,66,955
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	186	161	29,075	181	161	23,500	146	5,93,110	5,10,000	...	83,110
Tarkessur	304	22	5,540	252	22	5,600	255	1,41,097	1,32,000	...	9,097
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	123	66	11,737	178	66	5,800	88	1,47,945	1,24,000	...	23,945
Bengal Dooars	102	30	2,886	86	30	2,900	81	57,437	69,000	11,463	...
Dibru-Sadiya	149	78	9,345	120	78	11,300	147	2,31,345	2,41,000	9,655	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	283	51	20,184	396	51	20,000	392	2,73,301	2,79,000	5,699	...
TOTAL	180	414	78,773	190	414	69,100	167	14,45,241	13,55,000	...	89,344
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	8	73	312	4	73	1,800	25	(*i*) 753	25,700	24,947	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	..	114	8,700	76	..	56,300	56,300	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	203	333	61,934	186	333	57,000	171	13,58,218	13,27,000	...	31,218
The Gaekwar's Petlad	121	13	1,912	147	13	1,700	131	31,414	34,400	2,986	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	287	108	19,261	178	108	22,000	201	6,26,862	4,03,000	...	2,23,862
Kolar Gold-fields	268	10	2,385	239	10	2,000	200	50,831	53,200	2,369	...
Metre gauge-											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*j*)	92	362	34,680	96	362	42,500	117	6,37,380	7,28,000	90,620	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	85	93	8,675	93	93	7,700	83	1,62,361	1,39,000	...	23,361
Kolhápur	80	29	2,709	93	29	2,600	90	49,027	51,000	1,973	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	77	72	7,763	108	72	5,100	71	1,07,882	1,30,000	22,118	...
Cooch Behar	49	22	926	42	22	1,600	73	3,457	30,000	6,543	...
TOTAL	147	1,115	1,40,566	126	1,229	1,53,600	125	30,48,185	29,77,600	...	70,585
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	141	334	63,893	191	334	48,900	146	9,20,933	10,22,000	1,01,067	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	82	46	3,953	86	46	3,700	80	75,598	83,900	8,302	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	63	364	20,681	57	364	22,200	61	4,67,501	5,39,000	71,499	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*k*)	...	...	...	...	60	2,400	40		52,000	52,000	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	85	94	12,118	129	94	10,200	109	1,47,734	1,64,000	16,266	...
TOTAL	98	838	1,00,645	120	818	87,400	97	16,11,766	18,60,900	2,49,134	...
GRAND TOTAL	293	18,960	57,55,730	304	19,705	50,61,800	257	11,05,63,150	10,59,85,400	...	45,77,750

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Total earnings from 22nd February to 16th May 1896.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st to 18th May 1895.
(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections
(*k*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 28th May, 1896.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VI OF 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1894-95	Week ending 18th May 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 18th May 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 18th May 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 16th May 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 16th May 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 16th May 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 18th May 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 16th May 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	590	1,687	11,03,164	654	1,733	9,83,000	567	80,55,483	70,95,000		9,60,483
Bengal-Nágpur	152	862	1,88,198	218	862	1,22,000	142	11,83,709	8,77,000		3,06,709
Indian Midland (*a*)	144	752	93,239	124	752	1,01,000	134	7,09,152	7,24,000	14,848	...
Bezwada Extension	170	21	3,401	162	21	2,500	119	23,[illegible]	24,000	[illegible]	...
Bezwada-Madras (Washermenpet-Ennur section)	...	...	...	...	9	1,000	111	...	6,700	6,700	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Málwa (*b*)	279	1,709	5,97,984	334	1,812	4,64,000	256	38,76,564	31,22,000	.	7,54,564
Palanpur-Deesa	44	17	861	51	17	900	53	7,289	5,400	.	1,889
South Indian	151	1,042	1,76,175	169	1,042	1,81,000	174	12,28,664	11,82,000	...	46,664
Mayavaram-Mutupet	7[illegible]	54	4,654	86	54	4,500	83	8,871	7,400	.	1,471
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	10[illegible]	1,165	1,43,568	123	1,165	1,66,000	142	10,62,000	10,48,000	.	14,000
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	140	756	1,33,421	176	756	1,43,000	189	8,67,730	9,24,000	56,270	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	231	17,940	78	231	18,700	81	1,27,814	1,32,000	4,186	...
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	157	11,000	70	.	75,900	75,900	...
TOTAL	250	8,377	24,62,605	294	8,611	21,08,400	245	1,71,77,095	1,52,50,400	..	19,27,195
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	253	2,511	7,93,080	316	2,617	5,55,000	212	50,73,000	39,28,000	.	11,45,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	270	797	2,21,035	277	797	1,87,000	235	15,03,837	13,00,000	..	2,03,837
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	339	813	1,89,398	233	813	2,0[illegible],000	256	14,42,5[illegible]	14,7[illegible],000	33,[illegible]	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	130	125	15,118	121	125	16,000	133	1,07,047	1,04,100	...	2,947
East Coast (state)	99	397	38,535	98	488	37,500	77	2,60,054	3,31,000	70,[illegible]	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	164	746	1,37,562	184	880	1,51,000	170	9,89,232	9,34,000	...	55,232
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	55	28	1,357	48	28	1,300	46	9,276	7,500	...	1,776
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	64	8	357	45	8	600	75	2,779	3,800	1,021	...
TOTAL	243	5,425	13,09,742	237	5,762	11,57,300	201	94,20,775	81,16,300	[illegible]	13,04,475
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	442	1,490	7,96,517	535	1,490	7,81,000	524	54,80,536	56,72,000	1,91,464	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	678	461	5,4[illegible]	1,173	461	[illegible]	8[illegible]	34,96,784	27,82,000	...	7,14,784
Madras	243	840	2,38,918	284	840	2,10,000	250	14,58,585	14,12,000	...	46,585
TOTAL	421	2,791	15,7[illegible]	565	2,791	[illegible]	500	1,04,[illegible]	[illegible],60,000	...	5,09,905
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	281	16,593	54,35,749	328	17,104	47,51,700	277	3,70,34,275	3,32,32,700	...	38,01,575
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	165	161	26,675	181	161	23,000	140	2,21,006	1,80,000	...	41,006
Tarkessur	209	22	5,549	252	22	5,000	[illegible]	54,702	47,700	...	7,002
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	121	66	11,757	178	66	5,800	88	68,616	47,500	...	21,116
Bengal Dooars	161	36	2,880	80	36	2,900	81	15,134	16,800	1,666	...
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	9,345	120	78	11,500	147	73,409	83,200	9,791	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	249	51	20,184	396	51	20,000	392	1,16,840	1,29,000	12,1[illegible]	...
TOTAL	164	414	78,773	190	414	69,100	167	5,53,[illegible]	5,07,[illegible]	...	46,116
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	...	73	312	4	73	1,800	25	(*h*)753	[illegible]	8,147	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	.	...	114	8,700	76	.	41,300	41,300	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	187	333	61,934	186	333	57,000	171	4,61,409	4,20,000	..	41,409
The Gaekwar's Petlád	105	13	1,912	147	13	1,700	131	13,84[illegible]	14,30[illegible]	4[illegible]	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	271	108	10,201	178	108	22,000	204	1,[illegible]	1,27,000	4[illegible]	...
Kolar Gold-fields	260	10	2,385	239	10	2,000	200	18,628	17,500	...	1,128
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	89	362	34,689	96	362	42,500	117	2,20,550	2,73,000	52,450	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	74	93	8,675	93	93	7,700	83	63,104	48,200	...	14,904
Kolhápur	81	29	2,709	93	29	2,600	90	19,550	18,000	..	1,550
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	72	7,763	108	72	5,100	71	55,695	44,500	...	11,195
Couch Behar	45	22	920	42	22	1,600	73	6,097	10,500	4,403	...
TOTAL	136	1,115	1,40,566	120	1,229	1,53,600	125	9,80,163	10,17,500	37,337	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	103	334	63,893	191	334	48,000	140	4,09,073	3,72,000	...	37,073
Jetalsar-Rájkot	68	46	3,953	86	46	3,700	80	30,490	29,600	...	890
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	58	304	20,681	57	304	22,200	61	1,66,289	1,60,000	...	6,289
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	...	...	...	...	60	2,400	40	...	17,000	17,000	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	12,118	129	94	10,200	109	62,926	68,300	5,374	...
TOTAL	78	838	1,00,645	120	898	87,400	97	6,69,678	6,46,900	..	22,778
GRAND TOTAL	261	18,960	57,55,730	304	19,705	50,61,800	257	3,92,37,432	3,54,04,300	..	38,33,132

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Total earnings from 1st to 18th May 1895.
(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,

Offg. Under Secy. [illegible]

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 28th May, 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1413 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 23rd May 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 175 of 1896.—Caroline Mysie Gomer, of Calcutta, for a telescopic *lotah*.

No. 176 of 1896.—Hugo Boltze, manager, Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co., Calcutta, for automatically actuating a small fan, or for pulling an ordinary suspended punkah, to be called "Boltze's automatic punkah machine."

No. 177 of 1896.—Emil Claviez, general director of Leipzig, in the kingdom of Saxony and German empire, for an improved double-acting jacquard-machine.

No. 178 of 1896.—Arthur Wemberg, for the production of polyazo-dyestuffs from gamma-amidonaphtol-sulpho acid.

No. 1414 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 152 of 1895.—Friend Johnson Bringham, leather worker, and George Bargate, gentleman, both of Ludington building, Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, for machine for making leather loops. (Filed 8th April 1896.)

No. 183 of 1895.—William Martin, retired indigo planter of Agra, now residing in Simla, for an improved vertical mill for crushing and pressing sugarcane. (Filed 22nd February 1896.)

No. 300 of 1895.—John Malvern Dame, at present agent to Messrs. T. Cosser & Co., engineers, Lahore, for a night-soil cart and receptacle. (Filed 18th May 1896.)

No. 306 of 1895.—L. Hund, merchant, of Bangalore city, Mysore, Southern India, for a solution to make wood or tents, trees, etc., proof against whiteants, worms, weather, and fire, which is non-poisonous, non-caustic and has a great covering

power and when dry looks white like oil paint. (Filed 25th March 1896.)

No. 350 of 1895.—John Lawson Johnstone, engineer, of Hopkins Street, Footscray, in the colony of Victoria, Australia, for an improved horse race starting gate. (Filed 24th February 1896.)

No. 361 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in tea leaf-rolling machines. (Filed 30th April 1896.)

No. 371A of 1895.—Emil Lawrence Oppermann, Ewald Fischer and Carl Tunstill John Oppermann, engineers, c. o. E. Eaton, 27, Martins Lane, Cannon Street, London, for an improved process for effecting the amalgamation of gold and the like metals in ores. (Filed 14th May 1896.)

No. 391 of 1895.—John Dame, at present loco. foreman, North-Western railway, Lahore, for a self double locking alarm rifle rack. (Filed 16th May 1896.)

No. 1415 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 94 of 1890.—Mr. J. E. Rickards' invention for improvements in machines for rolling tobacco leaf or cut tobacco into cigars, cigarettes, tobacco plugs and other such articles. (Specification filed 22nd February 1892.)

No. 6 of 1891.—Messrs. W. Orr and P. Stuart's invention for improved means for joining the sheets or plates in the manufacture of metal tanks, boxes and the like. (Specification filed 19th February 1892.)

No. 205 of 1891.—Mr. I. L. Hauser's invention for the separation of fibre from fibrous leaves and stalks to be called "The Hauser Fibre Machine." (Specification filed 22nd February 1892.)

No. 280 of 1891.—Messrs. G. J. B. Rodwell, H. C. Secord, and S. J. Moore's invention for an improved sign letter or symbol. (Specification filed 20th February 1892.)

No. 296 of 1891.—A. Goerke's invention for improvements in or connected with buildings or structures. (Specification filed 22nd February 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 205 of 1889.—Mr. J. B. Hannay's invention for an improved process and apparatus for manufacture of sulphate of lead pigment. (Specification filed 21st February 1890.)

No. 238 of 1889.—Mr. C. Langdon-Davies' invention for improvements in the rhythmic generation of electric currents. (Specification filed 21st February 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(c) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888, should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Register No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
	FOUND IN THE PURI DISTRICT.		R a. p.		
266 268 269	Indo-Scythian coins, Class III, Var. I.	Copper.	0 8 0	142	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than June, 1896.
270	Indo-Scythian coins (bad specimens).	Do.	0 8 0	40	
	FOUND IN THE GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.				
274	Muhammad Kurlak (Nasiruddin)	Mixed metal.	0 4 0	82	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 27th May, 1896.

A. W. BAIRD, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 31st March, 1896.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer, and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	1st, 2nd, or other number of Edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												R a. p.			
Mysore and Coorg Directory for 1896.	English	Richmond F. Hayes.	Miscellaneous.	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Printed at the Daily Post and Examiner Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Publisher—R. F. Hayes.	30th January, 1896.	514	8 Royal Octavo.	1st edition.	300	Printed	4 8 0	R. F. Hayes, Residency Road, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	(Copyright not secured,) 13th February, 1896.	A Volume of the well-known Bangalore Almanac.

BANGALORE,
The 18th May, 1896.

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

LAND REQUIRED BY THE INDIA GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, IN THE SYLHET DISTRICT, ASSAM, ACQUISITION OF—

INDIA GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD., by A. H. WALKER, *Their Attorney.*

AGREEMENT.

An Agreement executed on the 19th day of February one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six by the India General Steam Navigation Company Limited whose principal place of business is at Calcutta and who are common carriers by profession under section 41 Act I of 1894 (Land Acquisition Act).

Whereas we the said India General Steam Navigation Company Limited carry on the business of common carriers by means of Steamer Service at Karimganj in the District of Sylhet and it is necessary in connection therewith that the land described in the Schedule hereunto annexed should be acquired under Part VII of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 for the construction of works useful to the public and whereas it is necessary that we should enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council as required by section 41 of the said Act we the said India General Steam Navigation Company do hereby agree and bind ourselves and our legal representatives successors and assigns to the effect that we will pay to the said Secretary of State for India in Council all the costs that will be incurred for the acquisition of the said piece of land take a transfer of the said land on the payment of the said costs construct godowns and offices etc. on the land within one year from the date of this Agreement and maintain the same and use the land for mooring steamers and flats etc. We do further agree and bind ourselves our legal representatives successors and assigns that we will allow the public a right of way over the land and also the right of access to the godowns that will be constructed by us.

SCHEDULE.	B.	k.	ch.
Block No. I.—A plot of land situated on the west bank of the river Kusiarah (otherwise known as Bagali) in the Mouzah Khalacheria Pergunnah Kusiarkul Thana and Sub-District Karimganj District Sylhet and within the undermentioned boundaries area . .	2	3	9
North by the cultivated land of Jhapoo Meah. South by Block No. II. East by the river Kusiarah (otherwise known as Bagali). West by the cultivated lands of Madon Mohan Dass.			
Block No. II.—A plot of land contiguous to and south of the above Block No. I within the undermentioned boundaries and measuring area .	3	2	15
North by Block No. I. South by the public road and the homestead lands of Babu Deno Nath Sarmah. East by the river Kusiarah (otherwise known as Bagali). West by the cultivated lands of Madon Mohan Dass.			
TOTAL AREA .	5	6	8

(Five bighas six cuttahs and eight chattaks).

India General Steam Navigation Company Limited by

A. H. WALKER,
Their Attorney.

W. H. NIGHTINGALE,
Secy. to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, in the P. W. D.

Witnesses :—

HARI CHARAN MOZUMDAR,
Revenue Peshkar,
Depy. Commissioner's Office, Sylhet.

AJMAL ALI,
Income Tax Clerk.
Depy. Commissioner's Office, Sylhet.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th May, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . 1,00,43,674 9 0; Public Deposits at Branches . 1,15,05,324 5 8	2,15,48,998	14	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,17,21,395	15	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,31,705	11	1
Sundries	30,43,375	10	0
RUPEES	10,33,95,476	2	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	84,52,365	0	0
Other authorized Investments	38,85,009	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,41,77,518	5	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	1,32,28,911	6	4
Bills discounted and purchased	3,08,86,921	5	0
Balances with other Banks	10,07,294	2	7
Bullion	757	2	7
Dead Stock	13,19,745	9	9
Stamps	10,640	13	9
Sundries	14,57,159	5	1
	7,44,26,322	2	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . 1,61,02,018 8 0; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,28,67,135 8 10	2,89,69,154	0	10
RUPEES	10,33,95,476	2	11

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 28th May, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 37·8

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
R. C. Smidt	Bishunpur	5th April, 1896	The Political Agent and Superintendent, of the Manipur State, on 5th May, 1896.	The deceased was an Overseer of Works in the employ of the Manipur State and left no Will. No one has yet applied for Letters of Administration.
W. R. Lankester	Dadupur, in the District of Ambala.	26th March, 1896	The District Judge of Ambala, on 13th May 1896.	The deceased was a temporary Engineer in the Punjab Irrigation Department. No one has yet applied for Letters of Administration or for Probate of the Will.
Horace Boleau Goad	Ambala	Not known	The District Judge of Ambala, on 13th May, 1896.	The deceased was a resident of Simla. Messrs. Thomas Salvader Bean and Lockhart Boileau Goad of Simla, two of the Executors, have applied for Probate of the Will to the Court of the District Judge of Simla.
John Camreon Guest Kiernander.	Calcutta	2nd May, 1896	Mr. J. M. Kiernander and Mrs. J. Lumsden, a son and daughter of the deceased, 11th May, 1896.	The deceased was an Inspector in the Customs Preventive Service. No one has yet applied for Letters of Administration.
G. Metcalfe	Medical College Hospital.	1st August, 1895	The Commissioner of Police, on 9th May, 1896.	The deceased was Locomotive Foreman, Burma State Railway, Insein, and died intestate. No one has yet applied for Letters of Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 29th May 1896.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th May, 1896.

No. 38.—Mr. J. J. Falhie, Superintendent, has been granted by the Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, leave on medical certificate for one year, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 16th May, 1896, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegragh Department.

The 28th May, 1896.

No. 39.—Dr. T F. Odling, C.M.G., M.R.C.S. (England), Medical Superintendent. Indo-European Telegraph Department, has been granted furlough out of India for eight months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd April, 1896.

F. E. GODFREY,

Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1896.

No. 136.—Mr. H. L. Lepage, Head Assistant, Photo-Litho. Office, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 371 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th June, 1896, or the subsequent date from which his services can be spared.

No. 137.—Mr R. F. Warwick, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th May, 1896, or the subsequent date from which his services can be spared.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 23rd May, 1896.

No. 3920.—In supersession of Central India Agency Notification No. 2298, dated the 26th March, 1896, Lieutenant T. S. Tancred, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 30th March, 1896, instead of the 1st April, 1896.

No. 3930.—Surgeon-Captain B. G. Seton, I.M.S., Officiating Medical Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from the 1st June, 1896, or the subsequent date of departure.

By Order,

A. B. DRUMMOND, *Lieut.*,

Assistant Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th May 1896.

No. 32.—Mr. W. H. Price, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of that establishment, during the absence of Mr. W. C Boyce on furlough, or until further orders.

The 21st May, 1896.

No. 33.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 49 dated 26th July, 1895, Mr. A. Peyton, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II of that establishment, until further orders.

No 34.—Mr. T. G. Acres, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate on the North-Western Railway in class II, with effect from the 20th April, 1896, and until further orders.

The 25th May, 1896.

No. 35.—Lieutenant W. A. S. Kincaid, R.E., in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is granted leave out of India (m. c.) for twelve months, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Director General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd May, 1896.

No. 1377.—Mr. L. Byrne, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th April, 1896.

The following officiating appointments are made during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Byrne, or until further orders:—

Mr. A. E. B. Hutton, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade.

Mr. A. D. Gibson to officiate as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade.

The 27th May, 1896.

No. 1495.—Mr R. H. Granger, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th May, 1896, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Willait Rai is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Granger, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 25th May, 1896.

Anderson, J. C.
Burn, J. N.
Citon, Mademoiselle Viktoria.
Cohen, J. C., & Co.
Crooke, F. J.
Fenwick, J. S.
Griffiths, E. J.
Kyriakides, J. S.
Lawrence Atkinson.
Lensky, A. E.
Mackenzie, J. R. D., Mr. and Mrs.
Ullmann, Reubben & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abreo, Lawrence.
Adams, Mrs. J.
Alfone, Surgn.-Capt.
Anderson, A.
Archer, F. J.
Arinowicz, B.
Armitage, Lt. W. S.
Baker, C. A.
Benny, Joseph.
Bercowich, J.
Beves, P. S.
Billon, H.
Blackett, W. S.
Bovis, Mr.
Brown, James.
Browne, Graham.
Browning, H. E.
Buck, Mrs.
Callie, R.
Campenett, A.
Carlisle, C. M.
Carvalho, R.
Casey, Miss.
Cave, Miss E.
Cave, Miss L.
Celine, J.
Coast, A.
Constable, A.
Constant, M.
Crosteh, Miss.
David, Issiah.
DeGeneve, A. M.
Delwood, Mr.
Dempsey, E.
Dempster, James.
Dewhurst, Miss Amy.
Donaldson, Mrs. M.
Donaldson, W. C.
Dutton, T.
Edwards, J. T.
Eliot, John.
Fiedler, Monsieur le General.
Finckenstein, W.
Fortescue, Mr.
Foster, H. F.
Gallosly, Mrs.
Gallwey, Clarence.
Gast, R.
Gill, G. B.
Gill, J. B.
Goldner, C.
Griffiths, Capt. A. P. H.
Grimbers, H. M.
Grove, F.
Haly, J. J.
Ham, Miss.
Hanbury, Miss.
Harris, H. W.
Hawkins, A. B.
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Heastey, C. R.
Heywood, J. G., Mrs.
Hugot, Wilfreid.
Jeffreys, J. G.
Jones, Mrs.
Jordon, H. S., Mrs.
Klasmer, M.
Lane, J. N.
Lee, Miss E.
Lewis, Mrs.
Luckman, A. G., Rev.
Lyall, J.
Lyons, Benard.
Maccoffle, Mr.
MacFarlane, A.
Macfarquhar, Miss A.
Mack, F.
Magri, Mrs. P.
Mathieson, Alex.
McMaster, Thos.
Meikle, James.
Meikle, Mr.
Mertin, Mr. (Junior).
Miller, Geo.
Nicholls, Mrs.
Noakes, S. N.
Norman, W.
Nussbeyn, G.
Parkinson, Mrs.
Parkinson, Mrs. A.
Pearson, J. S. L.
Pinto, C. (care of L. S. Montague).
Rankin, J. R. L.
Rayner, T. W.
Redlich, Albert.
Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Richards, Mrs. A.
Risch, Ulrich.
Riokmers, Peter.
Rlamehl, A.
Roberts, H. V. H., Mrs.
Robertson, A. B.
Robertson, Mrs. J. B.
Roinard, E. M.
Rose, A. E.
Salvatore, B.
Scott, A. C.
Shawe, S. D.
Slafken, L., Miss.
Smith, A. Mervyn.
Smyth, R. S.
Stanley, James.
Stein, F. M.
Sunders, S.
Tacoyon, Berta.
Tarleton, Mrs.
Tavner, G. O.
Thimble, Mrs. F.
Toshtein, K.
Townsend, R. A.
Tripe, J. T.
Turner Palbill, Mrs.
Weiss, Madame J.
White, Miss.
Wickershaw, W. C.
Wilcox, H.
Williams, A. S.
Williams, E. J.
Wilson, J. H. J.
Wilson, R. H.

Registered Letters.

de Vine, C. Leslie, Dr.
Kelvasy, Oskar.
Kottas, A.
Lambo, Nicolas.
McCrea, Mr.
Nikoloff, Sawa.
Petroff, Stefan & Co.
Pigott, A. E.
Richard, Miss O.
Schvartz, Julius.
Skellhorn, J. W.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anderson, H., Mrs.
Allen, Capt.
Ardandin, Madam.
Abdulali Khan.
Ackerman, E. A., Mrs.
Arthur, G.
Alderson, Mrs.
Bakohchandri Maula
Barlow, L., Miss.
Benton, Mrs.
Bronover, Louiza.
Bruce, Miss.
Bluckett, W. S.
Burgess, H., of Broxted.
Benning, B. B.
Baharmind Dhola Bahadur.
Barrett, W. J.
Clift, H. W.
Chusel, Gusta.
Cama, F. B., Messrs.
Clementson, Mr.
Campbell, Sy., Miss
Dennis, Wm.
D'ugigli, G. E., Mr.
Duk, Mr.
Douglas, S. W., Lt.
Elliott, J.
Edwards, Mrs.
Fryer, Charles S.
Fronn, H. Otto.
Florence, Madame.
Falkner, A.
Fernandez, A. C.
Grinsteen, Elle.
Groves, J. W., Mrs.
Gibbons, S.
Grundees, G.
Gibson, Miss.
Graham, H E. Bellingham.
Gould, A., Mr.
Hogart, Mrs.
Harmour, L.
Horman, Al.
Hawes, F.
Headon, W.
Hart, E. A., Mrs.
Hunter, W. Y.
Ishwari Prusad.
Jost, St., Miss.
Kroo, Irma.
Kintzig, Jean.
Kelly, Mrs.
Kinsbruner, M.
Kumroodin Ishabai.
Kelly, E. S., Miss (Mr.)
Koch Helene, P.
Krishna Pillay.
Kowasji Bamorji.
Leslie, C. D., Mr.
Lewis, J.
Lidston, C. A.
Lubbert, H. L.
Murray, F.
Milchee, A.
Murray, S. H.
Martin, P. R.
Moore, D.
Miles, W.
Martin, F.
Martin, Henry.
Mercit, C. H.
Mares, J.
Nishigawa, Mr. and Mrs.
Nichol, Mrs.
Narayen Singh, Sepoy, late 19th P. In.
Neville, Charles R.
Pedroza, Surgn.-Lt. Col.
Peccivilli, O.
Percival, L.
Philps, E. L.
Price, F. G. S.
Pereira, E.
Quittahan, Rudolf.
Rabatink, S.
Robertson, W. A.
Ram Bux.
Rankin, I. R. L.
Romard, Mons.
Robertson, F. J.
Rowson, F.
Kettener, T.
Ramachary, T.
Rennell, E. J.
Stanley, P.
Scott, J.
Syalay, E.
Sandeman, E. W
Shamafield, Al.
Slortin, G. B.
Swaine, Alf. H.
Salkeld, Wm.
Scott, H. H., Lt.
Sylkees, H.
Smith, S. Mrs.
Smith, Miss.
Thornett, A. J.
Thorp, E., Miss.
Tupaki, R.
Turner, H. G.
Thompson, Wm. S.
Vaughan, R. E., Lt.
Walley, F. St. Geo.
Wischinevsky Baris.
Wood, C.
Wilson, W. A.
Weallens, Mrs.
Walesnealy, J.
Wendt, R.
Watkenteen, Wm.
Watkins, W., Mrs.
Wickersham, W. C.
Ward, J.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 25th May, 1896.

Emrood, Mrs.
Ferguson, Mr.
Giles, Mrs. A.

The 30th May, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1896	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	2nd June	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	6th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.
*Australasian Colonies . .	6th ,,	Ditto.*
Ditto ditto . .	30th May	Ditto.
Colombo	8th June	Per P. & O. Str. *Coromandel.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	5th ,,	Per Steamer *Kutsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	5th ,,	Per Steamer *Purnea.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	2nd ,,	Per Steamer *Malda.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	3rd ,,	Per Steamer *Kistna.*
Port Blair	2nd ,,	*Viâ* Rangoon.
Mauritius and Bourbon . .	30th May	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be cal- culated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up at 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS.

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنے تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی— يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هی - يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوں ميں بهي بکتي هی - ماسواے قيمت مذکوره بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or,	post free,	R18-12.
½ ,,	R 9,		,,	R9-8.
¼ ,,	R4-8,		,,	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৸৹
৷ আধ ,, ,,	৯৲	,,	৯৷৹
৷ সিকি ,, ,,	৪৷৹৲	,,	৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

CEMETERY NOTICE.

I hereby give notification in accordance with Revised Rules for Cemeteries, Home Department Notification, Ecclesiastical, No. 103, dated the 20th June, 1885, Rule XIX, that the undermentioned tombs in St. Mary's Cemetery, Fort Saint George, Madras, are in a ruinous condition and that if no person will undertake to repair them within three months from this date, they will be made level with the ground and slabs contained will be placed over the grave in simple masonry, or be inserted in the wall of the Cemetery:—

Register No.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.
	COMPARTMENT NO. 1.	
1	J. Anderson, M.D., Physician General.	6th August, 1809.
16	G. H. Walton	20th July, 1860.
18	I. J. Ringston, Apothecary	24th June, 1860.
19	Corporal B. Sweetman	10th August, 1860.
24	M. D. Walton	15th September, 1860.
	COMPARTMENT NO. 2.	
2A.	F. Pace	7th November, 1869.
3	James Cook	8th September, 1814.
20	William Fallowfield	3rd August, 1819.
21	E. Arbuthnott Cordiner	14th October, 1819.
13	Elizabeth Williams	20th June, 1818.
66	L. Bailey	14th April, 1867.
66	A. C. Bailey	29th September, 1867.

COMPARTMENT No. 2—*contd.*

Register No.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.
34	Fraser Rebeiro Cortnell, etc. (eight in No.)	As per Register Book.
121	Mr. and Mrs. Hope and their four daughters (six in No.)	On or about 16th March, 1809.
86	Lieutenant Frederick James Lawder.	24th December, 1870.
106	Major E. T. Ouchtorloney	25th October, 1875.

COMPARTMENT No. 3.

Register No.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.
44 {	Mr. John Gordon	15th May, 1841.
	Lieutenant John West	23rd November, 1830.
10	Miss Hariett Gabriel	11th January, 1816.
21	Surgeon G. Anderson	24th August, 1819.
22	Dr. W. S. Mitchell	23rd November, 1819.
36	Mrs. M. Cramp	16th August, 1824.
11	Miss J. S. Honcock	16th March, 1816.
42	A. Stone	5th April, 1828.
40	Mr. W. D. Price	25th April, 1826.
75	Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Shaw.	20th June, 1862.
49	J. Gee	12th May, 1833.
85	Mrs. M. A. Atkinson	4th May, 1823.
46	Mr. E. Atkinson	20th January, 1832.
50	Theodosia, daughter of T. Atkinson.	27th June, 1833.
51	Mrs. M. J. Green	29th August, 1833.
57	S. Morton and others (3 in No.)	20th November, 1867, etc., as per Book.
52	Mr. S. Jackson	3rd January, 1834.
53 {	Mrs. M H. Ross	9th June, 1836.
	Mr. J. A. Ross	11th November, 1836.
20 {	Mr. Henry Taylor	6th August, 1819.
	Mrs. Sarah Taylor	28th May, 1825.
	Mr. Alexander Waddell	23rd October, 1816.
15	Family vault of Colonel Whannel (six in No).	Dates as per Book.
41	Mrs. Anne Adamson and two others.	4th November, 1855, and others as per Book.
28	Mrs. Lydia Anderson and two others.	4th June, 1864, and others as per Book.
68 {	Mr. B. Bonjour	20th August, 1852.
	Mrs. M Bonjour	5th April, 1853.
1	Mr. T. Adamson	6th July, 1794.
59 {	Mrs. C. Ross	20th November, 1842.
	Mr. John George Ross	19th April, 1843.
5	Mr. W. Graig	4th August, 1813.

COMPARTMENT No. 4.

Register No.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.
4	Major Langford	29th November, 1816.
6	Mr. W. S. D. Light	17th February, 1817.
30	Mrs. M. Burton	26th October, 1835.
74	Family vault of Mr. J. Hickwick (three in No.)	{ 19th December, 1854. 16th September, 1855. 28th August, 1857.
70	Lieutenant John William Platt	29th October, 1853.
72	Captain James Eykyn	8th March, 1854.
9	Ensign Chas. Lardner	1st October, 1818.
18	Mr. Chables Dewsuah, Conductor of Ordnance.	26th December, 1826.
19 {	Lieutenant G. L. Back House	15th May, 1827.
	Lieutenant Chas Tobin	26th May, 1827.
37 {	Captain H. J. Vardon	3rd April, 1842.
	Mrs. A. C. Vardon	16th October, 1859.
61	Miss A. M. Patterson	8th September, 1848.
66	Mr. M N. David	30th October, 1851.
119	G. B. Sechma	10th June, 1873.
121	Mr. R. S. Thomas	1st January, 1874.
127	Mr. R. S. Allsop	2nd October, 1841.
165 {	Mrs. Mary R. E. Heyne	3rd June, 1881.
	Rev. G. Y. Heyne, Missionary	14th December, 1880.

COMPARTMENT No. 5.

Register No.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.
8	James Rambotton	14th December, 1827.
43	Mrs. B. M. A. Barran and two others.	Dates as per Book.
47	Francis C. Forrest, Esq.	9th November, 1857.
55	C. H. Abraham, Esq.	6th October, 1859.
70 {	Mr. L. H. Curtis	22nd September, 1870.
	Miss H. M. Curtis	28th September, 1870.
74	W. Grant, B.A.	8th April, 1862.
84	John Haughton	10th November, 1853.
87	Samuel H. Johannes	5th January, 1869.

COMPARTMENT No. 6.

Register No.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.
7	Margaret	28th May, 1838.
14	E. F. Lome	10th September, 1842.
29	White and others (five in No.)	As per Book.
75	Henry Edward	10th December, 1869.
76	Captain Thomas Russel Ardagh.	26th September, 1870.

COMPARTMENT No. 7.

Register No.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.
4	George Childs	16th January, 1820.
40	Arthur J. Simpson	7th October, 1857.

COMPARTMENT No. 8.

Register No.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.
10	Henry Baccon and others (two in No)	As per Book.
25	Mrs. Mary Coultroup (5 in No.)	Ditto.
26	Francis, wife of J. Garty	22nd June, 1844.
29	Jessie	7th May, 1877.

COMPARTMENT No. 9.

Register No.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.
12	William Ross, Cabinet-maker	3rd May, 1813.
13	Mr. Francis Gammidge	25th June, 1813.
16	Mr. Alexander Mathewson	9th August, 1813.
27	Maria Jane Howse	8th September, 1819.
30	John Roe	30th December, 1821.
39	Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. Rondell.	12th July, 1831.
44	Hall, Esq., and nine others	As per Book.
69	John Gammidge	5th May 1812 A.D.

COMPARTMENT No. 10.

Register No.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.
3	Charlotte, wife of James White, Esq.	10th September, 1810.
4	Mrs. Francis Monisse	8th November, 1810.
8	Lydia, daughter of J. Haslewood.	4th August, 1811.
10	Captain Wm. Dawson	29th September, 1811.
67	Mr. Charlotte Constance O'Dell.	13th March, 1854.

COMPARTMENT No. 11.

Register No.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.
1	Mr. Thomas Ledsham	29th September, 1800.
2	Jodrell Militiss, M.D.	August, 1803.
8	Surgeon Alexander Morrison	17th July, 1805
4	William Simpson	27th September, 1803.
13	George Houstoun, Esq.	10th September, 1806.
17	I. Catherine Bruce	4th February, 1808.
35	Captain Glendome O'Connell and three others.	24th April, 1842.
55	Locke and five others	As per Book.
62 {	Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Thomas Sneyd.	11th May, 1836.
	Wm Henry Sneyd	14th May, 1836.
63 {	Mrs. Ann Spring	24th June, 1836.
	Johanna Stevenson	24th May, 1859.
75	Davis and Sons (12)	As per Book.
29	Lieutenant James Swinton	2nd November, 1813.
45	Lieutenant T. M. Simkins	16th October, 1816.
40	Lieutenant John Penn	5th March, 1825.
37	Captain James S. Spankie	1st January, 1821.
47	Mrs. Catherine Omeara	1st December, 1827.

COMPARTMENT No. 12.

Register No.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.
27	Captain John Campbell	3rd February, 1800.
40	Mrs. M Vanspall	1st April, 1812.
79 {	Martha	21st November, 1841.
	Sherman, J. S.	26th March, 1842.
37	Joseph Gilbert and eight others.	As per Book.
17	Lieutenant-Colonel H. Montgomery.	16th March, 1792.
24	Mrs. Elizabeth Capper	30th January, 1795
42	Robecca Enderby	23rd August, 1814.
7	Mr William Horizen	18th July, 1784.
50	Mr. W. W. Stonehope and another.	1st June, 1824, and as per Book.
18	H. E. Secked	8th June, 1792.
39	Finniss (two in No)	{ 6th March, 1812 23rd April, 1815.

Register No.	Name of deceased.	Date of death.
	COMPARTMENT No. 12—contd.	
5	Mrs. Harriet Dent	18th September, 1796.
	Mrs. Mary Dent	13th September, 1782.
49	Carter (two in No.)	8th February, 1824. 16th May, 1824. 6th August, 1824.
48	Arthur D. Chatfield	28th September, 1822.
35	Lieutenant P. L. Lambert	12th April, 1810.
61	A. W. Robertson	29th November, 1831.
58	Captain A. M. Nicholson	8th August, 1831.
	COMPARTMENT No. 13.	
1	Nicholas Moree, Esq., Governor.	28th May, 1772.
15	Lieutenant B. J. Forbes	12th November, 1791.
21	James Monro Merch	12th July, 1797.
31	Robert Card	31st May, 1799.
34	Henry Sewell, Esq.	18th May, 1800.
38	Mr. G. A. Rain	12th February, 1801.
40	C. K. Floyer	18th March, 1801.
44	Mr. Peter Conlon	29th May, 1804.
49	Miss Caroline Johns	8th May, 1807.
54	Lieutenant William Wade	30th September, 1808.
56	Alexander Goodall	17th December, 1809.
64	M. A. J. Gordon	11th October, 1818.
72	Anna, wife of Primrose, Taylor and four others.	19th April, 1834, and as per Book.
72	Anne Barbar and others	16th September, 1826, and as per Book.
79	Lieutenant G. A. Brodie	23rd November, 1826.
97	Thomas Richard, son of W. C. Bryton.	5th October, 1842.
103	W. C. Patrick	17th September, 1868.
105	Alfred	Not known.
	COMPARTMENT No. 14.	
6	Charles Maxtone	24th March, 1809.
8	John Defries and eight others	As per Book.
15	Court (three in No.)	Ditto.
29	Jane Elizabeth and others, children of Store Sergeant William Cooke (three in No.)	24th August, 1866, and as per Book.
	COMPARTMENT No. 15.	
19	Mr. Ann Johnson	8th October, 1854.
21	Thomas, son of William Higgins.	March, 1855.
	COMPARTMENT No. 16.	
4	Samuel Ardley, Esq.	9th February, 1772.
15	Lieutenant Honourable Wm. Montague Howe.	22nd July, 1822.
	COMPARTMENT No. 17.	
4	Edward Croke and his wife	12th February, 1769 and 4th October, 1780.
10	John Fairney	29th May, 1784.
13	Lieutenant-Colonel John Kennedy.	30th April, 1785.
16	Honourable George Meckenzie.	4th June, 1787.
17	Charles Lincoln	13th June, 1787.
21	Mr. A. Mackintosh	30th May, 1788.
23	Mr. J. Trottore Stone	13th February, 1789.
30	Alexander Foulis	17th May, 1796.
35	C. L. Lukas, Esq.	23rd March, 1797.
45	Major Woodall and his son	As per Book.
52	John McIntosh, Esq.	9th September, 1805.
61	Wm. McTaggart, Esq.	18th May, 1810.
62	Mrs. Amelia Cooke	22nd July, 1811.
63	Wm. Hogg	24th February, 1814.
	and	
	Henry Lionhard, Esq.	30th April, 1852.
66	Mr. John White	23rd August, 1815.
74	Jane Taylor	29th July, 1831.
	and	
	John Taylor	14th July 1860.

C. H. PELLY,
Garrison Chaplain, Fort St. George, Madras.

The 5th May, 1896.

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J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

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Principal, Thomason College.

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The Bombay Code, revised edition, Vols. II and III, containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council, with a Chronological Table, and an Index.

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Act XIV of 1874 (Scheduled Districts), as modified up to date.

Act XV of 1874 (Laws Local Extent), as modified up to date.

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to date, with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act.

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Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890. In Urdu. 2a. (1a. 6p.)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Merchant Shipping in India: A digest of the Statutes and Acts relating to. Edition 1884. By T. A. PEARSON, Barrister-at-Law. R5 (12a.)

Index to the Enactments relating to India, with Chronological Tables of Statutes relating to India and the Acts and Regulations of the Indian Legislatures. Second edition, 1883. By WILLIAM FISHER AGNEW, Barrister-at-Law. R4 (12a.)

Copies of the first edition compiled by Stephen Jacob, B.C.S., can be had at R2 (12a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases. Containing High Court Reports, 1862—86, and Privy Council Reports of Appeals from India, 1836—86, with an Index of Cases. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by JOSEPH VERE WOODMAN, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta. In five volumes. Super-royal 8vo. R50 per set; quarter bound copies, R55 (R3-2), payable in advance.

Abstracts of Proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Governor General from July, 1882. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (R1). Single issue, 4a including postage.

Report of the Indian Law Commission, 1879. F'cap., boards. R1 (5a.)

Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States: Southern India (Madras and Mysore). Corrected to 30th November, 1888. Compiled by J. M. MACPHERSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. Full cloth, super-royal 8vo. R2-8 (4a.)

Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States: Southern India (Hyderabad). Corrected up to 31st December, 1888. Compiled by J. M. MACPHERSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. Full cloth, super-royal 8vo. R4-8 (6a.)

Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States: Northern India (Bengal, Assam, Burma, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, Nepal and Baluchistan). Corrected up to the 20th May, 1891. Compiled by J. M. MACPHERSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at Law, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. Full cloth, super-royal 8vo. R4 (6a.)

Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States: Central India (Central Provinces and the Central India Agency). Corrected up to 31st December, 1892. Compiled by J. M. MACPHERSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. Full cloth, super-royal 8vo. R4-0 (6a.)

Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States: (Western India, comprising the Native States under the Political control of the Government of Bombay and the Baroda Agency; together with a Supplement relating to the Persian Coast and Islands, Maskat, the Somali Coast and Zanzibar). Corrected up to the 31st December, 1894. Compiled by J. M. MACPHERSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. Full cloth, super-royal 8vo. R5 (8a).

List of the books and publications for sale which are less than two years old.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fauna of British India, Birds, Vol. III. By W. T. BLANDFORD, F.R.S. Super Royal 8vo., full cloth. R15 (7a.)

Publications issued and registered in British India during 1894. (CCCXXIII, Serial No. 14.) F'cap., boards, R1-4 (4a.)

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Chronological Tables for 1895 and 1896. 4a. (1a.) each.

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History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts, and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India. Corrected to 31st December 1894. Vol. I. R2-8 (5a.). Vol. II. R2-8 (5a.) Complete R5 (8a.)

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Bengal Administration Report for 1894-95. R6 (R1-4a.)
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Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies, for 1894. 12a. (1a. 6p.)
Rules by the Government of Bengal under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, as amended by Act VII of 1893. R1 (3a.)
Introduction to the Kharia Language, by GAGAN CHANDRA BANERJEE, B.A. 8a. (2a.)

MEDICAL.

Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1 (2a.)
Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1 (2a.)

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Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th September 1895. 8a. (2a.)
Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1894-95 R1 8 (6a.)
Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikim, and Bhutan for 1894-95. R1 (2a. 6p.)
Report on the River borne Traffic of the Lower Pro-vinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1894-95. R6 (8a.)

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Discovery of the exact site of Asoka's Classic Capital of Pataliputra. The *Pali Bothra* of the Greeks and description of the superficial remains, by L. A. Waddell, M.B. R1 (2a.)
A Guide to the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. By Dr. G. KING, 1895. 8a. (1a.)

JUDICIAL.

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Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police during 1895. 4a (1a.)
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Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1 (2a. 6p.)
Ditto ditto in Bengali. R1 (3a.)
Ditto ditto in Hindi. R1 (4a. 6p.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December 1895. 2a. (½a.)
Classified List and Distribution Return of Establish-ment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December 1895. 4a (1a. 6p.)
Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irri-gation Branch, Bengal, for 1894-95. R5 (4a.)
A Report on the Water-supply System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4a.)
A Report on the Drainage and Sewerage System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4a.)
Hand-book of Rules and Government Circulars for the use of the Subordinates of the Public Works Department, Bengal. 4a. (2a.)
A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals, Second Edition, 1895. 4a. (3a.)
Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of Rivers, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ. R3-8 (4a.)
Navigation Canals in India. Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April 1895 at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2a.)

MARINE.

Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engi-neers and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)
Ditto ditto in Bengali. 10a. (2a.)
Ditto ditto in Hindi. 12a. (2a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 31st December 1895. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Records Manual, 1895 R1 (2a.)
Registration Manual, 1895. R2 (3a.)
Manual of Rules, Forms, and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B.C.) of 1895. 1a. 6p. (6p.)
Tauzi Manual, 1895. 8a. (2a.)
The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)
The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)
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The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.
Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1895. R1-8 (3a.)
Ditto ditto on Settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1895. R1-8 (3a.)
Rules for the Grant of Leases of Waste Lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. (Edition of 1894) 2a. (1a.)
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Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (½a.)
Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (½a.)
Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (½a.)
Early English Administration of Bihar, 1781-1785, by J. Reginald Hand, late Deputy Collector, Shahabad. R1 (2a.)
Rules made by Government under the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, having force in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, Second Edition. 6a. (2a.)
Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1-2 (2a.)
Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (3a.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Depart-ment in Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (2a.)

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 7013 Bombay, for R1,000, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, No. B 000653, for R500, and No. 14324 Bombay, for R1,000, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, standing after conversion in the name of Cursetjee Dadabhoy, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

CURSETJEE DADABHOY,

No. 361, Lohar Street, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

BOMBAY;

The 5th May, 1896.

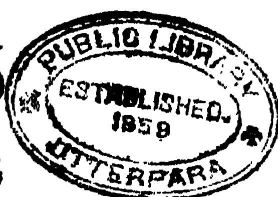
Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. $\frac{050524}{038786}$ and $\frac{054136}{041048}$ of the four per cent. loan of 1854-1855 for Rupees two thousand each, originally standing in the names of Nawab Askuree Begum, and Saltanat Ara Nawab Askuri Begum, administratrix of Zeataounissa, respectively, and last endorsed to Syed Mohamed Zaki Ali Khan *alias* Nabban Sahib, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payments of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor.—Syed Mohamed Zaki Ali Khan *alias* Nabban Sahib.

Residence.—Sarai Enayat Khan, Post Office Mansoor Nagar, Lucknow.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 23.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1896.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1896.

No. 425.—Home Department notification No. 349, dated the 1st May 1896, placing the services of Mr. W. H. Lee at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is cancelled.

No. 427.—The services of Mr. S. M. Fraser, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 429.—Mr. L. E. Buckley, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Coorg, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 5th June, 1896.

No. 457.—The services of Surgeon-Captain F. P. Maynard, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may resume charge of his duties under that Government.

SANITARY.

The 5th June, 1896.

No. 146.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. C. S. Vaughan, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 4th December 1895.

POLICE.

The 3rd June, 1896.

No. 289.—The services of Captain R. F. C. Gordon, 15th Bengal Lancers, a Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 11th June 1896.

The 5th June, 1896.

No. 294.—In continuation of Home Department Notification No. 43, dated the 24th January 1896, the Governor General in Council is

pleased to direct that after entry 6 of the List of Railways in that notification the following entry shall be inserted, namely:

"6a. The Bhopal-Ujjain and Goona-Bina Railways, including the lands lying within the Native States of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Dewas, Senior Branch, and Dewas, Junior Branch."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 1st June, 1896.

No. 171.—The services of the Reverend J. H. Mackay, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay (Ecclesiastical) Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND-SURVEYS.

Simla, the 4th June, 1896.

No. 1375—91-2.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Wahab, R.E., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th June 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FORESTS.

The 5th June, 1896.

No. 468—129-13-*F*.—Privilege leave for three months and fifteen days, under Articles 277, 282 (*a*) (ii), and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. G. F. Prevost, officiating Conservator of Forests, Tenasserim Circle, Lower Burma, with effect from the 16th May 1896.

Mr J. Nisbet, officiating Conservator, Pegu Circle, is placed in charge of the Tenasserim Circle, in addition to his own duties, during Mr. Prevost's absence, or until further orders.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd June, 1896.

No. 920-*G*.—Lieutenant M. G. Young, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, Mewar Bhil Corps, is appointed to be Adjutant, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

The 3rd June, 1896.

No. 922-*G*.—With reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 699-G., dated the 24th April, 1896, Captain P. Z. Cox, Indian Staff Corps, is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals, with effect from the date in April, 1896, on which he received charge.

Captain Cox will continue, until further orders, to officiate as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in addition to his other duties.

The 5th June, 1896.

No. 933-*G*.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant H. K. Barr, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Squadron Officer (on probation), 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, for six months. Pension service—4th year, commenced 13th August, 1895.

No. 939-*G*.—Lieutenant F. DeB. Hancock, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Captain P. Z. Cox may officiate as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, or until further orders.

No. 942-*G*.—Captain W. E. Evans-Gordon, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating Additional Political Agent of the 1st) Class, and officiating Political Agent in Jhalawar, is granted furlough for 180 days, under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th May, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 1829-*I. B.*—Whereas the rulers of the States mentioned in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed have ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction within the lands which lie within their respective States and are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the sections of the Indian Midland Railway system specified opposite their names respectively in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes): In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:

PART I.

. The provisions, so far as they may be suitable, and as amended by subsequent enactments, of the Acts mentioned below are hereby applied to the aforesaid lands, namely:

No. and year.	Subject.
Act XLV of 1860	Penal Code.
„ V of 1861	Police.
„ VI of 1864	Whipping.
„ I of 1871	Cattle trespass.
„ X of 1882	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.
„ III of 1888	Police.

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactments hereby applied, any court within the aforesaid lands may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court: Provided, further, that the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall be subject to the following modifications, namely:

(*a*) that trials before the Court of Session may, in the discretion of the Judge, be without jury or aid of assessors; and

(*b*) that, notwithstanding anything in the Police Act (V of 1861) or in any other enactment for the time being in force, the Governor-General in Council may confer on any police officer all or any of the powers conferred or conferable by or under the Code on any Magistrate, in regard to particular cases or to a particular class or particular classes of cases, or to cases generally.

PART II.

For the purposes of the exercise of criminal jurisdiction within the aforesaid lands, the following arrangements shall be made:

(1) There shall be a Railway Magistrate, who shall be the Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Southern Section, Jhansi.

(2) Every officer mentioned in the third, fourth or fifth column of the schedule hereto annexed shall exercise, within such sections of the Indian Midland Railway system mentioned opposite his name in the first column of that schedule as are situate within the territories of the States mentioned opposite his name in the second column of that schedule, the powers described in section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, and the powers of a District Magistrate respectively as described in that Code respectively; provided that, in any case in which the complainant (if any) and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of the said officers, respectively, to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred upon them.

3. Every officer mentioned in the sixth or seventh column of the schedule hereto annexed shall exercise, within such sections of the Indian Midland Railway system mentioned opposite his name in the first column of that schedule as are situate within the territories of the States mentioned opposite his name in the second column of that schedule, the powers of a Court of Session

or a High Court, as the case may be, in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by any officer mentioned opposite his name in the third, fourth or fifth column of that schedule.

(4) In the exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred upon the Resident at Gwalior, the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, and the Political Agent, Bhopal, in the sixth column of the schedule hereto annexed, any of the said officers may take cognizance of an offence, as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of an offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the trial of warrant-cases by Magistrates.

(5) This part of this notification applies to all proceedings, except—

(a) proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects; and

(b) proceedings pending at the date of this notification, which should be carried on as if this notification had not issued.

(6) The following notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled :

Notification No. 4077-I., dated the 3rd December 1890.

" " 4079-I., " " " " "

SCHEDULE.

Sections of the Indian Midland Railway system.	State.	Officer invested with powers described in section 30 of Act X of 1882.	Magistrate of the 1st class.	District Magistrate.	Court of Session.	High Court
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jhansi-Agra	Datia Gwalior	Resident at Gwalior	Railway Magistrate.	Resident at Gwalior.	Resident at Gwalior	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
	Dholpur	Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.	Do. do.	Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.	Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
Jhansi-Cawnpore	Samthar	Resident at Gwalior	Do. do.	Resident at Gwalior.	Resident at Gwalior	
Jhansi-Manickpur	Orchha Alipura Garrauli Pahra Taraon	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.	Do. do.	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.	Political Agent in Bundelkhand.	
Jhansi-Bhopal-Itarsi	Bhopal Kurwai	Political Agent, Bhopal.	Do. do.	Political Agent, Bhopal.	Political Agent, Bhopal.	
	Gwalior Khaniadhana	Resident at Gwalior	Do. do.	Resident at Gwalior.	Resident at Gwalior	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
	Orchha	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.	Do. do.	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong	Political Agent in Bundelkhand.	
Bhopal-Ujjain Railway	Gwalior Indore Bhopal Dewas, Senior Branch. Dewas, Junior Branch.	Political Agent, Bhopal.	Do. do.	Political Agent, Bhopal.	Political Agent, Bhopal.	
Goona-Bina Railway	Gwalior	Resident at Gwalior	Do. do.	Resident at Gwalior.	Resident at Gwalior	

No. 1830-*I.B.*—Whereas the rulers of the States mentioned in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed have ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction within the lands which lie within their respective States and are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the sections of the Indian Midland Railway system specified opposite their names respectively in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes): In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:

PART I.

The provisions, so far as they may be suitable, and as amended by subsequent enactments, of the Acts mentioned below are hereby declared to apply to the aforesaid lands, namely:

	No and year.	Subject.
Act	X of 1865	Succession.
„	XIV of 1866	Post office.
„	VII of 1870	Court Fees.
„	I of 1872	Evidence.
„	IX of 1872	Contract.
„	III of 1877	Registration.
„	XV of 1877	Limitation.
„	I of 1879	Stamps.
„	V of 1881	Probate and Administration.
„	XIV of 1882	Civil Procedure.
„	XIII of 1885	Telegraph.
„	IX of 1887	Provincial Small Cause Courts.
„	VII of 1889	Succession Certificates.

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactments hereby applied, any Court within the aforesaid lands may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

PART II.

For the purposes of the exercise of civil jurisdiction within the aforesaid lands, the following arrangements shall be made:

(1) The officer mentioned in the third column of the schedule hereto annexed shall exercise, within the aforesaid lands, the powers of a Court of Small Causes, with jurisdiction in all suits cognizable under Act IX of 1887 when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed one thousand rupees.

(2) Every officer mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule hereto annexed shall exercise, within such sections of the Indian Midland Railway system mentioned opposite his name in the first column of that schedule as are situate within the territories of the States mentioned opposite his name in the second column of that schedule, the powers of a District Court as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) with jurisdiction in all original suits, whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter, and in all other cases in which jurisdiction is conferred on the District Court by the law for the time being in force within the said sections of the Indian Midland Railway system.

(3) The officers mentioned in the fifth column of the schedule hereto annexed shall exercise, within such sections of the Indian Midland Railway system mentioned opposite their names respectively in the first column of that schedule as are situate within the territories of the States mentioned opposite their names in the second column of that schedule, the powers of a High Court for the purposes of hearing appeals from the decisions and orders of the said District Courts, and of disposing of references from the said Court of Small Causes, and for all other purposes whatever connected with the administration of civil justice within the said sections of the Indian Midland Railway system.

(4) The following notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled:

(*a*) Notification No. 4078-I., dated the 3rd December 1890.

(*b*) „ „ 1336-I., „ „ 23rd March 1891. So much as relates to the Indian Midland Railway.

SCHEDULE.

Sections of the Indian Midland Railway system.	State.	Court of Small Causes.	District Court.	High Court.
1	2	3	4	5
Jhansi-Agra	Datia Gwalior	Railway Magistrate	Resident at Gwalior	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
	Dholpur	Ditto	Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
Jhansi-Cawnpore	Samthar	Ditto	Resident at Gwalior	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
Jhansi-Manickpore	Orchha Alipura Garrauli Pahra Taraon	Ditto	Political Agent, Bundelkhand	
Jhansi-Bhopal-Itarsi	Bhopal Kurwai	Ditto	Political Agent, Bhopal	
	Gwalior Khaniadhana	Ditto	Resident at Gwalior	
	Orchha	Ditto	Political Agent, Bundelkhand.	
Bhopal-Ujjain Railway.	Gwalior Indore Bhopal Dewas, Senior Branch. Dewas, Junior Branch.	Ditto	Political Agent, Bhopal	
Goona-Bina Railway	Gwalior	Ditto	Resident at Gwalior	

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1896.

No. 2390-*Gl.*—Mr. J. C. Mitra, Probationer in the Office of the Comptroller, Burma, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from 16th May 1896.

The 5th June, 1896.

No. 2414-*Gl.*—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of April 1896 are notified:

With effect from 2nd April 1896, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. O. T. Barrow,—

Mr. F. C. Harrison to officiate in Class I, and

Mr. W. L. Harvey to officiate in Class II, of Accountants General.

Mr. W. H. Michael to officiate in Class I,

Mr. H. G. H. Keene to officiate in Class II,

Mr. R. T. Howe to officiate in Class III,

Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor to officiate in Class IV, and

Mr. W. D. Woollam to officiate in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 4th April 1896,—

Mr. H. G. Tomkins to officiate in Class IV, and

Mr. J. S. Milne to officiate in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 5th April 1896,—

Mr. H. G. Tomkins to officiate in Class V instead of in Class IV, and

Mr. J. S. Milne to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 8th April 1896,—

Mr. R. T. Howe to officiate in Class IV instead of in Class III,

Mr. A. Newmarch to revert to Class V, and

Mr. W. D. Woollam to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th June, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 655.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to the staff of the Chitral garrison, with effect from the dates specified:

To Command—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davidson, Indian Staff Corps, 3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry (with the local rank of Colonel and status and pay of a Colonel on the Staff), *vice* Colonel H. D. Hutchinson, who has vacated. Dated 15th May 1896.

To be Brigade-Major—Captain A. H. Montagu, Indian Staff Corps, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Captain J. M. Stewart, who has vacated. Dated 15th May 1896.

To be Transport Officer—Lieutenant J. E. Ubsdell, Somersetshire Light Infantry, *vice* Lieutenant E. C. Haag, 18th Hussars, who has vacated. Dated 16th May 1896.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 656.—Captain J. McN. Walter, Devonshire Regiment, station staff officer, 1st class, and officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff, Bengal Command, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, Bengal Command, *vice* Major Dick-Cunyngham, who has vacated. Dated 13th May 1896.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 657.—Lieutenant H. G. P. Beville, Indian Staff Corps, 5th Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 27th January 1896.

(Joined his appointment on the 27th April 1896.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 658.—Lieutenant D. R. Poulter, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 16th May 1896.

No. 659.—Captain P. T. Cooper, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 25th May 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 660.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

George Gawler Irving Carmichael, wing officer, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry,—2nd September 1894.

Harry Leith Tomkins, Royal Lancaster Regiment, officiating wing officer, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—14th October 1894.

Herbert Reginald Hopwood, Royal Marine Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry,—22nd October 1894.

Graham Walton, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—3rd November 1894.

No. 661.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

Jonathan Maxwell Bruce, attached 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—1st April 1896.

John Lindsay Smith, officiating wing officer, 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—6th April 1896.

COMMANDS.

No. 662.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 439 of 1896, Major-General J. Duncan, British Service, will have the local rank of Lieutenant-General while officiating in Command of the Forces, Bombay, with effect from the 4th April 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 663.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, Major Albert Dallas Enriquez is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army. Dated 19th March 1896.

No. 664.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, Captain George Bowring is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental second-in-command, Indian Army. Dated 20th April 1896.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 665.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as third class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 10th February 1896:

George Archibald Simpson Howatson.
Percy Parnell.
Henry Ronald Leonard.
Henry Leonard Osborne Fleming.
Joseph Ernest Leonard Chinal.
Arthur Henry Whitley.
Charles Leslie Browne.
William O'Connor.
Alfred Bertram Cornelius.
Francis Henry O'Leary.
Wilfred Churchill Borgonha.
Edward Desmond Shave.
Francis Xavier Mendis.

No. 666.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as third class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 16th of May 1896:

Albert Edward Clarke.
Albert Alexander Wellington White.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bengal.

No. 667.—Sergeant James Arbery, employed in the office of the Quartermaster-General in India, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 30th March 1896, *vice* Andrew Cole, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 668.—In G. G. O. No. 452 of 1896, *for* "1st February 1896" *read* "1st January 1896."

No. 669.—*12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Dafadar Sukhdayal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mirza Muhammad Ashraf Khan, invalided, with effect from the 1st January 1896.

No. 670.—*6th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Appalsami to be Subadar, and Havildar Shaikh Amir to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdur Razzak, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1896.

No. 671.—*19th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Subadar Abdul Majid to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Ponnusami to be Subadar, and Havildar Laksmanna to be Jemadar, *vice* Sayyid Ahmad, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

Havildar-Major Ramanna to be Jemadar, *vice* Venkatasami, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

No. 672.—*29th Regiment (7th Burma Battalion of Madras Infantry)*—

Jemadar Isar Dayal Pande to be Subadar, and Havildar Ardit Misir to be Jemadar, *vice* Roshan Tiwari, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 673.—In G. G. O. No. 146 of 1896, *for* "15th October 1895" *read* "16th October 1895."

No. 674.—*3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry*—

Dafadar Mahbub Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Aziz, deceased, with effect from the 27th December 1895.

No. 675.—*6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Havildar Sant Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Achchhar Singh, resigned, with effect from the 14th February 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 676.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Quin, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th June 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 677.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same, under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (clause 101, India Army Circulars of 1894):

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Captain and Paymaster Thomas Siddle.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 678.—*Berar Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Arthur Lucas, Esquire, to be Major Commandant, with effect from the 3rd April 1896, *vice* Nicholetts, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 679.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Supernumerary Captain Frederick George Royal Dawson to be Captain, with effect from the 1st April 1896, *vice* Cardew, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Henry Parsall Burt, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Ivens, promoted.

No. 680.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Herbert Milton Dwane and Henry Gerald Keily, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenants, with effect from the 25th May 1896, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 681.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Charles Christian Barthmann to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th May 1896, to complete the establishment.

No. 682.—*1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Michael William Fleischer to be Captain, *vice* Deane, transferred to the 2nd Battalion.

Second-Lieutenant Albert Clifford Owen to be Lieutenant, *vice* Fleischer, promoted.

No. 683.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major Richard Tickner to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Wilson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Captain Fletcher James Ivens to be Major, *vice* Tickner, promoted.

No. 684.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Edward William Greenshields to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 25th May 1896, *vice* Howell, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 685.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant T. S. Earl resigns his commission.

No. 686.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

Major H. Moberly resigns his commission.

No. 687.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Lieutenant L. T. Harris resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 688.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, &c.	With effect from
Lieutenant C. O. Halliday, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *supernumerary*.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, *supernumerary*.	Permanent . .	27th March 1896.
Lieutenant F. J. W. Johnson, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent . .	27th March 1896.
Lieutenant A. E. Turner, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent . .	27th March 1896.
Lieutenant H. Biddulph, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary . .	27th March 1896.
Lieutenant A. B. Carey, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary . .	31st March 1896.
Lieutenant G. R. Pridham, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Officiating . .	1st April 1896.
Lieutenant G. R. Pridham, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*.	Attached	Reversion . .	7th April 1896.
Lieutenant G. R. Pridham, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Officiating . .	10th April 1896.
Second-Lieutenant W. Bovet, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Officiating . .	15th April 1896.
Captain A. R. Reynolds, R.E.	Attached	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Officiating . .	16th April 1896.
Captain W. A. Liddell, R.E.	Attached	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Officiating . .	16th April 1896.
Second-Lieutenant W. Bovet, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *officiating*.	Attached	Reversion . .	16th April 1896.
Captain C. E. Salvesen, R.E.	Attached	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Officiating . .	19th April 1896.
Captain C. E. Salvesen, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *officiating*.	Attached	Reversion . .	28th April 1896.
Captain C. E. Salvesen, R.E.	Attached	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Officiating . .	5th May 1896.
Lieutenant R. P. T. Hawksley, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Officiating . .	8th May 1896.

No. 689.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, &c.	With effect from
Second-Lieutenant W. Bovet, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Officiating . .	14th May 1896.
Second-Lieutenant F. W. Tillard, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Officiating . .	15th May 1896.
Second-Lieutenant B. W. Mainprise, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Officiating . .	17th May 1896.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 37.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the dates specified :

To be Engineers.

Assistant Engineer F. Olford,—28th January 1896.

Assistant Engineer E. J. Ellery,—11th May 1896.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th June, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 23rd May and the 5th June 1896 :

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps .	Lieutenant-Colonel J. Humfrey.	13th May 1896 .	Bombay.		
1st Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps.	Captain H. W. Christian .	21st May 1896 .	Suru Kagal (Kashmir).		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 9th May and the 5th June 1896.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
William James George Nugent. (*a*)	Assistant Surgeon.	Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bengal).	30th January 1896.	Intestate .	70 1 2		

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.*—Children—Harriet Augustina Nugent, Wilfred Stanley Nugent, Winifred Nugent, Mabel May Nugent, Gertrude Mary Nugent, Ernest Henry Charles Nugent, William James Anthony Nugent.
Brother—Richard Nugent, Medical Practitioner, Calcutta. (Administrator-General, Bengal, administering.)

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st June, 1896.

No. 259.—The services of Lieutenant E. A. Tandy, R.E., who is temporarily employed in the Public Works Department, Burma, as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 2nd June, 1896.

No. 260.—Rai Bahadoor Ram Dass Bhuttacharjee, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, Burma, is permanently transferred to Bengal.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 189, dated the 20th April 1896.

TELEGRAPH.

The 4th June, 1896.

No. 261.—The following reversions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. A. P. Hill . .	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	26th April 1896.
Mr. I. C. Thomas .	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	25th April 1896.

No. 262.—The following is published for general information:

No. 105 I., dated Simla, the 29th May 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1894-95.

Read—

Letter No. 1661 A. I., dated 17th December 1895, from the Government of the Punjab, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1894-95, and the Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Capital outlay (exclusive of contributions) incurred during and up to the end of the year is shown in the following table under the different heads of account:

		During the year 1894-95.							
—	Number of works.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense Account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect to end of 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR WORKS.									
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35) . . .	1	2,196	489	33	—68	2,650	120	2,770	36,36,947
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) . . .	7	24,59,759	5,16,647	67,980	—1,19,176	29,25,210	78,221	30,03,431	7,28,69,867
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.									
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43) . . .	4	19,752	1,800	124	642	22,327	—551	21,776	16,36,426
TOTAL	12	24,81,707	5,18,945	68,137	—1,18,602	29,50,187	77,790	30,27,977	7,81,63,240

2. The total capital outlay of Rs. 30,27,977 was less by Rs. 7,08,456 than that of the preceding year, which, however, was unusually high.

By far the greater part of the outlay was incurred on the Chenab Canal, the expenditure on which during the year was Rs. 17,54,976. Good progress is reported to have been made on all the works connected with the extension project of this canal, the first portion of which will, it is anticipated, come into operation during the year 1896-97.

On the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, Rs. 5,42,498 were expended from Imperial Funds and Rs. 1,23,526 contributed by the Patiala State, and it is stated that the works chargeable to Capital Account were practically completed by the end of the year when the construction estimate was closed.

On the other canals, the expenditure charged against their open Capital Accounts was incurred chiefly on extensions and other works of a remunerative character. The amounts so spent were as follows :

	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal (excluding Sirsa Branch)	2,65,184
Bari Doab Canal	3,60,221
Sirhind Canal from Imperial Funds	39,471
Ditto from contributions	55,711
Sidhnai Canal	40,320
Lower Sohag and Pára Canal	257
Jhelum Canal	504

3. The lengths of main canals and distributaries in operation in British territory at the close of the year under review were as follows :

	COMPLETED.	
	Miles of Canals.	Miles of Distributaries.
MAJOR WORKS.		
Protective Irrigation Works	22	143
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue	1,409	6,120
MINOR WORKS—		
Of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	1,879	271
Of which only Revenue Accounts are kept	820	453
TOTAL	4,130	6,987

These figures show an increase of 75 miles in the mileage of open canals, and of 331 miles in the aggregate length of distributaries, over the figures of last year. There was no change in the length (386 miles) of navigable canals.

The length of open canals in operation during the year in Native States was the same as in 1893-94, *viz.*, 258 miles, of which 46 miles are navigable. The aggregate length of distributaries, however, in these States increased from 2,109 miles to 2,143 miles.

4. The financial results of the canals in operation are shown in the following statement:

CANAL.	Total direct and indirect capital outlay to end of 1894-95.	GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED.			WORKING EXPENSES.			Net Revenue	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.
		Irrigation Revenue *	Miscellaneous receipts.	TOTAL.	Direct.	Indirect.	TOTAL.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
MAJOR WORKS.									
35—Protective Irrigation Works in operation—									
Swat River Canal	36,36,047	2,67,814	7,208	2,75,022	82,951	7,598	90,549	1,84,473	5'07
49—Irrigation Works in operation not charged against Revenue—									
Western Jumna, including Sirsa Branch . .	1,45,84,436	13,66,074	1,20,282	14,86,356	6,59,091	41,513	7,00,604	7,85,752	5'39
Bari Doab . .	1,75,62,976	21,29,034	1,54,330	22,83,364	6,08,198	38,564	6,46,762	16,36,602	9'31
Sirhind . .	2,40,43,739	8,92,021	67,778	9,59,799	5,50,989	39,759	5,90,748	3,69,051	1'53
Chenab . .	1,49,25,489	5,95,920	6,452	6,02,372	4,30,975	28,721	4,59,696	1,42,676	0'96
Lower Sohag and Para . .	6,99,986	96,300	5,391	1,01,691	67,184	3,248	70,432	31,259	4'47
Sidhnai . .	10,21,910	2,56,049	898	2,56,947	86,995	4,763	91,758	1,65,189	16'16
TOTAL MAJOR WORKS, 1894-95	7,64,05,573	56,03,302	3,62,249	59,65,551	24,86,383	1,64,166	26,50,549	33,15,002	4'33
TOTAL FOR 1893-94 .	7,34,81,870	50,08,858	3,12,025	53,50,907	22,86,106	1,58,564	24,15,060	2 ,05,847	3'95
MINOR WORKS.									
43—Works in operation, of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Upper Sutlej .	6,65,208	1,99,811	14,405	2,14,216	1,40,044	9,591	1,49,635	64,581	9'71
Lower Sutlej and Chenab . .	1,10,102	3,39,368	3,13,160	6,52,528	4,39,045	13,763	4,52,808	1,99,720	181'40
Indus Inundation	7,07,635	2,83,917	—95,982	1,87,935	2,01,288	10,642	2,11,930	—23,995	...
Shahpur Inundation . .	1,73,481	44,901	1,740	46,641	47,534	2,437	49,971	—3,330	...
TOTAL MINOR WORKS, 1894-95	16,56,426	8,67,997	2,33,323	11,01,320	8,27,011	36,133	8,63,344	2,36,976	14'31
TOTAL FOR 1893-94 .	16,34,650	10,51,965	1,93,041	12,45,006	7,08,121	30,467	7,38,588	5,06,418 *	30'98
Works in operation, of which only Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Muzaffargarh, 1894-95 . .	...	2,67,603	1,75,780	4,43,383	2,50,561	8,009	2,58,570	1,84,813	...
Muzaffargarh, 1893-94 . .	...	2,64,944	1,44,680	4,09,033	2,18,565	7,720	2,26,285	1,83,348	...
Works of which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Shahpur (Provincial) Canals, 1894-95 . .	...	15,050	1,664	17,614	35,309	...	35,309	—17,695	...
GRAND TOTAL, 1894-95 . .	7,81,51,999	67,54,852	7,73,016	75,27,868	36,00,164	2,08,608	38,08,772	37,19,096	4'54†
GRAND TOTAL, 1893-94 . .	7,51,24,526	63,25,701	6,79,755	70,05,546	32,12,882	1,97,051	34,09,033	35,95,613	4'54†

* Refunds deducted from Revenue.

† These percentages of net revenue on capital outlay do not include Muzaffargarh and Shahpur (Provincial) Canals for which Capital Accounts are not kept.

5. Taken as a whole, and including *all* works (both major and minor) for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are maintained, the Punjab Canals showed the same net return as last year (4·54 per cent.) on the total capital expenditure to the end of the year. This is a very satisfactory result, as it shows that the expansion of revenue is keeping pace with the increase in Capital Expenditure, although this increase has been large (Rs. 30,27,473) and is for the most part as yet quite unremunerative.

Under *Major Works* (the Capital Expenditure on which stood at Rupees 7,64,95,573 at the end of the year) the *net revenue* amounted to Rs. 33,15,002, equivalent to a return on capital outlay of 4·33 per cent. as compared with 3·95 per cent. last year.

The net revenue exceeded the interest charges by Rs. 4,34,432 as compared with a surplus of Rs. 1,55,982 in the previous year, whilst at the close of the year under review the net revenue to date of all Major Works exceeded the total interest charges by nearly 247¾ lakhs of rupees.

Turning to individual canals, it will be seen that there has been considerable improvement on the *Western Jumna Canal* (including the Sirsa Branch), the return on Capital Outlay having amounted to 5·39 per cent. as against 2·92 per cent. in 1893-94 and 4·93 per cent. in 1892-93.

On the *Sirhind Canal*, the returns were less favourable (1·53 per cent.), the falling off being due to the short rabi of 1893-94 having been followed by a still shorter kharif in 1894. The case of this canal has been dealt with at some length in the Chief Engineer's Report (paragraphs 100 and 104), and the conclusion arrived at may be accepted that though the returns of this canal must, for the reasons given, be liable to considerable fluctuations, at any rate for some time to come, still there are good grounds for believing that a succession of five such harvests as those ending with the rabi of 1894-95 is wholly exceptional, and that in the majority of years the canal will prove a remunerative as well as useful irrigation work.

On the *Bari Doab Canal*, the net revenue was slightly in excess of that of the preceding year, the percentage on capital outlay being 9·31 per cent. as compared with an average of 8·74 during the previous four years, while the accumulated surplus of revenue over interest charges on the 31st March 1895 had risen to Rs. 48,52,860.

On the *Lower Sohag and Pára Canal*, the net revenue increased to Rs. 31,259 as compared with Rs. 5,234 in the previous year.

The *Sidhnai Canal* maintained its reputation as a very remunerative project, having given a return of 16·16 per cent. on the Capital Expenditure.

The *Swat River Canal*, though classed as a Protective Work, also maintained the character it has earned as a remunerative work, as it yielded a net revenue of 5·07 per cent.

The prospects of the *Chenab Canal* are most promising. A comparison of the financial results attained during the year, with the forecast of 1891, shows that, though the Capital Outlay to the end of 1894-95 was nearly 15 lakhs less than had been anticipated, the area irrigated during the year was some 100,000 acres more than the forecast, while there was a net revenue to the end of the year amounting to Rs. 4,160, instead of an anticipated loss of Rs. 4,24,590. In other words, the revenue was Rs. 4,28,750 better than the forecast, whilst the Capital Expenditure to the same date had been about 15 lakhs below what had been anticipated.

Under *Minor Works* there was a considerable decrease, amounting to Rs. 2,69,442 in the net revenue as compared with that of 1893-94. The causes which led to this falling off are fully explained in the Report under review, and it is pointed out by the Local Government that, notwithstanding the unfavourable conditions of the year, the return on the capital outlay amounted to 14·31 per cent., so that these canals continue to be highly remunerative.

6. The following statement shows the areas irrigated during the year from the various canals, and the corresponding assessments of water-rates:

Canal.	Area irrigated		Assessment, 1894-95.					Rate per acre irrigated.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.	Occupier's rate.	Owner's rate.	Share of land revenue and other indirect receipts.	Gross assessed revenue, excluding miscellaneous.	Assessment, 1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Swat River	9,892	110,819	2,30,172	...	...	2,30,172	2,76,923	2 50	2·50
Western Jumna, including Sirsa Branch	315,437	330,807	8,38,709	3,48,329	...	11,87,038	11,47,349	3·76	3·47
Bari Doab	534,697	540,057	19 25,820	...	1,81,007	21,06,833	21,22,839	3·94	3 93
Sirhind	279,714	275,897	9,53,646	...	...	9 53,646	9 35,095	3 41	3·39
Chenab	269,357	270,405	6,97,970	8,154	1,25,393	8,31,517	5,22,957	3 08	1·93
Lower Sohag and Pára	70,977	71,179	92,801	...	...	92,801	94,763	1·30	1·33
Sidhnai	144,397	151,427	2,61,559	...	...	2,61,559	*3,46,206	1·81	2·28
Upper Sutlej	196,325	174,743	39,941	...	1,93,012	2 32,953	2,39,734	1·18	1·37
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	333,206	329,163	16,923	...	3,16,672	3,33,595	3,49,133	1·00	1·06
Indus	193,255	177,922	23,944	...	1,36,240	1,60,184	†3,53,191	0·88	1·98
Shahpur	28, 25	11,766	63,643	...	12,725	76, 68	35,172	2·71	3·07
Muzaffargarh	304 730	313,035	...	...	2,67,658	2,67,658	264,944	0·88	0·84
Shahpur (Provincial)	19,551	...	32,692	...	6,822	39,514	...	2·02	...
TOTAL	2,781,663	2,757,220	51,77,826	3,56,483	12,39,529	67,73,838	66,88,306	2·43	2·42

* This figure includes full rabi assessments at the consolidated rate, of which two-thirds only was due to water-rates, the remaining third being creditable to land revenue.

† The amount of assessment of water-rates during 1893-94 was incorrect.

7. As explained in last year's review, the areas under the inundation canals do not include areas known as *Kharaba*, on which the crops from any cause failed to come to maturity.

The total area irrigated exceeded that of the previous year by 24,443 acres.

8. The areas irrigated in the kharif and rabi seasons were as follows:

	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.
Perennial Canals	578,657	912,440
Inundation Canals	591,907	698,659
	1,170,564	1,611,099

There was a falling off in both the kharif and rabi irrigation on the Perennial Canals. The decrease, which is explained fully in the Report and commented on in the Local Government's Resolution, was mainly due to the copious rainfall of the year, which is said to have been very favourable for agricultural operations throughout the province. On the Inundation Canals, on the other hand, there was an increase in the areas irrigated in both seasons, and it is stated that the total area watered from these canals has only once been exceeded, *viz.*, in 1892-93.

9. The following statement compares the areas of the principal crops irrigated during the last two years:

	1894-95.	1893-94.
	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	75,374	64,481
Rice	179,542	188,155
Jowar	134,549	105,856
Maize	101,475	132,189
Wheat	1,063,144	1,096,748
Cotton	333,479	269,934

The value of the crops irrigated in British territory alone is estimated at about 743 lakhs of rupees.

10. The "duty" obtained on the Perennial Canals, their discharges, and the minimum discharges of the rivers from which they derive their supplies, are exhibited in the following table :

Canals	Minimum discharge of river during 1894-95.	Maximum discharge of canal as designed.	Maximum discharge of canal during year.	Average discharge at head during year.		Acres irrigated per cubic foot of average discharge.	
	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Kharif	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
				Cubic feet per second.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Swat River . . .	2,291	700	673	423	475	69	132
Western Jumna (including Sirsa Branch) .	6,600	4,000	4,000	3,001	2,727	72	50
Bari Doab . . .	3,123	3,000	4,081	3,292	3,019	63	108
Sirhind . . .	7,035	5,056	6,610	*2,192	3,284	19	72
Chenab . . .	6,407	8,000	2,640	1,959	2,115	50	81

* Excluding Native States branches.

The rabi duties are all lower than usual owing to the good and seasonable rainfall of the year which removed any strong incentive to economy in the use of canal water. Special reasons for the low duties in both crops on the Sirhind Canal are given in paragraph 92 of the Chief Engineer's report, whilst an explanation of the low duties on the Chenab Canal is contained in paragraph 121 of the same report. It is pointed out that on this new canal the tenants at present appear to be aiming at quantity rather than quality, and that the canal is in consequence severely taxed to afford the requisite supply to a far larger area of land than it had ever been intended to irrigate. It is further suggested that it may be found desirable to restrict remissions in those cases in which tenants have recklessly attempted to irrigate more than a certain proportion of their holdings in each harvest, and it is stated that this question, which is one of great importance, is at present under consideration. Doubtless some remedy must be devised for the state of affairs described, though great care will be needed in limiting the remissions in such a manner that the restrictions may not prove to be oppressive in practice. The Government of India, however, consider that with this expression of opinion the matter may safely be left in the hands of the Government of the Punjab in the full assurance that in dealing with this matter it will safeguard the interests both of the tenants and of the State.

11. The following statement shows the results of the working of the Native States branches of the Sirhind Canal :

State.	Capital outlay	Gross revenue less refunds.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Water-rates assessed.	Area irrigated.	Water-rates assessed per acre.	Working expenses per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Patiala . . .	1,15,44,411	4,14,683	2,55,812	1,58,871	1·38	3,30,954	95,293	3·47	2·68
Nabha . . .	12,54,558	47,689	46,443	1,246	0·10	38,914	11,436	3·40	4·06
Jhind . . .	10,97,224	37,158	22,303	13,855	1·26	20,392	5,608	3·63	4·15
TOTAL, 1894-95 .	1,38,96,193	4,99,530	3,25,558	1,73,972	1·25	3,90,260	1,12,337	3·47	2·89
TOTAL, 1893-94 .	1,38,40,482	3,96,756	3,82,563	14,193	0·10	4,26,171	1,23,927	3·44	3·08

The decrease in the area irrigated amounted to 11,590 acres as compared with last year's figures, and was entirely in the rabi irrigation. The kharif area,

on the other hand, was greater than that of the previous year and exceeded for the first time the normal proportion of the British area.

The returns shown in column 6 of the preceding table are obtained from the statements furnished by each State. In Patiala and Jind the percentage is only slightly below that obtained on the British branches, which was 1·53.

The value of the crops irrigated by the Patiala branches is stated by the Local Government to have been estimated at Rs. 28,15,425, giving an average rate of Rs. 25 per acre.

12. The working expenses of the several canals are shown in the following table:

	Canals.	1894-95.					1893-94.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Major Works.						
Perennial.	35—Protective Irrigation Works—						
Perennial.	Swat River Canal	27,989	54,269	693	7,598	90,549	95,213
Perennial.	49—Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—						
Perennial.	Western Jumna Canal, including Sirsa Branch	3,53,777	2,91,615	13,699	41,513	7,00,604	6,33,099
Perennial.	Bari Doab Canal	3,31,727	2,75,460	1,011	38,564	6,46,762	5,93,835
Perennial.	Sirhind Canal (British portion)	2,56,228	2,83,995	10,766	39,759	5,90,748	6,20,418
Perennial.	Chenab Canal	2,21,936	2,05,149	3,890	28,721	4,59,696	3,30,725
Inundation.	Lower Sohag and Pára Canal	43,968	23,202	14	3,248	70,432	91,981
Inundation.	Sidhnai Canal	53,121	32,166	1,708	4,763	91,758	79,789
	Total Major Works	12,88,746	11,65,856	31,781	1,64,166	26,50,549	24,45,060
	Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	1·55	1·40
	Minor Works.						
Inundation.	43—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Inundation.	Upper Sutlej Canals	70,158	68,507	1,379	9,591	1,49,635	98,046
Inundation.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals	3,39,434	99,235	376	13,763	4,52,808	3,85,718
Inundation.	Indus Canals	1,24,487	75,801	1,000	10,642	2,11,930	2,11,021
Inundation.	Shahpur Canals	29,782	17,407	345	2,437	49,971	43,803
Inundation.	Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept—						
Inundation.	Muzaffargarh Canal	1,91,554	58,552	455	8,009	2,58,570	2,26,285
Inundation.	Shahpur (Provincial) Canal	14,441	20,553	315	...	35,309	...
Inundation.	Total Minor Works	7,69,856	3,40,055	3,870	44,442	11,58,223	9,64,873
	Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	1·19	0·95

On Major Works there was an increase in the working expenses amounting to Rs. 2,05,489. On the Chenab the excess amounted to Rs. 1,28,971 and is reported to have been caused by the special repairs to the weir and to the Rakh and Mian Ali branches of the canal. On the Western Jumna Canal the excess, amounting to Rs. 67,505, is attributed to the heavy expenditure necessitated by the failure of the under-sluices during the flood season. Under Minor Works, the working expenses exceeded those of 1893-94 by Rs. 1,93,350.

The working expenses on Major and Minor Works together amounted to 50·6 per cent. of the gross revenue realised.

13. The following is a statement of the establishment charges for all the canals in the province :

	Revenue management.	Maintenance.	TOTAL.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	1,07,198	1,16,188	2,23,386	14·84
Executive	7,24,988	3,62,168	10,87,156	72·19
Medical	...	14,634	14,634	0·97
Collection	1,79,200	...	1,79,200	11·90
Navigation	1,535	...	1,535	0·10
TOTAL	10,12,921	4,92,990	15,05,911	100·00

14. The cost of Revenue management amounted to 13·4 per cent. of the gross revenue realised.

15. The following are some of the principal works charged against the Revenue Accounts :

Swat River Canal.—Fixing gates and gearing to minor heads; building a new rapid; six new foot-bridges on Rájbahás; a verandah to the Khanmái bungalow and a causeway.

Western Jumna Canal.—New grooves for the head sluices; remodelling head at Dhatrat; additions and improvements to certain buildings.

Bari Doab Canal.—Constructing Shakri minor, Sobráon branch; remodelling Rájbahás; raising piers and abutments of Aliwal Regulator and Escape; building quarters for some subordinates, and some cook-houses.

Sirhind Canal.—Fixing gates and gearing to the heads of some minors and making a village road bridge.

Chenab Canal.—Building two Zilladars' rest-houses; construction of silting reaches on the Rakh branch; stop-dams on some of the tail Rájbahás, and forming date-palm groves in the 2nd Division.

Indus Inundation Canals.—Constructing reclamation bunds, the principal of which is said to have proved very successful, both in its effect on the working of the canal and in the reclamation of river lands.

16. The navigation receipts and charges are shown in the margin.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	64,759	8,259
Sirhind Canal (including Native States branches)	7,256	9,780
TOTAL	72,015	18,039

There was a satisfactory increase in the gross receipts collected on the Western Jumna Canal, due, it is said, entirely to the increasing raft traffic. There was a decrease in the receipts on the Sirhind Canal, also in the raft traffic, but the charges were Rs. 3,078 less than last year. The net profit on the navigation operations amounted to Rs. 53,976.

17. The receipts on account of water-power amounted to Rs. 1,67,924, as compared with Rs. 1,44,948 in the previous year.

18. The value of Statute labour and the sums contributed from the Fine Funds, on the Muzaffargarh, and Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals, are included in miscellaneous receipts. The amounts were as follows:

	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals. Rs.	Muzaffargarh Canals. Rs.
Value of Statute labour	1,87,619	1,05,136
Contributions from Fine Fund	1,22,155	70,364
Fines inflicted	75,849	24,395
Credit balance at close of year	1,23,507	25,085

The increase in the collections under the Fine Fund on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals is reported to be due to the realization of a large outstanding balance of the previous year, and to the large number of absentees during that year which abnormally increased the collections of fines in 1894-95.

On the Muzaffargarh Canals the realizations under the Fine Fund were satisfactory, the outstanding balance uncollected having been reduced from Rs. 9,032 at the close of 1893-94 to Rs. 4,514 at the end of 1894-95.

The attendance of Statute labour was as follows:

	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.	Muzaffargarh Canals.
Called out	648,449	465,450
Present	474,697	408,875
Absent with sanction	25,620	11,668
Absent without sanction	148,132	45,537
Percentage of absentees	22·85	9·7

The decrease in the number of absentees on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals is satisfactory.

On the Muzaffargarh Canals the absentees were slightly in excess of last year. But it is explained that the attendance was good considering the large number called out on account of the heavy floods of 1894.

19. The work of collection, as is usual on the Punjab Canals, shows very satisfactory results. The year opened with an unrealized balance from the previous year of Rs. 1,21,216. Including this sum and deducting remissions, the net demand for collection during the year amounted to Rs. 51,05,219, against which Rs. 49,84,833 were realized, leaving at the close of the year an uncollected balance of Rs. 1,20,386.

20. The statement of check measurements given in Appendix II of the Chief Engineer's report shows that a larger aggregate area was checked during the year than in 1893-94, and though the percentage of error was perhaps slightly in excess of that of the previous years, it is still satisfactorily small.

21. The Report was received by the Government of India on the 20th December 1895. It bears evidence of careful preparation, and is illustrated by a series of instructive maps and diagrams.

The financial results of the Punjab Canals which are in full operation may be summarized as follows:

	Return on capital outlay.
Major works (excluding Sirsa Branch and Chenab Canals)	5·25 per cent.
Minor works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	14·31 ,,
Major and Minor Works, including Sirsa branch and Chenab Canals	4·54 ,,

The Sirsa Branch and Chenab Canals are not yet in full operation, but the revenue derived from them compares very favourably with the forecasts, and when in a few more years they arrive at maturity, a marked improvement in the returns from the canals, as a whole, may confidently be anticipated. The principal features of the seasons of the year under review are reported to have closely resembled those of 1893-94, *viz.*, early and good rains in the kharif season, and general and heavy rainfall in the rabi season; conditions which tend to restrict the extension of irrigation on perennial canals, though, when attended as in this year with an early rise of the rivers, they are singularly favourable to the inundation canal systems. It may, however, be safely asserted that though the vicissitudes of the seasons have an unquestionable influence on the revenue returns from the Punjab Canals, each year's report brings into more conspicuous prominence the enormous benefit which they have conferred upon the Province and their great financial success, while the results of the more recently completed schemes exceed the most sanguine anticipations.

22. It is satisfactory to learn that the measures adopted on the Sirhind Canal for the prevention of silt have proved effectual and that the residual deposit by the end of March 1895 had been reduced to 68 lakhs of cubic feet.

23. The Government of India concur with the Government of the Punjab in considering that an acknowledgment of good and loyal service is due to the officers whose names have been mentioned in the Chief Engineer's Report, and note with much satisfaction the special commendation bestowed by His Honour on Colonel Jacob and Mr. Preston, Superintending Engineers, respectively, of the Western Jumna and Chenab Circles, as also the deservedly high praise accorded to Mr. Higham, the Chief Engineer of the Punjab Irrigation Department.

The Government of India desire to record their appreciation of the good work brought to notice in the Report and Resolution now under review, and also wish to acknowledge the assistance rendered by Mr. Preston and his staff in undertaking and carrying out on behalf of the North Western Railway all work (except erection of girders and plate laying) on the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report, and the Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the Review be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance, and that copies of this Review and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

Ordered, further, that this Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 23.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be issued from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Memorandum on the snowfall in the mountain districts bordering Northern India and the abnormal features of the weather in India during the past year, with a forecast of the probable character of the south-west monsoon rains of 1896.

The present memorandum is drawn up in accordance with the practice of the past twelve years, and includes, firstly, a brief summary of the information received from various officers relating to the snowfall of the past winter or cold weather in the Afghan mountains and the Himalayan area; secondly, a statement of the chief peculiarities or abnormal features of the meteorology of India during the past year; and, thirdly, a forecast of the probable character of the approaching south-west monsoon rains based on this information.

The forecast is based in part on the snowfall information and on the abnormal features of the weather during the past five months, and in part on a comparison with the meteorology of the previous twenty years, so far as it is available. It is necessary to point out that the forecast is a statement of probabilities and not of certainties, and that it is liable to error from the limitation and uncertainty of part of the data on which it is based. It has been drawn up after a consideration of all the available information, but it should, to use the words of the Famine Commission Report, "*be used with due caution.*"

The monsoon forecasts, as at present issued, necessarily leave out of consideration two important points on which the agricultural value of the monsoon rainfall largely depends, *viz.*,—

(1) the probability of the occurrence of a prolonged break in the rains in July or August;

(2) the probability of the unusually early termination of the rains in Upper India or Bengal;

and are hence imperfect every year to that extent.

A

The chief features or conditions which influence and determine the extension and general strength of the south-west monsoon currents are as follows :

1st.—The amount and time of occurrence of the cold-weather snowfall in the mountain districts adjacent to Northern India.

2nd.—The local peculiarities of the weather in India immediately antecedent to the advance of the monsoon currents across the coasts of Bombay and Bengal into the interior, and which it is found are generally initiated during the hot weather, and are frequently more or less persistent in character. These abnormal features are, on the whole, best estimated by means of the variations of pressure from the normal.

3rd.—Local peculiarities in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea over which the monsoon currents pass before they reach India and probably also the Indian Ocean, which is the source of the massive current of the south-west monsoon in India.

The first of these conditions or factors is mainly influential in determining the northern limits of the monsoon rains, heavy and prolonged snowfall in the Western Himalayan area either preventing or delaying the extension of the monsoon current over Upper India during the rainy season. Heavy and untimely snowfall in April and May specially exercises a very powerful influence in this way.

The second factor determines those large local district or provincial variations of rainfall during the monsoon which are evidently due to persistent local conditions or peculiarities, and not to general causes influencing the whole of India more or less.

The third and last factor is almost certainly of equal importance with the preceding two, but it is that on which information is most difficult to obtain, and is least in amount and longest in being received. In fact, information respecting the weather conditions in the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal or the Indian Ocean is rarely received in time to be utilized in drawing up the annual forecasts.

Summary of snowfall information.

The whole of the information referring to the snowfall in the mountain districts bordering Northern India for each month of the year is now published as it is received in the India Monthly Weather Reviews.

The following gives a brief summary of the information relating to the snowfall of the past cold weather received up to date :

I.—AFGHAN MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS.

(A) SOUTHERN HILL DISTRICTS.

(1) HILLS WEST OF DERA ISMAIL KHAN, INCLUDING WAZIRISTAN.

December.—Light snow fell on the 9th, 10th, 15th and 21st on the highest peaks. The month was fine and warmer than usual, and the snow melted rapidly and disappeared before the end of the month.

January.—A severe snowstorm occurred on the 27th and 28th.

February.—Snow fell on five days in this month on the higher peaks of the Suleiman Range. The weather during the month was regarded as colder than usual by the natives of the district.

March.—No report received.

April.—No snow fell.

(B) WAZIRISTAN (WANO).

October.—Heavy snow fell from the 19th to the 21st. Snow at this season is said to be almost, if not quite, unprecedented.

November.—Light snow fell on the 24th, 25th and 26th above 8,500 feet.

December.—No snowfall reported.

January.—Moderately heavy snow fell on the 11th, 13th, 14th and 27th, and heavy and continuous snow on the 30th and 31st down to a level of about 4,500 feet.

February.—Storms gave light to moderate snow on the hills on the 2nd, 10th, 14th and 23rd. The month was warmer than usual, and the snow melted very rapidly, so that at the end of the month there was little or no snow lying except in sheltered spots.

March.—There were numerous storms during the month, those of the 11th, 17th, 18th, 21st and 22nd giving heavy snow.

April.—No snowfall reported.

The snowfall of the past winter was heavier than usual and began abnormally early in October.

(2) KURRAM.

October.—There was on the 20th a heavy and very unusual fall of snow on the Sufed Koh. The snow line descended to 8,000 feet.

November.—The month was finer than usual and practically no snow fell. The greater part of the snow which fell in October melted away during the month.

December.—There was a heavy fall on the 15th and a very light fall on the 20th. The fall during this month was much lighter than usual and the weather unusually warm.

January.—A storm on the 17th gave snow above 5,500 feet. There was an exceptionally severe snowstorm on the 30th and 31st. The fall on the Sufed Koh was estimated to average 6 feet. The depth of the snow on the highest peaks of the Sufed Koh at the end of the month was said to be 10 feet.

February.—Light falls occurred on the 11th and 23rd, the total fall on the highest peaks not exceeding [illegible] feet. The accumulation on the higher peaks of the Sufed Koh at the end of the month was about 7 feet.

March.—Light showers of snow were received on the higher hills on five days during the month. The depth of snow on the highest peaks of the Sufed Koh at the end of the month was estimated at 6 feet.

April.—The weather was abnormally warm and the snow melted rapidly during the month. Light snow is reported to have fallen on one or two occasions, and the depth of snow on the highest peaks was estimated at four or five feet at the end of the month.

(3) KHYBER DISTRICT.

December.—A light fall of snow was received in Tirah during the last week of the month.

January.—No snow fell during the month, which was, however, unusually cold.

February.—A severe snowstorm occurred during the first week of the month and some light showers during the last fortnight.

March.—No snowfall reported.

April.—No snow.

The natives of the district say that the snowfall of the winter was somewhat heavier than usual.

(4) Kabul.

December.—Snow fell on the 10th and 14th. The amount was reported to be large in Kafiristan.

January.—There were snowstorms during the month,—*viz.*, on the 11th, 16th, 28th, 30th and 31st. The fall during the last storm of the month was exceptionally heavy and the accumulation at the end of the month on the hills in North Afghanistan was estimated as ranging between 3 feet and 18 feet.

February.—There were snowstorms at Kabul on the 2nd, 6th, 14th and 24th.

March and April.—No snowfall reported.

The natives of Kabul consider the snowfall of the past winter to have been heavier than during the preceding five winters.

II.—HIMALAYAS.

(A) THE PUNJAB AND KASHMIR HIMALAYAS.

(1) Murree.

The following tables give statements of the snowfall as measured at Murree and on the hills near Kahuta during the past and preceding winters for comparison :

Station.	Total fall of snow in the month of												Total during corresponding period of 1894-95.	
	December 1895.		January 1896.		February 1896.		March 1896.		April 1896.		Total of period.			
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
Murree . . .	*Nil*		5	2	1	10½	0	4½	*Nil*		7	5	11	10
Kahuta . . .	*Nil*		1	0	*Nil*		*Nil*		*Nil*		1	0	6	0

Station.	Total fall of snow from January to March in																Average of eight years.	
	1896.		1895.		1894.		1893.		1892.		1891.		1890.		1889.			
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
Murree	7	5	10	4	15	9	29	4	0	5	29	0	3	8	7	3	12	11
Kahuta	1	0	6	0	5	0	18	0	*Nil*		5	3	0	9	4	3	5	0

The data show that the snowfall was very light and much below the normal, and was comparable in amount with the fall in the cold weathers of 1889 and 1890.

(2) LAHOUL.

The following gives a statement of the snowfall registered at the observatory at Kailang in Lahoul:

Month.	Snowfall, 1895-96.		Snowfall, 1894-95.		Snowfall, 1893-94.	
	Number of days on which snow fell.	Total snowfall of month.	Number of days on which snow fell.	Total snowfall of month.	Number of days on which snow fell.	Total snowfall of month.
		Ft. In.		Ft. In.		Ft. In.
December	...	...	7	4 0	2	0 3
January	?	1 2	11	3 6	17	3 6
February	?	3 1	6	2 0	14	4 3
March 1st to 17th	?	0 10	13	3 6	11	5 4
April 1st to 5th	...	...	4	1 6	3	2 1
TOTAL ...	...	5 1	41	14 6	47	15 5

The snowfall of the past winter was hence small in amount as compared with that of the two preceding winters.

The Superintendent describes the winter in the following terms:

"The snowfall on the higher ranges has been much less than in preceding years. Fine weather with light winds or calms and clear skies prevailed to a most unusual extent. The southern slopes of the hills were on the 17th of March free from snow below 12,000 feet."

(3) CHAMBA.

October.—There was an unusual and heavy fall of snow down to 6,500 feet on the 15th and 16th.

November.—There were storms on the 16th and 26th which gave light showers.

December.—The first heavy fall of the season was on the 9th and 10th. The snow line descended to 6,000 feet. The snow measured 4 feet in depth on the Padri Pass on the 15th December.

January.—Snowstorms occurred on the 11th, 12th and 13th and the 28th to the 2nd February. The fall during the last period was moderately heavy, and the snow line on the 28th and 29th descended to 5,000 feet.

February.—Snowstorms of slight intensity occurred during the month down to levels of about 8,000 feet on the outer ranges and 5,500 feet in the interior.

March.—Snowstorms occurred during the month at levels above 7,000 feet, but the total fall was small in amount.

The snowfall during the past winter has been much lighter than usual and the weather generally warmer.

The following gives the snowfall as actually measured at seven sites at different elevations in the neighbourhood of Chamba :

Month.	Tisa, 5,000 feet.		Bhandal, 5,500 feet.		Chanan, 6,500 feet.		Thanela, 7,000 feet.		Barmaur, 7,000 feet.		Kalatop, 8,000 feet.		Kilar, 8,000 feet.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
December 1895 .	*Nil*		0	½	0	7	0	10	From 1st December to 5th February 1896, 5 feet 8 inches.		0	9	1	10
January 1896 . .	0	8	2	8½	2	0	2	9			4	3	2	9
February „ . .	*Nil*		1	0	1	3	4	5			3	6	7	4
March „ . .	*Nil*		0	1	*Nil*		0	11			*Nil*		4	7
April „ 1st to 15th	*Nil*		*Nil*		*Nil*		*Nil*		*Nil*		*Nil*		*Nil*	
Total 1895-96 .	0	8	3	10	3	10	8	11	?		8	6	16	6
Total for period December 1894 to 15th April 1895 . .	3	9½	9	3	...		20	7	15	11	26	8	?	

The Deputy Conservator of Forests, writing on the 24th May, remarks as follows :

" The snowfall on 23rd to 27th February was very heavy all over the Chenab valley, and caused many avalanches which created great havoc in the forests and blocked the Chenab for a time. The snowfall during the winter was very heavy at high elevations, and is said to have been more severe and heavier than usual owing to its having chiefly fallen within two months,—*viz.*, from 12th January to 12th March 1896."

The data indicate that the snowfall of the past winter at elevations between 5,000 and 7,000 feet in the Chamba State was much less than that of the preceding winter.

(4) KULU.

January.—Snow fell on seven days in the Kulu Tahsil and on six days in the Plach Tahsil. The falls occurred above 5,000 feet.

February was somewhat more stormy than January. Snow fell on ten days during the month and occurred at elevations exceeding 6,000 feet. The high passes were all (with the exception of Jalori) closed throughout the month.

March.—Snowstorms occurred on nine days in the Kulu Tahsil and on seven days in the Plach Tahsil. The falls were generally light and occurred chiefly on the higher elevations above 11,000 feet. The snow accumulation melted rapidly during the month, as it was hotter than usual.

April.—There were light falls on the higher elevations above 13,550 feet on the 13th and 14th. The passes were open for foot-passengers during the greater part of the month.

The snowfall of this winter is considered by the natives of the district to be very similar in character to that of 1892.

The following gives the depth of snow at the end of each month from January to April 1896 and also on the 25th May of the past six years, on seven of the passes in this district, for comparison:

Tahsil.	Name of pass.	Elevation.	Depth of snow in					Depth of snow on the 25th May					
			January 1896.	February 1896.	March 1896.	April 1896.	May 1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Kulu ...	Hamta . . .	14,500	8	12	12	9	...	3	6	7	½	12	6
	Rotang . . .	13,000	12	16	15	16	...	6	9	9	1	9	5
	Bhubhu . . .	10,000	3½	6	3	½	...	*Nil*	1	1	?	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Plach ...	Gargarasan . .	17,000	2	7	4	1	...	2	2	4	1	4	2
	Sarikand . . .	15,000	9	14	10	8	...	10	12	15	4	32	12
	Bashleo . . .	11,000	1	6	3	*Nil*	...	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	1	*Nil.*
	Jalori . . .	10,500	1	6	3	*Nil*	...	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	1	*Nil.*

(5) Upper Sutlej Valley.

October.—There were light showers of snow on the 15th and 16th above 12,000 feet.

November.—The first general fall of the present winter occurred on the 16th, 17th and 18th. Snow fell down to 9,000 feet. There were light falls on the 26th and 27th.

December.—The month was abnormally fine and no snow, excepting light local showers of no importance, was received in this area.

January.—A heavy fall of snow occurred during a storm lasting from the 12th to the 14th, and light snow on the 28th and 31st. The depth of snow on the passes was much less than usual, and on the Bulder pass (elevation 15,000 feet) it was reported to be about 10 feet at the end of the month.

February.—Numerous light falls occurred during the month. A snowstorm lasting from the 23rd to the 27th gave heavy snow at Poo and on the adjacent mountains.

March.—There was a severe snowstorm on the 22nd and 23rd which gave the heaviest fall of the season. Light snow fell on the 11th and 12th and 29th, on which date the height of the snow line was 11,000 feet.

April.—There were light showers on the higher elevations on the 13th, 14th and 20th.

The winter was very dry and mild throughout and the snowfall much below the normal during the period from November to February. The fall of the fourth week of March was very heavy. The snow melted rapidly in April and the accumulation at the end of the month was much less than usual except on the higher elevations, where it is stated to be nearly as large as usual.

(B) NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES HIMALAYAS.

(1) KUMAON.

The following is a statement of the estimated snowfall in this district measured in the same manner as in former years in accordance with arrangements made in the year 1890 :

Month.	Fall on Pindari and Pankua peaks.		Fall on Ralumdhura and Utadhura passes.		Fall in Malla Byans, Chandans and Darma.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
November 1895	3	0	1	6	1	0
December „	2	0	8	6	1	6
January 1896	3	0	7	6	3	0
February „	5	6	13	0	3	6
March 1st to 15th	0	6	1	6	0	6
Total fall in winter of 1896	14	0	32	0	9	6
Total fall in winter of 1895	29	8	71	3	18	3
Total fall in winter of 1894	33	3	57	3	33	6

The snowfall of the past winter in Kumaon was hence only about half of the amount of the preceding winter.

(2) GARHWAL.

December.—No snowfall reported.

January.—A severe snowstorm commenced on the 28th and lasted until the 2nd February. The fall on the highest peaks in Upper Painikhanda was reported to be 15 feet. The snowfall occurred down to about 5,000 feet.

The fall during the winter up to the end of February was heavier than the normal in Talla Painikhanda and over the remainder of the district was somewhat less than usual. The season was unusually cold.

(C) SIKKIM HIMALAYAS.

Gnatong.—The following gives a summary of the snowfall of the past winter as registered at the Gnatong Observatory and a comparison with previous years :

Month.	Number of days on which snow fell in 1895-96.	TOTAL PRECIPITATION IN					
		1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.
October	11	4·23	9·17	8·13	0·80	3·24	11·85
November	11	1·87	1·06	1·85	0·37	1·05	...
December	6?	0·62?	0·81	0·27	0·86	...	0·22
January	6	0·99	0·58	0·44	2·67	0·64	2·40
February	10	1·05	3·32	5·48	2·63	12·24	0·92
March	12	4·75	7·80	2·22	5·17	3·61	5·66
April	11	13·05	11·49	8·48	10·87	7·26	6·94
May 1st to 15th	1	3·44	3·82	5·93	1·87	2·63	1·66
Total of whole period	68	30·00	38·05	32·80	25·24	30·67	29·65

The precipitation at Gnatong was slightly below the normal of the period.

(D) ASSAM HIMALAYAS.

Darrang.—The hill-people report that the snowfall has been normal and similar in amount to that of last year in the hills to the north of this district.

Lakhimpur and Kamrup.—No information.

PERSIA.

The following gives the number of days on which snow fell during the past winter at the higher stations on the Indo-European Telegraph line, from which temperature and weather observations are received by the Meteorological Department:

Month.	Number of days on which snow fell at,							
	Deh-beed.	Soh.	Koom.	Dasht Arjin.	Sivand.	Shiraz.	Koom-isheh.	Kashan.
November 1895	1	...	0	...	0	0	...	0
December „	0	...	0	0	0	0	...	0
January 1896	6	4	1	5	...	0	0	0
February „	3	10	3	3	3	2	1	...
March „	2	9	1	1	...	0	4	...
TOTAL	12	23	5	9	3	2	5	0
Total corresponding period, 1894-95	14	4	4	7	3	7	5	1

In the following table is given a comparison of the precipitation at Baghdad and Bushire in the cold-weather seasons of 1894-95 and 1895-96:

Month.	Baghdad.				Bushire.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.
November	7	4·84	2	1·33	9	11·68	2	0·42
December	2	1·03	5	1·47	5	7·81	0	0·12
January	2	1·62	7	4·76	5	2·40	4	2·64
February	2	0·59	1	0·31	2	0·83	0	0·02
March	0	0·07	7	3·64	1	0·29	4	1·05
April	2	0·26	?	?	1	0·33	2	1·10
TOTAL	15	8·41	...	...	23	23·34	12	5·35

The normal average rainfall of the period at Bushire is 13·69 inches, and at Baghdad 9·66 inches. The evidence of the preceding data is somewhat conflicting, but indicates that on the whole the rainfall of the past winter in the Persian area was less than the normal.

Summary of the snowfall data.

The winter commenced considerably earlier than usual in the Persian area (more especially Afghanistan) and the Upper India hill districts. The first general and heavy fall was on the 15th to the 20th of October. It was almost unprecedented in the time of its occurrence in the Kurram valley and other districts in Afghanistan and also in the Punjab hills. Weather was, on the other hand, finer than usual and little or no snow fell during nearly the whole of November and December.

A series of cold-weather disturbances formed, chiefly in Persia, in January, February and March. They advanced eastwards across Northern India, but were of very feeble intensity, and, with only one exception, did not give rise to well-marked secondary depressions in the Punjab. The precipitation due to these disturbances was hence confined to Baluchistan, Afghanistan, the Punjab and Assam. The periods of most general and heaviest snowfall were the 28th January to the 2nd February, the 23rd to the 27th February and the 22nd and 23rd March. The heaviest fall of the season in Kashmir and Afghanistan occurred during the first of these periods, in Gurhwal and Kumaon during the second of these periods and in the Simla hills during the last period. The weather was finer and much drier than usual in the Upper India hill districts in April and May, and the snow melted with unusual rapidity.

The chief features of the snowfall of the cold-weather season were:

(1) The winter commenced considerably earlier than usual in the Persian area, Afghanistan and Kashmir.

(2) The number of cold-weather disturbances from November to March was as large as usual, but the storms were of very slight intensity and the precipitation was much less than usual. The most noteworthy feature was the absence of heavy general falls of snow in the hill districts.

(3) The snowfall was restricted to higher elevations than usual and did not fall below 5,000 feet on the outer ranges of the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas.

The snowfall of the past season was, so far as can be judged from the data, normal in amount or in slight defect in Persia, Baluchistan and Afghanistan. Frequent light falls were received and heavy falls in the third week of October and last week of January.

The fall in Kashmir was much below the normal during the period from November to February. Frequent snow was received in March. Drier weather than usual has obtained during the past two months. The fall of the past winter was hence much below the normal. The observations at Leh and Kashgar indicate that the snowfall in Thibet and Yarkand has also been light and probably below the normal amount.

The fall in the Punjab Himalayas and in Gurhwal and Kumaon was much below the average. All the reports for this area state that the winter was much milder than usual and the snowfall very light. The snowfall measurements for the Chamba forest stations (except perhaps Kilar), Murree, Kulu, the Upper Sutlej valley and Kumaon indicate clearly that the total precipitation of the winter in those areas has been very small and probably barely one half of the normal amount.

The data hence establish that there has been much less snow than usual during the past winter over the whole of the Western Himalayas and in Thibet. The winter commenced early and terminated in March about the normal date, but was characterized throughout by the absence of heavy falls.

Hence as a result (1st) of the light snowfall of the winter and (2nd) of the unusually dry and hot weather prevailing in Northern India and the adjacent hill districts from February to May, the winter snow accumulation melted unusually rapidly and the extent and depth of the snow accumulation at the end of May were much less than usual over the whole of the Western Himalayas and probably also in Afghanistan.

The information for the Sikkim and Assam Himalayas is even more scanty than in previous years. It however indicates that the snowfall of the past season has almost certainly been below the normal. The accumulation is hence probably less than usual. This is strongly confirmed by the following information received from H. E. Hobson, Esq., the Chinese Commissioner of Customs at Yatung: "On Saturday last, the 9th May, the Chammalarhi peaks (24,100 feet) were, with the exception of the summit of the highest peak of all, entirely clear of snow. I was astonished, as when I last looked at them through field-glasses they were all pearly white and covered with snow."

Abnormal features of the meteorology of the previous eighteen months.

The winter of 1894-95 commenced earlier than usual (in November) in the Persian area and Western Himalayas. Weather was more disturbed than usual in December and January, and the snowfall in this period was considerably above the normal. A remarkable change occurred in the beginning of February 1895, when abnormally fine dry weather set in. Temperature increased rapidly in Upper India and was in moderate to considerable excess in Baluchistan, Upper Sind, the Punjab and North-West Rajputana. March was on the whole finer than usual, although the North and Central Punjab and Punjab Hills received frequent showers. The rainfall of the month was very scanty in Assam and East Bengal and the spring rains in that area were considerably delayed.

April was a remarkably dry and hot month in Baluchistan, Upper Sind, the Punjab and West Rajputana. Numerous series of thunderstorms occurred in Southern India and the Deccan, and the rainfall of the month was in considerable to large excess and temperature in moderate defect in that area.

May was characterized by exaggerated hot-weather conditions over the whole of India. The weather was excessively hot and dry throughout, and temperature was in moderate to large excess over the whole of Northern and Central India. The excess was greatest in Baluchistan (+ 2·9°), the Punjab (+ 6·0°) and Rajputana (+4·3°). The mean temperature of the month of May in the Punjab was higher than has been recorded during the past sixteen years.

The abnormal conditions of great dryness and excessive temperature which held steadily in Upper India from the beginning of February to the end of May reduced the winter accumulation of snow much more rapidly than usual, and in April and May the depth and extent of snow on the Western Himalayas were undoubtedly much less than usual.

At the end of May 1895 conditions in India were very similar to those which obtained in May 1894. The general strength of the monsoon nevertheless differed very largely in the two years, mainly, if not entirely, due to the prevalence of very abnormal conditions in the Indian Ocean in May and June 1895. The monsoon currents were throughout the whole season feeble.

They set in on the Bombay and Malabar coast from a week to a fortnight later than usual, but advanced with unusual rapidity (as in 1893 and 1894) across Central India and Rajputana to the South-East Punjab.

The monsoon currents were of normal strength during the last fortnight of June and gave general rain, moderate in amount, over the whole of Northern and Central India and the North Deccan. They fell off considerably in strength in the beginning of July and were very weak throughout the whole of that month. The rainfall of the month was very deficient over the whole of India except those areas which generally receive heavier rainfall than usual during weak periods of the monsoon, including Assam, North Bengal, the Deccan and the Madras coast districts.

They increased again in the beginning of August and the whole of Northern and Central India received general rain in that month. The monsoon withdrew from Upper India in the first week of September, nearly a month earlier than usual.

The distribution of the rainfall in September 1895 resembled that of October rather than that of September. It was restricted chiefly to the Peninsula and North-Eastern India. The northern half of the Peninsula had heavy rain, in part

due to a cyclonic storm of considerable intensity in the first week of the month. The distribution of the rainfall of the month was very abnormal, more especially in Northern and Central India. This was of course due to the withdrawal of the monsoon currents from North-Western India in the beginning of September and nearly a month earlier than usual. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon proper (*i.e.,* from June to September) was more or less in defect over the whole of Northern and Central India and the northern half of the Peninsula, and was normal or in excess in the southern half of the Peninsula. The following gives data illustrating the general deficiency of rainfall in Northern and Central India:

Province or Division.	South-West Monsoon period, June to September 1895.			
	Average actual.	Average normal.	Variation from normal.	Percentage variation.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Punjab	12·06	14·73	−2·67	−18
Rajputana	13·07	18·53	−5·46	−29
Central India	28·72	39·75	−11·03	−28
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	33·03	32·14	+0·89	+3
Bihar	40·17	38·98	+1·19	+3
Chota Nagpur	40·53	45·50	−4·97	−11
Bengal	48·16	58·55	−10·39	−18
Berar	24·04	31·01	−6·97	−22
Central Provinces	42·56	45·48	−2·92	−6
Madras	32·88	29·39	+3·49	+12
Bombay	34·73	38·98	−4·25	−11
Burma	78·99	106·02	−27·03	−25

The monsoon currents withdrew from Bengal and Burma in the first week of October. The air was unusually dry in North-Eastern India in that month and remarkably low night temperatures were registered throughout the month in the interior of Bengal. A cold-weather disturbance affected the Persian area and Upper India from the 15th to the 20th. It gave moderately heavy and unusually early snow on the higher elevations in these areas. The greater part of the Peninsula received frequent rain during the second-half of the month. The rainfall of the month was in moderate excess in Madras, Bombay and the Deccan, but was scanty and considerably below the normal of the month in Burma and Bengal.

November was an unusually dry month in the Peninsula, as well as in North-Eastern India. Temperature was hence more or less considerably above the normal over the whole of India. The excess was most marked in Northern and Central India during the first fortnight and in Berar, the Central Provinces and Central India during the last fortnight of the month. Occasional showers fell in the Coromandel and West Coast districts, but the rainfall of the month was everywhere below the normal. Southern India obtained about half of its normal amount. A slight disturbance in the Persian area gave cloudy weather and some snow in the hill districts of Upper India from the 16th to the 18th.

The meteorology of the month of December was characterized by several very abnormal features. A cyclonic storm of considerable intensity formed in the centre of the Bay on the 9th and 10th. It advanced to the mouth of the Megna and gave a heavy local downpour in the Chittagong, Noakhali, Barisal and Tippera districts of Bengal and moderate rain to Burma. Unusually cool dry weather prevailed in the Deccan and Madras Coast districts during the first three weeks of the month, and lower night temperatures were recorded at several stations (more especially Madras) than have been previously registered. A large irregular disturbance which did not develop into a cyclonic storm gave a remarkably heavy burst of rain to the whole of Southern India south of Lat. 13° N. during the last three days of the month. The rainfall of the month was in moderate to large excess in Southern India, Burma and locally in East Bengal and Cachar. It was below the normal over the remainder of India, and practically *nil* over the greater part of that area.

The rainfall of the retreating south-west monsoon was very irregularly distributed, more especially with regard to time. These rains began at least a month earlier than usual in the Peninsula. They were practically normal in amount in October, scanty in November and the first half of December. The rainfall of the last week of that month occurred under very abnormal conditions and was not only unusually heavy and general, but very timely, as it refilled the tanks which had been nearly depleted by the very dry weather of the previous six weeks.

The following is a brief summary of the chief features of the meteorology of India during the past five months:

January.—Pressure averaged ·003 inch in defect in the Indian area. Pressure was in slight relative excess in the Peninsula and Central India and in slight defect elsewhere. A series of feeble cold-weather disturbances gave occasional light rain in Upper India, Assam and North Bengal. Practically no rain fell over the remainder of India and the month was unusually dry. The rainfall of the month was in slight to moderate defect in Upper India and the Gangetic plain and normal in Bengal and Assam. Temperature, both by day and night, was in excess in North-Western India and Baluchistan, and was in slight defect in North-Eastern India and the greater part of the Peninsula, chiefly due to lower night temperatures than usual. The temperature and other conditions of January 1896 were practically inverse to those of January 1895.

February was on the whole slightly more disturbed than usual. The cold-weather storms of the month were, however, feeble, and only one—that of the 23rd to 27th—gave heavy snow in the hill districts of Upper India. The mean pressure of the Indian area was ·012 inch below the normal. Pressure was relatively to this condition in defect in Northern India, the deficiency being most marked in Bengal, and was in excess in the Peninsula. The excess was moderately large in the western half of the Peninsula and was greatest in the Konkan. The chief feature of the month was unusually high temperature over the whole of Northern and Central India. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were both more or less in excess over the whole area. The mean temperature of the month was most largely in excess in the area represented by the stations of Ajmere, Sambhar, Jhansi, Sutna and Saugor, in which it exceeded 4°. The air was unusually dry in Berar, the Central Provinces, North-Western Provinces, Central India and Mysore. The Punjab received light to moderate rain during the month. Assam light to heavy rain, and Burma and East Bengal light rain. No rain fell over the remainder of India. The rainfall of the month was normal or in slight excess in the Punjab, Burma and East Bengal. It was very irregularly distributed in Assam, but was in considerable excess in Cachar and in moderate defect in the Gangetic plain, Central India and the Central Provinces.

March.—Pressure in the Indian area averaged ·022 inch below the normal. Pressure was in moderate excess relatively to this condition in Baluchistan and the North-West Punjab, and in moderate defect in Assam, North Bihar and Central Bengal. Elsewhere the local variations were small and unimportant. Both the mean day and night temperatures were above the normal over the

whole of India, with one or two local exceptions of little importance. The mean temperature of the month ranged between 2° and 4° in excess in the Gangetic plain, Baghelkhand, the Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Bengal. The air was unusually dry, and skies were free from cloud over nearly the whole of the interior. These features were most marked in West Bengal and the central districts of the Gangetic plain Assam received moderately heavy rain, the Punjab Hill districts and Sikkim moderate rain and the North and West Punjab and Bengal light to moderate rain. No rain fell over by far the greater part of the country, more especially the Gangetic plain.

April.—The mean pressure of the Indian area was ·032 inch below the normal. Pressure was relatively to the general condition in April, as in the two preceding months, in defect in North-Eastern India and Upper Burma, and the deficiency was moderate in amount in Bengal and Orissa. Pressure was in slight relative excess in the Peninsula, in moderate excess in the Indus valley and in largish excess in Baluchistan. The vertical pressure anomalies in Northern India were positive and moderately large. Temperature was in general excess, slight to moderate in amount, in the coast districts, Sind and Baluchistan, and moderate to considerable over the whole of the interior. The air was much drier than usual in the interior, more especially in the Gangetic plain and West Bengal, and strong westerly winds prevailed during the month in the Gangetic plain and Central India.

The month was unusually dry over the whole of India. Assam received daily showers during two periods, *viz.*, the 15th to the 18th and the 24th to the end of the month, and Bengal from the 28th to the 30th. The rainfall of the month was considerably below the normal in Bengal and slightly above it in Assam.

May.—The mean pressure of the Indian area was slightly above the normal (·013 inch). Pressure was, relatively to the general condition, more or less considerably in defect in Northern and North-Eastern India, and in excess in the Peninsula, Central India, North Bombay, Rajputana and Lower Sind. This contrast of conditions, it may be noted, almost invariably obtains in years of strongly marked hot-weather conditions (following milder winters than usual in the Western Himalayas). The local deficiency was most marked in Central Bihar and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces, and the local excess was greatest in the West Coast districts from Rajkot to Karwar and the eastern districts of Central India. The following gives data for stations in these areas of greatest excess and deficiency of pressure:

AREA OF GREATEST DEFICIENCY OF PRESSURE.			AREA OF GREATEST EXCESS OF PRESSURE.		
Station.	Variation of mean 8 A.M. pressure of month from normal.	Anomaly.	Station.	Variation of mean 8 A.M. pressure of month from normal.	Anomaly.
	"	"		"	"
Mooltan	—·018	—·031	Rajkot	+·054	+·041
Ludhiana	—·018	—·031	Bombay	+·044	+·031
Sirsa	—·010	—·023	Ratnagiri	+·050	+·037
Delhi	—·011	—·024	Goa	+·054	+·041
Agra	—·012	—·025	Karwar	+·046	+·033
Allahabad	—·013	—·026	Mangalore	+·046	+·033
Lucknow	—·011	—·024	Calicut	+·040	+·027
Patna	—·011	—·024	Khandwa	+·045	+·032
Gaya	—·010	—·023	Indore	+·050	+·037
Sambalpur	—·019	—·032	Neemuch	+·053	+·040
Raipur	—·010	—·023	Deesa	+·048	+·035

The pressure variations in May 1887, May 1894 and May 1895 were very similar to those of the corresponding month of the present year, the chief difference being that they were slightly more marked in May 1887 and May 1894.

The combination of increased pressure in Western India and diminished pressure in Northern India displaced the trough of low pressure from the south of the Gangetic plain to the centre. On the mean of the month it was defined by the stations of Hazaribagh, Gaya, Allahabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Meerut and Montgomery.

Temperature was excessive over nearly the whole of India, but was in slight defect in North and Central Bengal, North Bihar and Lower Burma, which areas received frequent showers during the month; and it was most largely in excess in Upper India, and the month was one of the hottest on record in the Punjab. The following gives data illustrating the temperature conditions of the month:

Division.	Variation from normal of month of		
	Maximum temperature.	Minimum temperature.	Mean temperature.
Burma	— 0·4	+ 0·8	+ 0.2
Assam	— 0·3	+ 0·3	0
Bengal	+ 0·3	+ 0 3	+ 0.3
Bihar	— 0·2	+ 1·2	+ 0·5
Chota Nagpur	+ 4·5	+ 3·1	+ 3·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+ 3·5	+ 3·4	+ 3.5
Punjab	+ 5·0	+ 4·5	+ 4·8
Sind	+ 3·0	+ 2·3	+ 2·7
Rajputana	+ 2·9	+ 3·9	+ 3·4
Central India	+ 2·9	+ 3·9	+ 3·4
Central Provinces	+ 3·5	+ 3·3	+ 3·4
Bombay	+ 1·4	+ 1·8	+ 1·6
Madras	+ 3·4	+ 2·0	+ 2·7

Frequent rain was received in Burma, Assam and Bengal. The greater part of the rain accompanied thunderstorms, series of which occurred almost daily throughout the month in Assam and Bengal. The rainfall of the month was favourable in its distribution in these two areas, and in slight to moderate excess. Weather was frequently disturbed with duststorms in North-Western India during the month, but the rainfall was practically *nil*, not only in the plains but also the hill districts.

The meteorology of India during the past five months has been characterized by strongly-marked abnormal features. The following states the most important:

(1) Pressure was from January to April below the normal over the Indian area, as is shown by the following statement:

Month.	Mean 8 A.M. pressure anomaly of Indian area.
January	—·003
February	—·012
March	—·022
April	—·032
May	+·013

(2) Pressure has been throughout in local defect in North-Eastern India, as is shown by the following data:

Division.	Mean 8 a. m. pressure anomaly in				
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	"	"	"	"	"
Assam	+·002	-·010	-·018	-·016	-·004
Bengal and Orissa	-·003	-·022	-·017	-·021	-·008
Bihar	+·001	-·028	-·025	-·021	-·016
Chota Nagpur	+·009	-·016	-·002	-·010	-·012

(3) Pressure has been throughout in local excess in the west of the Peninsula, Central India, Rajputana, Sind and the South-West Punjab. The area of greatest excess has varied considerably from month to month. The following gives data:

Division.	Mean 8 a. m. pressure anomaly in				
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	"	"	"	"	"
Sind	-·018	-·013	+·008	+·019	+·008
Rajputana	-·003	+·003	+·014	+·009	+·013
Central India	+·007	+·007	+·014	+·007	+·015
Berar	+·011	+·020	+·002	+·010	+·012
Central Provinces	+·014	+·010	+·007	+·001	-·004
Bombay Coast	+·013	+·035	+·006	+·016	+·036
Bombay Deccan	+·011	+·031	+·005	+·019	+·031
Malabar	-·006	+·017	-·003	+·013	+·030

(4) Pressure has been relatively in excess at the hill stations or the vertical pressure anomalies have been positive from January to May. The following gives data for seven pairs of stations:

Pair of stations.	Mean 8 a. m. vertical pressure anomaly in				
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	"	"	"	"	"
Leh and Lahore	+·073	+·018	+·005	...	...
Murree and Peshawar	+·032	+·020	+·005	+·006	+·045
Simla and Ludhiana	+·016	+·017	+·017	+·030	+·050
Ranikhet and Bareilly	+·020	+·034	+·038	+·033	+·028
Darjeeling and Dhubri	+·016	+·021	+·044	+·036	-·003
Mount Abu and Deesa	+·016	-·004	+·008	+·008	-·017
Quetta and Jacobabad	+·040	+·037	+·017	+·036	+·046

(5) Temperature has been more or less considerably in excess over the whole of Northern and Central India and the northern half of the Peninsula. As is the usual rule in the cold and hot weather seasons, the excess has been somewhat more strongly marked in the day than the night temperature. The following gives comparative data of the variations of the mean maximum, mean minimum, and mean daily temperatures for the whole of Burma, Northern and Central India and the north of the Peninsula, month by month, from January to May 1896.

Maximum Temperature.

Province.	Variation from normal of mean maximum temperature.					
	January 1896.	February 1896.	March 1896.	April 1896.	May 1896.	Mean of period.
	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−0·2	−0·7	+0·4	+1·1	−0·4	0
Assam	+1·0	−0·6	+1·6	+0·3	−0·3	+0·4
Bengal	+1·1	+2·7	+3·2	+3·3	+0·2	+2·1
Bihar	+2·0	+3·2	+4·0	+2·8	−0·2	+2·4
Chota Nagpur	+1·1	+5·3	+4·4	+3·9	+4·5	+3·8
North-Western Provinces	+2·9	+2·9	+3·0	+2·7	+3·5	+3·0
Punjab	+3·1	+0·7	+0·7	+1·6	+5·0	+2·2
Rajputana	+4·6	+3·3	+2·5	+3·8	+2·9	+3·4
Central India	+2·4	+4·0	+2·0	+2·7	+2·9	+2·8
Berar	+1·4	+3·0	+3·1	+3·0	+2·5	+2·6
Central Provinces	+1·7	+3·6	+2·9	+3·1	+3·5	+3·0

Minimum Temperature.

Province.	Variation from normal of mean minimum temperature.					
	January 1896.	February 1896.	March 1896.	April 1896.	May 1896.	Mean of period
	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·3	+0·7	+1·5	+2·1	+0·8	+1·1
Assam	−3·0	+1·5	+0·7	+1·1	+0·3	+0·1
Bengal	−1·7	+1·8	+2·0	+1·8	+0·3	+0·8
Bihar	−1·2	+1·3	+1·4	+2·0	+1·2	+0·9
Chota Nagpur	−1·1	+2·9	+2·7	+3·5	+3·1	+2·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−1·9	+2·0	+1·0	+1·1	+3·4	+1·1
Punjab	+1·2	+2·4	+2·4	+1·4	+4·5	+2·4
Rajputana	−0·5	+3·1	+1·2	+2·9	+3·9	+2·1
Central India	−1·6	+2·5	+1·5	+3·2	+3·9	+1·9
Berar	−1·4	+1·0	+3·2	+3·8	+2·8	+1·9
Central Provinces	−2·5	+1·2	+2·5	+2·5	+3·3	+1·4

Mean Daily Temperature.

Province.	VARIATION FROM NORMAL OF MEAN TEMPERATURE.					
	January 1896.	February 1896.	March 1896.	April 1896.	May 1896.	Mean of period.
	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·1	0	+1·0	+1·6	+0·2	+0·6
Assam	−1·0	+0·5	+1·2	+0·7	0	+0·3
Bengal	−0·3	+2·3	+2·6	+2·6	+0·3	+1·5
Bihar	+0·4	+2·3	+2·7	+2·4	+0·5	+1·7
Chota Nagpur	0	+4·1	+3·6	+3·7	+3·8	+3·0
North-Western Provinces	+0·5	+2·5	+2·0	+1·9	+3·5	+2·1
Punjab	+2·2	+1·6	+1·6	+1·5	+4·8	+2·3
Rajputana	+2·1	+3·2	+1·9	+3·4	+3·4	+2·8
Central India	+0·4	+3·3	+1·8	+3·0	+3·4	+2·4
Berar	0	+2·0	+3·2	+3·4	+2·7	+2·3
Central Provinces	−0·4	+2·4	+2·7	+2·8	+3·4	+2·2

The preceding data indicate that temperature has been steadily above the normal during the past five months over the whole of India. The excess has been remarkably uniform in amount over nearly the whole of Northern and Central India and the northern half of the Peninsula, and has been nearly as large in amount in the night as in the day temperature. The area of greatest excess of temperature has shifted slightly from month to month. The excess was greatest in February in Chota Nagpur, Rajputana and Central India, in March it was greatest in Chota Nagpur, Berar and the Central Provinces, in April in Berar, Rajputana, Central India and Chota Nagpur, and in May in Upper India. Higher day or maximum temperatures were recorded in some parts of West Bengal, Bihar and the North-Western Provinces in the months of February and March than have been observed at the same stations in the corresponding months of the past twenty years. The maximum temperatures registered in North-Western India during the month of May were by no means remarkable, and it was not until quite the end of the month that day temperatures exceeding 120° were registered.

(6.) The air has been abnormally dry during the period over nearly the whole of the interior, and more especially in Bengal, the Gangetic plain, Rajputana, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur. It will be sufficient to give comparative data for nine representative stations:

Station.	VARIATION FROM NORMAL OF MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY (*i.e.*, PERCENTAGE OF SATURATION).			
	January 1896.	February 1896	March 1896.	April 1896.
Calcutta	−11	−14	−14	Data not yet available.
Patna	−7	−10	−17	
Allahabad	−17	−16	−16	
Roorkee	−6	−4	−11	
Meerut	−8	−4	−12	
Jeypore	−9	−5	−8	
Khandwa	−14	−11	−9	
Akola	−9	−5	−4	
Nagpur	−2	−5	+4	

The preceding data indicate that the air was remarkably dry in West Bengal, Bihar and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces in the first three months of the year. It was also abnormally dry in the Gangetic Plain, Central Provinces and Berar in April and May.

(7) Skies have been unusually free from cloud. The following gives the variations from the normal amount expressed as percentages for the different provinces of Northern and Central India:

District.	Variation from normal of mean cloud of month expressed as a percentage.				
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Assam	—42	+24	—26	Data not yet available.	Data not yet available.
Bengal	—59	+16	—14		
Bihar	—70	—50	—68		
Chota Nagpur	—57	—20	— 4		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—37	— 3	0		
Punjab	+19	+ 3	+27		
Rajputana	—54	—12	+ 4		
Central India	—69	—70	—64		
Central Provinces	—65	—38	—30		

(8) The most important and noteworthy feature of the whole period from January to May 1896 was the marked deficiency in the rainfall of the period. Assam received larger rainfall than usual in the cold weather, and its normal amount during the hot weather. The cold-weather rainfall of the Punjab was slightly below the normal (16 per cent). The rainfall of the two seasons was very scanty over the remainder of India, and was practically *nil* during the whole period in the area including Central India, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and Berar. The rainfall of the cold weather was also practically *nil* in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Rajputana and Bombay.

The following table giving comparative data of the rainfall of the two seasons shows clearly the abnormal character of the rainfall of the past five months :—

Division.	Cold weather rainfall.				Hot-weather rainfall (from 1st March to 16th May 1896).			
	Average actual.	Average normal.	Variation from normal.	Percentage variation.	Average actual.	Average normal.	Variation from normal.	Percentage variation.
Burma	0·67	0·24	+0·43	+179	4·16	7·72	—3·56	— 46
Assam	3·96	2·17	+1·79	+ 82	25·75	26·44	—0·69	— 3
Bengal	0·79	1·35	—0·65	— 48	6·53	8·87	—2·34	— 26
Bihar	0·08	1·05	—0·97	— 92	1·04	2·08	— 1·04	— 50
Chota Nagpur	0·06	1·31	—1·25	— 95	0·84	2·90	— 2·06	— 71
Orissa	0·01	1·27	—1·26	— 99	2·92	4·77	—1·85	— 39
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	0·28	1·15	—0·87	— 76	0·17	1·01	—0·84	— 83
Punjab	1·01	1·91	—0·30	— 16	0·72	2·00	—1·28	— 64
Sind	0·18	0·71	—0·53	— 75	0·22	0·35	—0·13	— 37
Rajputana	0·10	0·44	—0·34	— 77	0·28	0·58	—0·30	— 52
Central India	0·07	0·90	—0·83	— 92	0·04	0·46	—0·42	— 91
Gujarat	0	0·07	—0·07	—100	0	0·09	—0·09	—100
Central Provinces	0	0·78	—0·78	—100	0·07	1·11	—1·04	— 94
Berar	0	0·47	—0·47	—100	0·01	0·52	—0·51	— 98

It may be noted that the average rainfall of the whole of India for the cold-weather season is barely one inch, and ranges between a tenth of an inch in Bombay and two inches in Assam. The deficiency was hence nowhere large in actual amount. The rainfall of the hot-weather season ranges between an average of a tenth of an inch in Gujarat and 26 inches in Assam. The deficiency in the rainfall of the hot-weather period was less than one inch in seven out of the fourteen divisions in the preceding table, and ranged between averages of one and four inches in the following divisions :—Central Provinces and Bihar (each—1·04 inches), the Punjab (—1·28 inches), Orissa (—1·85 inches), Bengal (—2·34 inches), and Burma (—3·56 inches). It averaged 1·77 inches in the Madras Presidency.

The more important features of the meteorology of India during the past five months have been fully stated above. They were mainly the direct results, first, of the unusually early termination of the monsoon rains of 1895 in Northern and Central India (from three to four weeks earlier than usual over the whole area), and, second, of the unusual dryness and very deficient precipitation of the cold-weather season.

The following is a brief summary of the chief features of the cold-weather:

(1) Weather was on the whole more disturbed in the Persian area from October to January, and the precipitation in Persia, Baluchistan, and Afghanistan was probably, on the average of the whole area, normal or in slight defect. The winter rains terminated in the whole of this area earlier than usual.

(2) The temperature data of Kashgar, Leh, Meshed, and the Persian stations indicate that there has been no large abnormal accumulation of snow in Persia or Thibet (and probably the whole or greater part of Central Asia).

(3) The winter commenced unusually early on the higher ranges of the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas (in the month of October) and terminated in March or about the normal date. November, December and February were drier and finer months than usual. The snowfall of the period was much below the normal on the lower elevations up to 8,000 or 9,000 feet, but was probably normal or in slight excess on the higher elevations of Kashmir. The snowfall measurements taken in Chamba, the Simla hill districts, Kulu and Kumaon indicate that the total fall was almost certainly barely half the normal amount of the period. The precipitation occurred as rain to higher levels than usual and little or no snow fell below 5,000 feet. The winter accumulation was hence less than usual and has probably melted more quickly than usual during the hot dry weather of April and May, and the accumulation (both in extent and depth) at the beginning of June is almost certainly much less than usual.

(4) The snowfall on the Eastern Himalayas has probably been less than usual and the accumulation below the normal.

The snowfall conditions are hence most favourable. The winter snowfall was not only less than usual, but occurred early in the season and in March. There has been no untimely snow in April or May, and the accumulation is probably considerably less in extent and depth than the normal of the period over the whole Himalayan area and in Central Asia, with the exception of perhaps North Kashmir.

The chief features of the meteorology of India during the past five months have been in strict accordance with the reported distribution of snowfall during the winter as indicated by theory and strongly support the inferences respecting the diminished accumulation of snow during the period. These features are—

(1) Deficient pressure over the Indian area (more especiallly in Northern India) and increased pressure at the level of the hills.

(2) Increased temperature over the whole of the interior of India, varying slightly in amount, but on the whole most strongly exhibited in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Bihar, and West Bengal.

(3) Abnormal dryness of the air and deficiency of cloud over the greater part of the interior of India, more especially over the Central Provinces and Central India.

(4) Deficient rainfall throughout the period except in Assam where the rainfall of the whole period was in slight excess. The deficiency was small in amount in the Punjab, Burma and East Bengal, and was considerable in the Gangetic Plain. Practically no rain fell in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces from the beginning of November to the end of May.

It may be noted that the distribution of the snowfall of the cold-weather of 1895 is very similar to that of the cold weather of 1892, and that the temperature, pressure, and humidity conditions of the hot weather of 1896 resemble those of 1892, 1894 and 1895.

Comparison with previous years.

During the past eighteen years the snowfall in the Himalayas has been scanty and much below the average in the years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1890 and 1892. The snowfall of 1892 was the lightest on record.

The following gives a very brief statement of the chief features of the meteorology of several years for comparison with those of the present year :

1879.—The snowfall was very light and considerably below the normal in the North-Western Himalayas. Very heavy snow had fallen during the preceding winters of 1876-77 and 1877-78. Pressure was generally in defect, the deficiency being greatest in April and May, when it averaged ·03 inch for the whole of India. The local variations of pressure were not strongly marked or persistent. In the month of May pressure was locally in defect in the west of the Peninsula, more especially in the Gulf of Cambay, and was in excess in Upper India. Temperature was in excess in January, February, April and May. The excess was large in amount in the two latter months, and averaged 4° in the Punjab, where it was greatest.

The rains set in over Bengal fully on the 14th June and commenced at Bombay on the 1st, but were not strong before the 24th. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon period was more or less in excess over the whole of India, except the Punjab, where it was in moderate defect, and in parts of Bengal and Madras, where it was slightly below the normal. The rains ceased in Upper India on the 29th September.

1880.—The winter snowfall was in moderate defect in the Western Himalayas, and the cold-weather rainfall below the normal to a moderate extent in Northern India. Pressure was in general defect from January to May. The deficiency was largest in January (·033″) and averaged ·023″ for the whole period. Pressure was locally in excess in the Peninsula, the excess being most marked at the West Coast stations from Bombay to Calicut. It was locally deficient in Northern India, the deficiency being most marked in the Punjab; where it averaged ·05″. These large local pressure variations were fairly persistent from March to May. Temperature was largely above the average from March to May. The excess was most marked in the Punjab during the whole period. It averaged 7½° in March, 6° in April, and 4½° in May. The rains commenced on the 2nd of June in Bengal and on the 6th at Bombay, but both currents were at first feeble. Very heavy rain fell in the Punjab in July, and the weather was stormy with much snow in the hill districts. This was followed by a prolonged break in the rains, lasting throughout nearly the whole of August. The rains ceased in Upper India on the 24th September. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon period was largely in defect in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Rajputana and Central India, and in moderate defect in the Central Provinces and Berar. It was in excess in North-Eastern India, Burma, and Madras.

1881.—The snowfall of the cold weather of 1880-81 was very light throughout the whole season and considerably below the normal in the Western Himalayas.

Pressure was in general excess from January to May, but the average variation for the whole of India was small. There was a slight local excess of pressure on the West Coast and a slight deficiency at the Coromandel coast stations. The local variations over the remainder of India were small and of no importance. Temperature was considerably in excess in January and February and in slight excess in April and May. The greatest excess was shown in the Punjab in February, when the mean temperature was 5° above the normal. The rains commenced on the 2nd June in Bengal and on the 3rd June at Bombay and were hence earlier than usual, but were not established in full strength until nearly the end of the month. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon period was in general excess over the whole of Burma and Western India (including Rajputana and Central India), and was below the normal in the Peninsula. The deficiency was not large except in Malabar and Mysore. The rains ceased in Upper India on the 11th September and hence earlier than usual.

1882.—The snowfall of the winter of 1881-82 in the Western Himalayas was below the normal (probably to a slight extent) and the winter rains in Northern India in moderate defect. The variations of pressure and temperature from the normal during the pre-monsoon period, January to May, were small and apparently of little importance. They, however, indicated the prevalence of approximately normal conditions. The rains commenced on the 2nd June at Bombay and on the 11th June in Bengal. The Bombay current was strong and gave very heavy rain in June and July. The Bengal current was feeble in these two months, but was vigorous in August. The rains ceased on the 15th September in Upper India. The rainfall in the districts and provinces dependent on the Bombay current was abundant, whilst North-East India (*i.e.*, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, and the North-West Provinces) obtained smaller amounts than usual. The deficiency was small except in some parts of Bengal.

1890.—The cold weather of 1889-90 was unusually dry in Northern India, and the snowfall in the Western Himalayas and Afghan Mountains much below the normal amount. The winter was reported to have been very severe in Kashgar in Central Asia. The snowfall in the Eastern Himalayas was also in slight to moderate defect. No rain fell in Rajputana in January and February 1890, and the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab received total average amounts of one-fifth and one-third of the normal amounts respectively. Temperature was considerably above the normal in January and February, the excess being greatest in Upper India, where it averaged $2\frac{1}{2}$°. The hot weather was also drier than usual and temperature was in moderate excess, averaging in the Punjab, where it was greatest, $1\frac{1}{2}$°. Pressure was generally in defect over India during this period by moderate amounts. Pressure was locally in defect in Northern India, the deficiency being most marked in the north of the Bay. It was locally in excess in the Peninsula and North-West India, the excess being largest in Kathiawar, Gujarat, Berar and the North Bombay Deccan, where it ranged from [illegible] inch (at Poona) to ·044 inch (at Rajkot). The rains commenced on the Bombay coast on the 1st June and in Bengal feebly on the 7th and fully on the 19th. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon period (June to October) was more or less in excess in Northern India, Konkan, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, the excess being greatest in Bihar and the North-Western Provinces. It was in moderate defect in Burma, Southern India, and Ceylon, and largely in defect in Gujarat, Sind and Cutch and to a less extent in Western Rajputana. The rains ceased in Upper India on the 27th of September.

1892.—The cold-weather rainfall of 1891-92 was abnormally small in amount and in large defect in Upper India. Pressure was in general defect at the level of the plains and was in considerable relative excess at the hill stations. Temperature was above the normal over the whole of India during the cold weather by amounts averaging 2°. The excess was greatest in the Central Provinces, Berar and Central India. The air was much drier than usual, and cloud in general defect.

The hot-weather conditions were very strongly marked. Temperature was in general excess and was most largely above the normal in Upper India, where the maximum temperature of the whole period, March to May, averaged about 6°

above the normal and the minimum temperature 3½°. Burma and Assam received much heavier rain than usual, and Bengal its normal amount. Over the remainder of India, with the exception of the West Coast districts, the season was unusually dry, and the rainfall very small in amount and much below the normal of the period.

The chief features of the pre-monsoon distribution of pressure were a considerable local deficiency in Northern India, greatest in amount in Upper India, and a moderate to considerable local excess in the west of the Peninsula and North Bombay.

The rains commenced in the first week of June on the west coast and advanced very rapidly to Upper India. This advance was not permanent, and the current withdrew from North-Western and Central India on the 17th and 18th.

A first advance of the monsoon winds occurred in Bengal in the second week of the month. This was followed by their withdrawal in the third week of the month, and dry westerly winds prevailed over the Gangetic Plain until the end of the month. The permanent advance of the monsoon currents took place in the first week of July on the west coast and in the second week in Bengal. The currents extended rapidly over the whole of India and prevailed with unusual steadiness during the remainder of July and in August and September. The rainfall of the monsoon period, June to September, was more or less considerably in excess in the whole of India, with the exception of East, South and Central Bengal, and Burma.

1894.—The winter of 1893-94 was somewhat more disturbed than usual, and moderate to heavy snow fell in the Western Himalayan area in January, February and March. April was finer and drier than usual, and May was a remarkably hot month. The winter snow accumulation melted rapidly in April and May, and its amount at the end of May was much below the normal. Pressure was in May locally in considerable to large defect in Northern India, the deficiency being most marked in Bihar and North and Central Bengal. Pressure was in local excess in the Peninsula (more especially the West Coast districts).

The monsoon rains commenced slightly later than usual on the 7th and 8th in the Bombay or Konkan Coast districts, and on the 14th (the normal date) in Bengal. They extended rapidly into the interior and held with great steadiness throughout July, August and September. The rainfall of the period was in more or less general excess over the whole of Northern and Central India, and was in slight defect in Burma and Southern India.

A consideration of the previous shows that the only years the meteorology of which resembles to a marked extent that of 1896 are 1892 and (to a less extent) 1890, 1894 and 1895.

Probable character of the south-west monsoon of 1896.

The present year is the sixth of a series of years characterized by very marked and exceptional meteorological features. The year 1893 was the coolest year on record in India, and the rainfall of the year was much greater than had been received in any year during the past thirty-one years. The precipitation of the cold weather of 1891-92 was the smallest on record in Upper India and the Western Himalayas. The rainfall during the three years, 1892-94, was very largely in excess, as is shown by the following data :

Year.	Average rainfall of whole of India and Burma.	Excess in inches
1892	46·18	+ 5·09
1893	50·16	+ 9·07
1894	47·56	+ 6·47

The excess in the rainfall was chiefly due to much heavier precipitation than usual during each of the monsoons of these three years. A noteworthy feature of the three years was the determination of excessive rainfall to certain districts throughout the whole period, more especially to the North-Western Provinces.

The following gives data of the rainfall and its anomalies (or variations from the normal fall) for the past five years. The twenty-three divisions into which India is arranged for the data of this table are the rainfall divisions adopted by Mr. Blanford in his monograph on the "Rainfall of India." Similar data for the previous twenty-seven years were given in last year's memorandum, and it is not necessary to repeat them this year.

Year.	Number of provinces.			Net anomaly or variation from the normal (Indian area only).		Percentage (calculated on Mr Blanford's estimate of the mean rainfall of year).
	Fall excessive.	Fall normal.	Fall deficient.	Excess.	Deficiency.	
1891	6	...	17	...	—0·30	—1
1892	15	...	8	+4·55	...	+11
1893	22	...	1	+8·94	...	+22
1894	17	...	6	+6·48	...	+16
1895	5	...	18	...	—3·38	—8

It is important to note that the causes of the large variations of the rainfall in India during the past three years have been evidently due to abnormal conditions outside the Indian area and not to local peculiarities or abnormal meteorological features in India itself. The pre-monsoon conditions of temperature, pressure and winter snowfall in the Himalayan area were very similar, in fact almost identical, in the years 1894 and 1895. The monsoon rainfall in 1894 was in general excess over the whole of Northern and Central India, the amount of the excess varying to some extent in different parts of that area and depending undoubtedly upon local conditions. In 1895 the monsoon rainfall was as generally and almost as largely in defect over the same large area as it was in excess in 1894. The deficiency varied to a moderate extent in different parts of Northern India, but the chief feature of the monsoon of 1895 was the general deficiency over the whole of Northern and Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces. The local variations were a subsidiary feature of relatively small importance.

The observations taken at Mauritius, Zanzibar and the Seychelles show that there were large differences in the character and strength of the south-east trades in these two years, and it is almost certain that the monsoon rainfall in India was directly related to these large abnormal features and conditions in the Indian Ocean. The meteorology of India during the past two years has hence emphasized the importance of the conditions in the large sea area to the south of India.

The abnormal features of the meteorology of the past five months have been fully stated above and are summarized in the following paragraphs.

The chief features of the precipitation of the cold weather of 1895-96 in Northern India and the adjacent mountain area were—

(1) The winter snowfall was probably less in amount than the normal in Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan, and also in Central Asia, and the winter considerably milder than usual. It terminated early in March, and the snow hence melted earlier in the season than usual.

(2) The cold-weather precipitation in the plains of Northern and Central India and the snowfall in the Western Himalayas were considerably below the normal. The total snowfall over the greater part of the Western Himalayas was probably only from one-half to one-third of its normal amount. The season was unusually mild in the hills, and was much warmer than usual in the plains.

(3) The winter commenced unusually early on the higher ranges of the Kashmir and probably the Punjab Himalayas, and ceased in the fourth week of March, and hence about the normal date. The snowfall of the period was on the whole much less than usual, and the accumulation in April was moderate in amount. It melted much more quickly than usual in May, and the extent and depth of snow at the end of the month were considerably less than the normal.

(4) The snowfall in the Eastern Himalayas in January and February was almost certainly below the normal.

The snowfall conditions of the winter of 1895-96 are very similar to those of the winter of 1891-92, which was the driest on record, and are undoubtedly favourable for a normal or strong monsoon.

The abnormal features of the hot weather are usually the product of the previous cold-weather conditions. When the cold weather or winter is less disturbed and milder than usual, and the precipitation (more especially the snowfall in the Western Himalayan area) in more or less considerable defect, the succeeding hot weather is usually characterized by (1st) excessive temperature, (2nd) abnormal dryness of the air, (3rd) local deficiency of pressure in Northern India and local excess in the Peninsula, and (4th) less rain in Northern and Central India, except in Assam and East and North Bengal, and sometimes Burma.

These features have all been present to a marked degree in the meteorology of the present hot weather, and have been remarkably persistent. For, as shown above, the past four months have been characterized by a steady considerable excess of temperature, great dryness of the air, deficiency of cloud, and very deficient rainfall over the whole of India, excepting Assam and the greater part of Bengal.

In these features it strongly resembles the hot weather of 1892, and to a slightly less extent the hot weathers of 1890, 1894 and 1895. A comparison with these years, as well as theory, indicates that the conditions in India are favourable for a normal or strong monsoon.

Hence the character of the cold-weather precipitation and the hot-weather conditions in India are favourable, and indicate that it is probable the monsoon currents will be of at least normal strength.

The experience of last year, however, shows that unfavourable conditions in the Indian Ocean may exercise a much greater influence on the strength of the monsoon than the prevalence of favourable conditions in India. The few reports received from ships in that area during the past month indicate that the south-east trades are strong and probably of normal strength.

The observations taken at Mauritius and Zanzibar from January to March (those for April have not yet been received) also indicate the probability of at least normal south-east trades. On the other hand, the observations taken at the Seychelles show that the conditions there from the 27th May to the 3rd June were almost identical with those of the same period last year and indicate a probability of some delay in the permanent establishment of the monsoon currents in the Indian seas and India. Taking these and other facts into consideration, it appears to be probable that the monsoon currents will be at least of normal strength.

It is, however, possible that the Seychelles observations may be more significant than is assumed in the previous statement, and hence that the monsoon currents in 1896, as in 1895, may be feeble.

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It is therefore necessary to accept the inferences given below with greater reserve than usual, and if it should result that the monsoon currents are (notwithstanding the presence of favourable conditions in India) as much below their normal strength as they were in 1895 (when the antecedent conditions in India were almost as favourable as in the present year) the inferences will require to be suitably modified.

Judging only from the conditions in India itself and the known conditions in the Indian seas, it is on the whole most probable that the monsoon currents will be of normal strength, and that the Bay current is more likely to be above its normal strength than the Bombay current. Assuming that the currents will be of normal strength, the comparison with previous years (more especially 1887, 1889, 1890, 1892 and 1895) indicates that it is probable they will set in about the normal time on both the Bengal and Bombay coasts. The Seychelles observations on the other hand make it almost certain there will be some delay as in June 1895. The Bombay current is more likely to be retarded than the Bengal current, and there is a slight probability it may be not so strong as usual in June.

The rains will hence probably commence in the second week of June on the Bombay coast and the third week on the Bengal coast.

The following is a statement of the inferences respecting the character and distribution of the south-west monsoon rains of 1896 from the comparison of the antecedent conditions of the present year with those of previous years, and based chiefly on the facts and data stated above:

(1) Snowfall conditions in the Western Himalayas and the Afghan Mountains and the pressure conditions in India are favourable to the establishment of at least normal monsoon currents in India. The conditions in the Indian seas are very imperfectly known, but appear to indicate that the currents will probably be of at least normal strength, and the forecast is drawn up on that supposition. The Arabian Sea current will probably be established on the Bombay coast slightly later than usual in the second week of June; and there is a slight probability it may be weak during the month of June. The current will probably advance into the interior more rapidly than usual.

(2) Conditions are, on the whole, favourable to the prevalence of monsoon currents of at least normal strength in the Bay of Bengal. The rains will probably be established about the normal period in Bengal (the third week of June).

(3) Pressure conditions are favourable in Upper Burma and Bengal. The rainfall in Upper Burma will probably be normal or in moderate excess and in Lower Burma normal or in slight defect. The general conditions are more favourable in West and Central Bengal than in East and North Bengal. It is probable that the rainfall will be normal or in slight excess on the average of the whole area, but may be in slight defect in North and East Bengal. It is very probable that it will be normal or in slight to moderate excess in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and probable that it will be normal or in slight defect in Assam, where conditions are similar to those of North and East Bengal.

(4) Conditions in the North-Western Provinces are favourable. The rainfall on the average of the whole province will very probably be at least normal. The rainfall will probably be in excess in the eastern and submontane districts, and normal or in slight defect in the south-western and western districts.

(5) Conditions are on the whole favourable in the eastern districts of the Punjab, but are somewhat unfavourable in the western and central districts (as indicated by the pressure conditions in North Bombay and West Rajputana). The rainfall will probably be less than usual in the south-western and perhaps the central districts, but be normal or in slight defect in the submontane and southern districts.

The character of the rainfall in this area, however, depends chiefly on the general strength of the monsoon and not on the local conditions, and these conclusions should be suitably modified if the monsoon turns out to be weak, in which case the rainfall may be considerably in defect in the West and Central Punjab and in slight to moderate defect in the East Punjab.

(6) Conditions are somewhat unfavourable in Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and West Rajputana. The rainfall will probably be more or less in defect. The rainfall in these areas, as in the Punjab, depends chiefly on the general strength of the monsoon, and hence, if the Bombay monsoon current be weak, the deficiency may be considerable to large in amount. In Eastern Rajputana the rainfall will either be normal or in slight defect, depending upon the actual strength of the Bombay current.

(7) Conditions are nearly as favourable in Central India as in the North-Western Provinces and Bihar, and it is hence probable that area will receive at least normal rainfall.

(8) Conditions are favourable in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, and Hyderabad. It is hence probable that they will receive at least normal rainfall. The conditions are most favourable in the eastern and northern districts of the Central Provinces, and there is hence a moderate probability they may receive rainfall in moderate excess of the normal.

(9) The conditions in the west coast districts are such as are in normal monsoons associated with at least normal rainfall. It is hence very probable that the rainfall of the present year's south-west monsoon will be at least normal in those districts and probable it may be in slight to moderate excess.

(10) A comparison of the conditions in Southern India and the Carnatic with those of similar years indicates that the rainfall will probably be normal or in slight defect, more especially in the southern districts. It is, however, very difficult to forecast for this part of India, as rain in Southern India during the monsoon proper occurs chiefly during the intervals of breaks in the rains of Northern India, and is hence essentially of irregular occurrence. The variations of the rainfall in Southern India during the south-west monsoon are usually inverse to those in Northern India.

It should be carefully noted that the preceding probabilities are obtained on the assumption that the currents will be approximately normal in strength.

The general conclusion is that the rainfall may be deficient to an extent depending chiefly upon the strength of the monsoon, in Sind, Cutch, the South-West and Central Punjab and West Rajputana, that it will very probably be at least normal in amount in the northern half of the Peninsula, Central India, the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and perhaps Bengal, and may be in moderate excess in the Gangetic Plain, West Bengal, the Central Provinces and Central India. It will probably be normal or in slight defect in Burma, Assam and perhaps in East and North Bengal.

It is too early to estimate the probability of a longish break in the rains in July or August; but there are no indications at present of such an event.

JOHN ELIOT,

SIMLA, *3rd June, 1896*

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 30th, 1896.

During the first part of the week under review pressure was as unsteady as during the preceding two weeks, and the changes from day to day were large, but towards the close of the week the distribution settled down into a fairly normal condition, *i.e.*, pressure became low over the Punjab and relatively low over the Gangetic Plain, and the diurnal changes became much smaller. Pressure differences have, however, been steadily greater than usual during the week, and the winds have been strong over the more central parts of the country. One marked abnormal feature in the weather has been the presence of southerly winds along the West Coast. These winds (south-westerly and south-easterly) appeared first at Goa on the 24th, they extended to Mangalore, Calicut, Ratnagiri and Bombay on the 25th and 26th, and to Kathiawar on the 27th, held steadily during the 28th and 29th, and began to take off on the 30th. They were connected with a cyclone which formed out in the centre of the Arabian Sea and subsequently passed west-north-westerly towards the Arabian Coast. Cyclonic weather was met with by the mail steamer *Sutlej*, and the S.S. *Dido*, *Mohammadi* and *Satos* on the 28th and 29th in Latitudes 15° to 17° N. and Longitudes 65° to 68°, where strong gales were experienced. The southerly winds to the east of the disturbance occasioned a moderate to light fall of rain along the West Coast. Rain fell daily over North-Eastern India, and showers were received on most days in some parts of the Peninsula, and one or two light scattered showers at a few places on the hills and plains of Upper India during the week. The mean temperature was low in Burma, Assam, and part of Bengal and of Bombay, but was steadily excessive in the other provinces.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, May 24th.*—Pressure had decreased slightly in parts of the Peninsula, of East Bengal, and of Upper Burma, and had increased elsewhere. The rise was rapid over the Punjab and part of Rajputana. Readings were high over the south-east of the Bay and low over West Bengal, the east of the Central Provinces, and the Gangetic Plain. They slightly to considerably exceeded the normal average over Western and Southern India. Westerly winds prevailed over the greater part of the country, but over the Bay the direction was southerly and over North Bengal and the Northern Gangetic Plain easterly and north-easterly. At Goa southerly winds had appeared. The mean temperature was below the normal average over Lower Burma and part of the south of the Peninsula and of the Indus valley. Elsewhere the mean temperature was excessive. Rain was reported from Lower Burma, Assam, North and Central Bengal, and the southern half of the Peninsula, while light local showers had occurred over Upper Burma and at one or two places in Upper India.

Monday, May 25th.—The barometer had fallen briskly in the Punjab, but changed slightly elsewhere. Readings were high in Malabar and the south-east of the Bay; low over the Central Punjab, the Gangetic Plain, West Bengal, and the east of the Central Provinces. Pressure remained excessive over Western

and Southern India. Southerly (south-westerly and south-easterly) winds were blowing from Calicut northward to Bombay, and the directions were very variable in the Punjab, but elsewhere there was little change. The mean temperature was low over Burma, Assam, North Bengal, the south of the Peninsula, and Kathiawar, and excessive elsewhere. Rain continued to be received over Lower Burma, Bengal, Assam, and the south-west of the Peninsula.

Tuesday, May 26th.—Pressure had fallen briskly over a considerable part of Northern India and had changed slightly elsewhere. The general distribution was little changed, but gradients were steeper than on Monday. Pressure read below the normal over nearly the whole of Northern India, but remained excessive in the centre and south. Southerly winds continued to prevail from Mangalore to Bombay, and northerly winds had appeared in the Punjab. The mean temperature was low in Lower Burma, Assam, North Bengal, the south-west of the Peninsula, and Kathiawar, and was higher than usual elsewhere. Rain had been general in Burma, Assam, and the south-west of the Peninsula, and showers had occurred in some other parts of the country.

Wednesday, May 27th.—Pressure had decreased briskly in Malabar and changed slightly elsewhere. Readings were lowest over the east of the Punjab and west of the North-Western Provinces and were relatively low over the Gangetic Plain. They were highest in Tenasserim, and the pressure difference was large. Southerly winds now prevailed from Malabar to Kathiawar. The northerly winds in the Punjab were giving way. The mean temperature was lower than usual over Burma, Assam, East Bengal, the south-west of the Peninsula, and the North-Western Punjab, and was excessive in all other places—most so over the east of the Gangetic Plain. Rain had fallen over Burma, Assam, East and North Bengal, and the west of the Peninsula, and a few local showers were reported from Upper India.

Tuesday, May 28th.—The barometer had risen slightly to briskly over Northern India and decreased over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. A trough of low pressure lay over North-Western India and the Gangetic Plain, and readings remained highest in Tenasserim. The winds were generally unchanged throughout India. The mean temperature remained lower than usual over North-Eastern India, part of the south-west of the Peninsula, and the North-Western Punjab, but was still excessive generally. Showers were reported from parts of Burma, of Bengal, of Assam, and of the Peninsula.

Friday, May 29th.—The pressure changes were almost everywhere small, and the general conditions were unaltered. The winds were variable over the Gangetic Plain and North-Western India. The mean temperature was low over Assam, North Bengal, and at a few places in the Deccan and Kathiawar. It was very high over West Bengal and the Central Provinces. Showers had again occurred over North-Eastern India and the west of the Peninsula.

Saturday, May 30th.—Pressure had decreased briskly over the north of the Punjab and the Gangetic Plain and changed slightly elsewhere. Readings were low over the Western Gangetic Plain and the Northern Punjab and remained highest in Tenasserim. Pressure exceeded the normal average in all places, except the Gangetic Plain. The wind was shifting round to the westward on the West Coast and was fairly normal in direction in most districts. The mean

temperature remained low over North-Eastern India, but was very excessive over the Gangetic Plain. Rain had again fallen over North-Eastern India and the west of the Peninsula.

Temperature continued excessive over the greater part of the country, but in those regions where the rainfall has been general and abundant, *viz.*, Burma, Assam, North Bengal, and the west of the Peninsula, the mean has been lower than usual. The area of greatest heat relatively to the normal lay over West Bengal and the east of the Peninsula on the 24th, 25th, and 26th; it then moved somewhat northward and was shown over West Bengal and the Gangetic Plain on the 27th, and in this position remained until the close of the week.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India:

Province.	May 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−1·1	−1·0	−0·2	−2·0	−1·0	+0·3	−0·8	−0·8
Bengal and Assam	+3·2	+0·6	+1·4	+1·3	−0·1	+1·0	−0·9	+0·9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+5·0	+4·2	+4·8	+6·7	+4·8	+3·8	+5·7	+5·0
Punjab	+3·7	+4·0	+5·7	+3·5	+3·1	+4·6	+4·1	+4·1
Bombay	+0·1	+0·4	−0·1	−0·8	+1·0	+1·6	+1·8	+0·6
Central Provinces and Berar	+2·9	+2·9	+4·1	+4·3	+3·3	+5·2	+5·0	+4·0
Central India and Gujarat	+1·1	+1·4	+2·4	+2·3	+1·7	+2·1	+4·5	+2·2
Sind and Rajputana	+1·7	+2·7	+3·1	+3·9	+3·3	+4·6	+4·9	+3·5
Madras	+2·4	+1·8	+2·0	+1·3	+3·8	+2·9	+1·9	+2·3
Mean for whole of India	+2·1	+1·9	+2·6	+2·3	+2·2	+2·9	+2·9	+2·4

The mean temperature of the whole country was excessive on each day of the week, the abnormal excess ranging from 1·9° on the 25th to 2·9° on the 29th and 30th. In Burma on every day, except the 29th, the mean temperature was below the normal; in Bengal it was below the normal on the 28th and 30th, and in Bombay on the 26th and 27th. With these exceptions the mean temperature was steadily excessive, the abnormal excess for the whole week being as much as 5° in the North-Western Provinces and 4° in the Punjab and Central Provinces.

The following were the highest temperatures throughout India recorded on each day:

May 24th	113·9°	at Chanda.
,, 25th	114·2°	,, Jacobabad.
,, 26th	118·5°	,, ,,
,, 27th	117·1°	,, ,,
,, 28th	115·6°	,, ,,
,, 29th	119·0°	,, ,,
,, 30th	121·0°	,, ,,

Rainfall.—The rainfall of the week under review has been somewhat less general than was the case last week, due to the less general occurrence of thunder

and dust storms. At the close of May it is by no means unusual to have to record temporary advances of monsoon winds to Ceylon and the south-west coast of India on the one hand, and to Tenasserim and Lower Burma on the other. During the present week no advance of this nature has been recorded in Ceylon or the south of the Peninsula, but, on the contrary, over the east of the Bay the distribution of pressure has been such as to favour the flow of southerly winds across the Andaman Sea, and hence Tenasserim and Lower Burma have received very general and steady rainfall. Local southerly winds at the head of the Bay have during the week poured considerable supplies of moisture into North-Eastern India at the same time that easterly winds have been blowing over Assam, North Bengal, and Bihar, and this condition has resulted in frequent severe thunderstorms and a considerable rainfall over Assam and Bengal (North). In nearly all other parts of the country all the rain which has been received during the week has fallen during thunderstorms, but along the West Coast the moderate falls which occurred there between the 25th and 28th were connected with a cyclonic storm which was developed over the Arabian Sea and was encountered over the centre of that sea on the 28th to 30th by several vessels proceeding towards Bombay. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. Rain in greater or less amount was received in thirty-nine of the rainfall divisions as compared with fifty-one last week. Of these thirty-nine divisions, also, as many as ten received an average actual fall for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch, so that there were only twenty-nine divisions in all which received effective rain. The area which received effective rain included all the Burma divisions, all the Assam divisions, all the Bengal divisions, except Bihar (South), the hill division of the North-Western Provinces, and nearly all the divisions in the west and south of the Peninsula. The area which received actually or practically no rain included Bihar (South), all the North-Western Provinces divisions, except the hills, all the Punjab divisions, the Central Provinces and Berar, North Bombay, Baluchistan, Central India, and Rajputana, or roughly the whole area lying to the north of Latitude 20° and the west of Longitude 84°. The heaviest actual average fall was 8·15 inches in Assam (Surma), followed by 6·56 inches in Tenasserim, 5·64 inches in Lower Burma, and 5·04 inches in North Bengal, while the smallest effective fall was 0·13 inch in Hyderabad (South). The second column of the table shows the average normal rainfall of each division for the week under review, and the third column gives the difference between the average actual and average normal fall during the week. In only six divisions had the rainfall been heavier than usual. These six divisions were Lower Burma, East Bengal, Assam (Surma and Brahmaputra), North Bengal, and the Bombay Deccan, and the amount of the abnormal excess ranged from 2·57 inches in Assam (Surma) to only 0·12 inch in the Deccan. In all other parts of India the rainfall of the week had been lighter than usual. The abnormal deficiency was generally slight, but in Arakan it amounted to over 5 inches, in Coorg to over 2 inches, in Tenasserim, Central Burma, the hills of Assam, Malabar, and the East Coast (North (*a*)) to over 1 inch, and in several divisions to between ½ and ¾ inch. The continued large deficiency of rain in Arakan is remarkable.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the actual and normal rainfall from the 1st of March to the 30th of May. In no division at all has the actual rainfall been excessive, but in nine divisions, *viz.*, Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Central Burma, East Bengal, Assam (all divisions), and Central and North Bengal, it has been about normal, *i.e.*, has varied by less than 20 per cent. from the average. In all other parts of the country the rainfall has been in defect, the abnormal deficiency being large—in some cases over 90 per cent.—over the Gangetic Plain and the central parts of the country, where there has been practically no rain throughout.

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week :

Moulmein 7·36 inches, Pegu 8·49 inches, Maubin 8·08 inches, Netrakona (Mymensingh) 9·07 inches, Nemotha (Cachar) 13·21 inches, Cherra Poonjee 12·22 inches, Goalpara 7·34 inches, Thakurgaon (Dinajpur) 8·89 inches, Protabgunj (Bhagalpur) 3·02 inches, Vayitri (Malabar) 6·48 inches, Chintamani (Kolar) 4·60 inches, Nargund (Dharwar) 3·55 inches, Gooty (Anantapur) 3·10 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 30TH, 1896. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 1ST TO MAY 30TH, 1896. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 1st to May 30th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	6·56	8·11	− 1·55	26·38	26·86	− 2
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	5·64	4·23	+ 1·41	13·09	15·06	− 13
	3. Central Burma	1·61	2·71	− 1·10	6·26	7·55	− 17
	4. Upper Burma	1·11	?	?	3·60	?	?
	5. Arakan	2·70	8·65	− 5·95	6·98	25·06	− 72
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	3·51	2·52	+ 0·99	14·91	17·07	− 13
	7. Assam (Surma)	8·15	5·58	+ 2·57	44·16	43·53	+ 1
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	4·80	5·80	− 1·00	32·93	33·77	− 2
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	4·11	2·80	+ 1·31	23·66	23·58	0
	10. Deltaic Bengal	1·17	1·64	− 0·47	7·48	11·01	− 32
	11. Central Bengal	1·69	1·78	− 0·09	6·93	8·38	− 17
	12. North Bengal	5·04	3·62	+ 1·42	16·93	16·39	+ 3
	13. Bengal (Hills)	2·85	3·43	− 0·58	10·51	18·75	− 44
	14. Orissa	0·67	1·00	− 0·33	2·97	6·29	− 53
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·43	0·87	− 0·44	1·88	4·53	− 59
	16. Bihar (South)	0·04	0·71	− 0·67	0·99	2·57	− 61
	17. Do. (North)	0·65	1·05	− 0·40	2·62	4·49	− 42
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. North-Western Provinces (East).	0	0·22	− 0·22	0·07	0·99	− 93
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0·16	− 0·16	0·08	1·09	− 93
	20. Do. (North)	0	0·31	− 0·31	0·54	1·69	− 68
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·12	− 0·12	0·28	0·81	− 65
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·17	− 0·17	0·43	1·13	− 62
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	0·02	0·41	− 0·39	0·13	1·81	− 93
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	0	0·33	− 0·33	0·48	2·28	− 79
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	0·18	0·70	− 0·52	1·89	6·27	− 70
PUNJAB	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·21	− 0·21	0·63	1·38	− 54
	27. Do. (South)	0	0·16	− 0·16	0·74	1·48	− 50
	28. Do. (Central)	0·05	0·16	− 0·11	1·01	2·54	− 60
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0·09	0·18	− 0·09	0·61	2·45	− 75
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·05	0·83	− 0·78	1·36	6·05	− 80
	31. Do. (North)	0·01	0·22	− 0·21	2·11	4·96	− 57
	32. Do. (West)	0	0·11	− 0·11	0·77	1·36	− 43
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar (Coast)	2·37	4·13	− 1·76	8·29	14·65	− 43
	34. Madras (South-Central)	0·68	1·07	− 0·39	2·59	8·00	− 68
	35. Coorg	0·38	2·73	− 2·35	5·57	10·70	− 48
	36. Mysore	0·76	0·96	− 0·20	3·86	5·35	− 28
	37. Konkan	0·62	1·49	− 0·87	0·76	2·61	− 71
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·97	0·85	+ 0·12	2·34	3·02	− 23
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·30	0·86	− 0·56	0·50	1·75	− 72
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0·01	0·49	− 0·48	0·02	1·13	− 98
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0·08	0·48	− 0·40	0·19	1·24	− 85
	43. Ditto (Central)	0·01	0·34	− 0·33	0·07	1·50	− 95
	44. Ditto (East)	0	0·39	− 0·39	0·14	2·29	− 94
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0·17	− 0·17	0	0·33	− 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·12	− 0·12	0	0·47	− 100
	47. Sind	0	0·06	− 0·06	0·28	0·45	− 38
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0	0·03	− 0·03	2·36	3·31	− 29
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·74	− 0·74	0·04	1·60	− 97
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0	0·58	− 0·58	0·13	1·44	− 91
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·33	− 0·33	0·56	1·15	− 51
MADRAS	52. East Coast (North)	0·24	0·62	− 0·38	2·43	3·61	− 32
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	1·10	− 1·10	3·20	5·13	− 38
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0·13	1·10	− 0·97	0·57	3·57	− 84
	54. Madras (Central)	0·45	0·56	− 0·11	1·91	2·81	− 32
	55. East Coast (Central)	0·36	0·37	− 0·01	0·75	2·37	− 68
	56. Ditto (South)	0·22	0·50	− 0·28	1·37	4·28	− 68
	57. Madras (South)	0·09	0·34	− 0·25	2·49	5·07	− 51

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *4th June 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—Rainfall moderate in Bellary, North Arcot, parts of Salem and on the West Coast; light or scattered showers fell in most other districts. Agricultural operations are proceeding slowly. The harvest still continues with moderate yield. Pasture is generally scarce, but fodder is sufficient. Prices are slightly dearer in Salem, Coimbatore and Madura, but are cheaper in Tinnevelly and in parts of the Circars; elsewhere prices are generally stationary.

For week ending 30th May.—Rainfall moderate on the West Coast and in parts of the Central and Deccan districts and Circars; light showers have been general elsewhere, except in parts of the Karnatic, Godavari and Tinnevelly. The April-May rainfall has been markedly deficient in the Central and some of the Southern districts, and generally below average; some useful rain has fallen since the close of the week. The water-supply is generally insufficient, and rain is wanted in many places. Cultivation is proceeding slowly, and some harvesting still continues with moderate yield. Pasture is scarce, but fodder is sufficient. Prices show a slight rise, but are stationary in several districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Rain fell in parts of seventeen districts, but the falls were generally slight. Preparations for the monsoon cultivation are general. Sowing of the early crops has commenced in five districts. The young plants in one taluka of Karachi have withered for want of water. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Sind, Khandesh and Baroda territory. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in parts of Sind and Ratnagiri. Prices are normal, except in Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 1st June.*—Except in Chota Nagpur there has been good general rain during the week, the falls being heavy in the eastern and northern districts of Bengal. Rain is badly wanted in Chota Nagpur, but elsewhere ploughing and sowing are going on well. The prospects of indigo, sugarcane and other standing crops are favourable. There is still want of good drinking water in some districts, but it is less felt than before. The fodder supply is generally sufficient, and cattle are reported to be in good condition. There was no important change in the price of common rice since last week, but the price is generally higher than last year, especially in the districts of East Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—The weather is somewhat unsettled. Duststorms with showers are reported in several districts. Heavy rain fell in one tahsil in Bara-Banki. The extra crops are flourishing everywhere and are being reaped in places. Cane and indigo are being irrigated where practicable and are doing well. Sowings for the autumn crops continue. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, May 30th, were—Banda 88,688, Hamirpur 49,068, Jhansi 33,953, Jalaun 41,821, Allahabad 8,098, Pilibhit 1,903, Garhwal 2,522, Almora 1,769, Hardoi 793—total 228,615; of this number 30,995 dependants were gratuitously relieved on the works, and excluding Jhansi for which figures are not reported, 7,282 persons received relief under other provisions of the Famine Code. The numbers employed on village works were—Jhansi 915, Banda 22,067, Hamirpur 24,291 and Jalaun 12,495. Supplies are generally sufficent,

but fodder is becoming scarce in many districts. Water is still deficient in Hamirpur and Lucknow. Prices continue high and are rising in most districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Slight rain has fallen in the Jullundur, Amritsar, Sialkot and Gurgaon districts. The autumn ploughings have commenced in Umballa, and autumn sowings are in progress in several districts. The threshing of spring crops is nearly completed in Lahore and Amritsar and is in progress in Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan. The land is being prepared for the autumn crops in Lahore. The condition of the extra spring crop is good in Lahore, Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan, average in Ferozepore, Sialkot and Rohtak, and not good owing to drought in Rawalpindi. The sugarcane crops are suffering for want of rain in Umballa. The extra spring crops in Jullundur and the autumn crops in Sialkot are being watered from wells. The condition and prospects of the spring crops are generally reported average in irrigated, and below average in unirrigated tracts. The stock of food-grains is average in Peshawar, but is not sufficient in Shahpur and parts of Lahore and Gujranwalla. High winds continue to cause damage to the crops in Gujranwalla. Cattle are in poor condition in Hissar, Umballa, Lahore and Gujranwalla, and they are dying of starvation in Hissar. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Jullundur, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Prices are above normal in Shahpur and are high elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—The weather continues very hot and is generally cloudy. A light fall of rain and hail in Wardha. Preparations of land for the autumn sowings continue. Fodder and water are becoming scarce. Prices are steady, except those of wheat and gram which are rising in Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad.

Burma.—*For week ending 30th May.*—In Lower Burma ploughing for the wet-weather paddy crop has commenced in Bassein. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy still continues in some districts and has been completed in the Upper Chindwin. Agricultural operations are retarded for want of rain in Mandalay and Meiktila, and more rain is required for the dry-weather paddy crop in the Kyabin township of the Minbu district. In other districts cultivation of the wet-weather crops is progressing, and the prospects of the standing crops are promising. The wet-weather paddy is being sown in some circles in Kyaukse. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Tavoy and slightly in Rangoon, Thongwa, Henzada, Upper Chindwin and Minbu, but has decreased considerably in Shwebo; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 2nd June.*—The weather is seasonable. Prospects of the early rice are fair and of tea good. Ploughing for the late rice has commenced. Planting of sugarcane continues. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—MYSORE.—Rainfall good in parts. The standing crops are in good condition. Paddy and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) are being sown in parts. Prices have risen in five districts, but have fallen in two others.

COORG.—Rainfall moderate. Ploughing of rice fields is in progress. Sowing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continues. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—BERAR.—The weather is hot and cloudy with moderate rainfall during the week. Breaking up of the land for the autumn sowings is in progress. The fodder and water-supply are inadequate. Prices are stationary.

HYDERABAD.—Report not received.

Central India.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Slight rain fell in parts of Gwalior and Malwa during the week. Operations for the autumn crops are in progress in Bhopal, Malwa and Goona. The condition of cattle is generally indifferent. Pasturage is good in Bhopal and fair in Bundelkhand and Malwa, but bad in Gwalior, and indifferent elsewhere. Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Malwa, Goona and in some districts of Gwalior, but are normal elsewhere. The numbers employed on relief works were 5,324 in Gwalior, 11,048 in Bundelkhand, 5,128 in Baghelkhand. The numbers on gratuitous relief were 1,033 in Bundelkhand and 2,043 in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Rainfall moderate in Bikanir, and slight in Oodeypore. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, except in Merwara where the harvest is poor. The crops are very poor in Jaisalmere. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in Meywar, Ulwar and Jaisalmere. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in Kherwara, Meywar, Tonk, Shahpura, Ulwar and Jaisalmere. Fodder is becoming scarce in Ajmere-Merwara and is failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in four States, but are steady elsewhere. In Marwar 4,387 persons are on relief works, and 372 on gratuitous relief; in Shahpura 245 are on relief works, and 50 on gratuitous relief; in Merwara 2,625 are on relief works; in Ulwar 500 are on relief works; in Bikanir 2,468 are on relief works, and 408 on gratuitous relief; in Jaisalmere 563 are on relief works, and 44 on gratuitous relief.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 2nd June.*—The spring crops are excellent. Rice sowings are still in progress. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—No rain. Threshing of the spring crops is nearly completed. Fodder is scarce. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 30th May.*—The weather is showery, but seasonable. Prospects are good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2409-S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th June, 1896.

Read—

Customs Circular No. IX of 1896.

ORDERED, that the Circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. IX of 1896.

From—The Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2270, dated the 26th May 1896.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1437, dated the 9th April 1896, referring for orders the question whether hand-pumps should be treated as water-lifts, and as such be held to be exempt from import duty under No. 13 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act.

2. I am to say that the words "ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry," in No. 13 of the Tariff Schedule govern the whole of the exemptions specified in that number. The Government of India therefore agree in the opinion of the Government of Madras that hand-pumps not being ordinarily used for such purposes, and also not being ordinarily known as "water-lifts," are not included in the exemption.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 25TH MAY 1895, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 23RD MAY 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1895.	Week ending 25th May 1895.			Week ending 23rd May 1896.			Earnings from 1st January to 25th May 1895.	Earnings from 1st January to 23rd May 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	644	1,687	11,26,656	668	1,733	10,08,000	582	2,35,51,27	1,29,60,000	...	5,01,277
Bengal-Nágpur	199	862	1,73,868	202	862	1,17,000	136	38,37,278	31,60,000	...	6,77,278
Indian Midland (*a*)	137	752	1,02,384	136	752	1,17,000	156	22,43,148	22,52,000	8,852	...
Bezwada extension	161	21	4,051	193	21	2,400	114	68,178	77,000	8,822	...
Bezwada-Madras (Washermenpet-Ennur section)	...	...	...	...	9	1,000	111	...	(*b*)15,700	15,700	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	313	1,790	5,61,194	314	1,815	4,68,000	258	1,15,96,54	98,17,000	...	17,79,546
Pálanpur-Deesa	51	17	912	54	17	900	53	10,404	16,800	...	2,604
South Indian	164	1,042	1,73,100	166	1,042	1,98,000	190	34,48,073	35,44,000	95,927	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	84	54	4,392	81	54	5,300	98	85,963	90,600	4,737	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	121	1,165	1,66,714	143	1,165	1,51,000	130	29,04,603	30,55,000	1,50,397	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	166	756	1,46,461	194	756	1,35,000	179	26,31,596	27,12,000	80,404	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	85	231	17,275	75	215	17,300	80	4,17,098	4,09,000	...	8,098
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	157	11,700	75	...	2,88,000	2,88,000	..
TOTAL	285	8,377	24,76,916	296	8,598	22,32,600	260	5,08,03,06	4,83,97,100	...	24,05,964
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	300	2,511	9,25,833	369	2,617	6,05,000	231	1,50,92,00	1,27,10,000	...	23,82,006
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	293	797	2,33,591	293	797	1,79,000	225	49,26,039	40,57,000	...	8,69,031
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	298	813	2,51,892	310	813	2,05,000	252	52,03,662	49,02,000	...	3,01,662
Bengal Central (*g*)	133	125	13,821	111	125	15,800	126	3,43,505	3,31,000	...	12,505
East Coast (state)	103	397	61,481	155	488	38,200	78	7,88,262	9,73,000	1,84,738	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	203	746	1,22,707	164	886	1,59,000	179	33,18,621	35,30,000	2,11,379	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	53	28	2,396	86	28	1,700	61	27,937	21,100	...	6,837
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	60	8	325	41	8	500	63	11,064	11,400	336	...
TOTAL	266	5,425	16,12,046	297	5,762	12,04,200	209	2,97,11,09	2,65,35,50	...	31,75,596
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	507	1,490	7,51,060	504	1,490	8,22,000	552	1,64,71,19	1,76,62,00	11,90,803	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	903	461	5,31,006	1,152	461	4,12,000	894	85,80,012	78,94,000	...	6,86,012
Madras	262	840	2,14,540	255	840	2,16,000	257	44,78,172	42,62,000	...	2,16,172
TOTAL	499	2,791	14,96,624	536	2,791	14,50,000	520	2,95,29,38	2,98,18,00	2,88,619	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	315	16,593	55,85,586	337	17,151	48,86,800	285	11,00,43,541	10,47,50,600	..	52,92,941
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	186	161	32,900	204	161	31,400	195	6,26,019	5,42,000	...	84,019
Tarkessur	304	22	5,047	229	22	5,300	241	1,46,144	1,37,000	...	9,144
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	123	66	7,638	116	66	9,400	142	1,55,583	1,35,000	...	20,583
Bengal Dooars	102	36	2,649	74	36	2,100	58	61,086	71,000	9,914	...
Dibru Sadiya	149	78	11,456	147	78	10,200	131	2,42,801	2,52,000	9,199	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	283	51	18,473	362	51	19,000	373	2,91,774	2,97,000	5,226	...
TOTAL	180	414	78,161	189	414	77,100	187	15,23,407	14,34,000	...	89,407
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	8	73	478	7	73	1,400	19	(*i*) 1,231	28,000	26,769	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	114	9,600	84	...	65,200	65,200	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	203	333	66,050	201	333	62,000	186	14,25,168	14,01,000	...	24,168
The Gaekwar's Petlad	121	13	2,445	188	13	2,200	169	33,859	36,600	2,741	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	287	108	19,261	178	108	23,600	219	6,46,123	4,27,000	...	2,19,123
Kolar Gold-fields	208	10	2,721	272	10	2,200	220	53,552	55,500	1,948	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*j*)	92	362	42,243	117	362	42,100	116	6,79,623	7,68,000	88,377	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	7,797	84	93	8,200	88	1,70,158	1,48,000	...	22,158
Kolhápur	80	29	2,760	95	29	2,100	72	51,787	53,000	1,213	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	77	72	8,397	117	72	6,400	89	1,16,279	1,36,000	19,721	...
Cooch Behar	40	22	910	41	22	1,300	59	24,307	31,500	7,133	...
TOTAL	147	1,115	1,53,062	138	1,229	1,61,100	131	32,07,147	31,49,800	...	57,347
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	141	334	66,142	198	334	46,600	140	9,87,075	10,70,000	82,025	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	82	46	3,732	80	46	3,500	76	79,330	87,600	8,270	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	63	364	20,680	57	364	23,900	66	4,88,181	5,68,000	79,819	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*k*)	...	...	...	...	60	2,400	40	...	55,100	55,100	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	85	94	11,200	120	94	10,500	112	1,59,024	1,74,000	14,976	...
TOTAL	98	838	1,01,844	122	838	86,000	97	17,13,610	19,54,700	2,41,090	...
GRAND TOTAL	293	18,960	59,19,455	312	19,692	52,12,500	265	11,64,82,705	11,12,89,100	...	51,93,605

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Total earnings from 22nd February to 23rd May 1896.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st to 25th May 1895.
(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VII OF 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1894-95.	Week ending 25th May 1895.			Week ending 23rd May 1896.			Earnings from 1st April to 25th May 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 23rd May 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	599	1,687	11,26,656	668	1,733	10,08,000	582	91,82,139	81,03,000	...	10,79,139
Bengal-Nágpur	152	862	1,73,808	202	862	1,17,000	136	13,59,577	10,09,000	...	3,50,577
Indian Midland (*a*)	144	752	1,02,384	136	752	1,17,000	156	8,11,536	8,56,000	44,464	...
Bezwada Extension	170	21	4,051	193	21	2,400	114	27,364	25,000	...	2,364
Bezwada-Madras (Washermenpet-Ennúr section)	...	...	...	...	9	1,000	111	...	7,900	7,900	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	279	1,790	5,61,194	314	1,815	4,68,000	258	44,37,758	36,24,000	...	8,13,758
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	912	54	17	900	53	8,201	6,200	...	2,001
South Indian	154	1,042	1,73,009	166	1,042	1,98,000	190	14,01,073	13,83,000	...	18,073
Máyavaram-Mutupet	75	54	4,392	81	54	5,300	98	38,263	37,000	...	363
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	105	1,165	1,66,714	143	1,165	1,51,000	130	12,20,314	12,03,000	...	17,314
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	146	756	1,46,461	194	756	1,35,000	179	10,14,197	10,59,000	44,803	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	231	17,275	75	215	17,300	80	1,45,089	1,50,000	4,911	...
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	157	11,700	75	...	87,600	87,600	...
TOTAL	259	8,377	24,76,916	299	8,598	22,32,600	260	1,96,54,511	1,75,60,600	...	20,93,911
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	253	2,511	9,25,833	369	2,617	6,05,000	211	59,98,841	45,33,000	...	14,65,841
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	270	797	2,33,591	293	797	1,79,000	225	17,42,428	14,79,000	...	2,63,428
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	339	813	2,51,892	310	813	2,05,000	252	17,01,753	16,88,000	...	13,753
Bengal Central (*f*)	130	125	13,821	111	125	15,800	126	1,20,768	1,19,000	...	1,768
East Coast (state)	99	397	61,481	155	488	38,200	78	3,42,315	3,91,000	48,685	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	164	746	1,22,707	164	866	1,59,000	179	11,11,939	10,93,000	...	18,939
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	55	28	2,396	86	28	1,700	61	11,672	9,100	...	2,572
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	64	8	325	41	8	500	63	3,104	4,300	1,196	...
TOTAL	243	5,425	16,12,046	297	5,762	12,04,200	209	1,10,32,820	93,16,400	...	17,16,420
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	442	1,490	7,51,069	504	1,490	8,22,000	552	62,31,605	65,19,000	2,87,395	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	678	461	5,31,0[illegible]0	1,152	461	4,12,000	894	40,27,790	32,09,000	...	8,18,790
Madras	243	840	2,14,549	255	840	2,16,000	257	16,73,134	16,19,000	...	54,134
TOTAL	421	2,791	14,96,624	539	2,791	14,50,000	520	1,19,32,529	1,13,47,000	...	5,85,529
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	281	16,593	55,85,586	307	17,151	48,86,800	285	4,26,16,860	3,82,21,000	...	43,95,860
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi Umballa Kalka	165	161	32,900	204	161	31,400	195	2,54,506	2,11,000	...	43,506
Tarkessur	269	22	5,947	229	22	5,300	241	59,749	53,000	...	6,749
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	121	66	7,638	116	66	9,400	142	76,254	58,200	...	18,054
Bengal Dooars	161	36	2,619	74	36	2,100	58	20,783	21,800	1,017	...
Dibru-Sadiya	136	78	11,456	147	78	10,200	131	84,865	93,400	8,535	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	249	51	18,473	362	51	10,000	373	1,35,322	1,47,000	11,678	...
TOTAL	164	414	78,103	189	414	77,400	187	6,31,479	5,84,400	...	47,079
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	...	73	478	7	73	1,400	19	(*h*) 1,231	11,500	10,269	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	114	6,600	84	...	50,200	50,200	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	187	333	66,050	201	333	62,000	186	5,28,359	4,92,000	...	36,359
The Gaekwar's Petlád	105	13	2,445	188	13	2,200	169	16,285	16,500	215	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	271	108	19,201	178	108	23,600	219	1,39,792	1,45,000	5,208	...
Kolar Gold-fields	260	10	2,721	272	10	2,200	220	21,349	19,700	...	1,649
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	89	362	42,243	117	362	42,100	116	2,62,793	3,14,000	51,207	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	74	93	7,797	84	93	8,200	88	70,901	57,800	...	13,101
Kolhápur	81	29	2,760	95	29	2,100	72	22,316	21,000	...	1,316
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	72	8,397	117	72	6,400	89	64,092	50,900	...	13,192
Cooch Behar	45	22	910	41	22	1,300	59	7,007	11,000	4,803	...
TOTAL	136	1,115	1,51,962	138	1,229	1,61,100	131	11,34,125	11,90,500	56,375	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Purbandar	103	334	66,142	198	334	46,600	140	4,76,115	4,19,000	...	57,115
Jetalsar-Rájkot	68	46	3,732	80	46	3,500	76	34,222	33,200	...	1,022
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	58	364	20,080	57	364	23,900	66	1,56,969	1,59,000	2,031	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	...	...	...	...	60	2,400	40	...	20,200	20,200	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	11,290	120	94	10,500	112	74,216	78,300	4,084	...
TOTAL	78	838	1,01,844	122	898	86,900	97	7,71,522	7,39,700	...	31,822
GRAND TOTAL	261	18,960	59,19,555	312	19,692	57,12,200	265	4,51,56,986	4,07,38,600	...	44,18,386

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Total earnings from 1st to 25th May 1895.
(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure

G. A. ANDERSON.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 4th June, 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1461 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 30th May 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 179 of 1896.—Theodore William Hickson, mechanic, of Point Nepean Road, Brighton, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in a combination handle and support for cans and cases.

No. 180 of 1896.—Albert Meyenberg, manufacturer, Max Wendorf, mechanician, and Siegmund Henlein, merchant, all of 61, Langestrasse, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, for incandescent lamps.

No. 181 of 1896.—The Alternate Current Electro-Motor Syndicate, Limited, of 2 and 4, Penywern Road, Earls Court, in the county of Middlesex, England, for improvements relating to electro-motors and transformers.

No. 182 of 1896.—Pandit Chandra Sen Chowbey, trader, of No. 53, Burdwan Raj Katara, Burrabazar P. O., Calcutta, for an improved stretcher or *newar* bed, to be called "Chandra Sen's stretcher."

No. 183 of 1896.—Kedar Nath Chakravarti, teacher, South Suburban school, Bhowanipore, residing at No. 21, Rani Sankari's lane, Kalighat, for an invention for printing, entitled "The Easy printer."

No. 1462 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 68 of 1895.—Louis Julian, mechanical draughtsman, residing at Harris Road, Pudupett, within the local limits of Madras, for a quadruple horizontal hand oil press. (Filed 20th April 1896.)

No. 286 of 1895.—Arthur Gore Handcock, C. B., Colonel, Indian Staff Corps, and Colonel on the staff, Rawalpindi, Punjab, for hanging, pulling, pushing or swinging punkahs. (Filed 29th April 1896.)

No. 310 of 1895.—Dattoji Brothers & Co., blacksmiths, Bombay, for forced draught double acting bellows. (Filed 25th February 1896.)

No. 1 of 1896.—Eugène Worms, operative, of 51, Rue de Provence, Paris, for improvements in tanning and apparatus for that purpose. (Filed 22nd May 1896.)

No. 2 of 1896.—William Henry Nixon, electrician, of 115, Transit Street, Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America, for improvements in electric systems. (Filed 22nd May 1896.)

No. 6 of 1896.—William Alfred Bromwich, gentleman, of 12, Kensington Square, and Charles Ashburnham Floyd, gentleman, of 12, St. James' Square, both in London, for an improvement in the shafts of vehicles and harness to be used in connection therewith. (Filed 22nd May 1896.)

No. 8 of 1896.—Leo Kamm, electrician, of 1, Gresley Road, Hornsey Rise, London, for improvements in printing telegraphs. (Filed 22nd May 1896.)

No. 64 of 1896.—Robert Allison Hall, of 200 N., Holliday Street, Baltimore, in the United States of America, for improved means for stopping bottles and a tool for use therewith. (Filed 22nd May 1896.)

No. 66 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco Engineering works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in the trays or carriers of apparatus for exposing tea, coffee, cocoa, grain and other substances to the drying or other action of air, vapour or gases. (Filed 22nd May 1896.)

No. 1463 P.—THE fee prescribed in schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention for the period shown:—

No. 108 of 1892.—Frederick James Mockler, manager of the county of Gloucester Bank, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, England, for a removable spring cover for cups, jugs and other vessels. (From 6th June 1896 to 5th June 1897.)

No. 1464 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—

No. 230 of 1891.—Nagurdas Purbhudas' invention for improvements in fire and thief-proof safes. (Specification filed 29th February 1892.)

No. 338 of 1891.—Mr. W. D. Bohm's invention for improvements in apparatus for leaching ores in separating gold and silver therefrom. (Specification filed 24th February 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888, should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	87,06,209	13	2	2,15,06,003	4	8
Public Deposits at Branches	1,27,99,793	7	6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,19,77,416	15	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.				7,50,940	10	11
Sundries				30,56,970	8	1
RUPEES				10,41,41,331	7	3

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				84,50,285	0	0
Other authorized Investments				49,54,544	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,33,69,658	0	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,37,61,661	12	2
Bills discounted and purchased				3,07,31,516	7	2
Balances with other Banks				9,11,817	14	9
Bullion				4,889	2	8
Dead Stock				13,20,813	4	9
Stamps				10,786	14	6
Sundries				13,61,910	9	9
				7,48,77,883	2	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,53,38,483	7	8	2,92,63,448	4	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,39,24,964	13	3			
RUPEES				10,41,41,331	7	3

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 4th June, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 37·8.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LAND REQUIRED BY THE INDIA GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, IN THE SYLHET DISTRICT, ASSAM, ACQUISITION OF—

INDIA GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD., by A. H. WALKER, *Their Attorney.*

AGREEMENT.

An Agreement executed on the 19th day of February one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six by the India General Steam Navigation Company Limited whose principal place of business is at Calcutta and who are common carriers by profession under section 41 Act I of 1894 (Land Acquisition Act).

Whereas we the said India General Steam Navigation Company Limited carry on the business of common carriers by means of Steamer Service at Karimganj in the District of Sylhet and it is necessary in connection therewith that the land described in the Schedule hereunto annexed should be acquired under Part VII of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 for the construction of works useful to the public and whereas it is necessary that we should enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council as required by section 41 of the said Act we the said India General Steam Navigation Company do hereby agree and bind ourselves and our legal representatives successors and assigns to the effect that we will pay to the said Secretary of State for India in Council all the costs that will be incurred for the acquisition of the said piece of land take a transfer of the said land on the payment of the said costs construct godowns and offices etc. on the land within one year from the date of this Agreement and maintain the same and use the land for mooring steamers and flats etc. We do further agree and bind ourselves our legal representatives successors and assigns that we will allow the public a right of way over the land and also the right of access to the godowns that will be constructed by us.

SCHEDULE.	B.	k.	ch.
Block No. I.—A plot of land situated on the west bank of the river Kusiarah (otherwise known as Bagali) in the Mouzah Khalacherra Pergunnah Kusiarkul Thana and Sub-District Karimganj District Sylhet and within the undermentioned boundaries area . .	2	3	9
North by the cultivated land of Jhapoo Meah. South by Block No. II. East by the river Kusiarah (otherwise known as Bagali). West by the cultivated lands of Madon Mohan Dass.			
Block No. II.—A plot of land contiguous to and south of the above Block No. I within the undermentioned boundaries and measuring area .	3	2	15
North by Block No. I. South by the public road and the homestead lands of Babu Deno Nath Sarmah. East by the river Kusiarah (otherwise known as Bagali). West by the cultivated lands of Madon Mohan Dass.			
TOTAL AREA .	5	6	8

(Five bighas six cuttahs and eight chattaks).

India General Steam Navigation Company Limited by

A. H. WALKER,
Their Attorney.

W. H. NIGHTINGALE,
Secy. to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, in the P. W. D.

Witnesses :—

HARI CHARAN MOZUMDAR,
Revenue Peshkar,
Depy. Commissioner's Office, Sylhet.

AJMAL ALI,
Income Tax Clerk,
Depy. Commissioner's Office, Sylhet.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death-reported and when.	REMARKS.
J. W. Winship . .	Tezpur . . .	26th April, 1896 .	The Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, on 19th May, 1896.	The deceased was Manager of the Holessur Tea Estate and left a Will. No one had applied for Probate of the Will.
R. McGregor . .	Police Lines at Muttra	10th May, 1896 . .	The Judge of Agra, on 22nd May, 1896.	The deceased was Reserve Inspector of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Police, posted at Muttra district and died intestate. The widow, Mrs. Mary Ann McGregor, has applied for the grant of Letters of Administration.
Clement Newsham Trotman.	Cuttack . . .	6th April, 1896 . .	The District Judge of Cuttack, on 22nd May, 1896.	The deceased was Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, and died intestate. No one had applied for Letters of Administration.
William Bloom . .	Nagpur . . .	4th May, 1896 . .	The Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, on 29th May, 1896.	The deceased was an Engine-driver on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, and died intestate. No one had applied for Letters of Administration.
Rose Lactin . . .	Not stated . .	23rd February, 1895 .	The District Judge of Hooghly, on 3rd June, 1896.	The deceased was of Hossaini Gali, Chinsurah, and died intestate. No one had applied for Letters of Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 5th June 1896.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The tombs of the following persons in the Rangpur Cemetery are in a ruinous condition and if no person undertake to restore them, they will be made level with the ground during the next repairs :—

F. J. Becher, Esq.	died on	25th June, 1829.
J. Quinton, Esq.	„	9th (month illegible) 1845.
Hugh Somervills, Esq.	„	13th January, 1808.
Henry Riller, Esq.	„	15th November, 1813.
Harvey Morris, Esq.	„	28th December, 1823.
J. P. Hermonson, Esq.	„	27th September, 1854.
Arthur	„	12th November, 1796.
Captain James Vyse	„	23rd August, 1824.
Sara Vyse (Relict)	„	25th June, 1852.
Alex. Thos. Dick Canningham	„	24th December, 1847.
Rosalie Alice	„	15th December, 1863.
John Edge	„	2nd September, 1843.
Henry Sted, Esq.	„	27th July, 1862.
Henry Done Swatling, B.C.S.	„	31st August, 1858.
Eland Lindsay Russel	„	31st October, 1856.
Infant son of Arthur and Lizzie Leciun . .	„	27th July, 1872.

J. H. TEMPLE,
Magistrate.

RANGPUR MAGISTRACY;
The 22nd May, 1896.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st May, 1896.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th May, 1896	2,32,78,700	18,15,38,000	3,34,92,100	1,54,69,700	47,64,600	33,100	25,85,76,200	14,827	17,900	81,400	55,200	1,66,700	12,700	3,48,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,91,60,127
Add—																					
Amount of trans-ferred to London in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to London in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans-ferred to London in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st May, 1896	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st May, 1896	36,600	2,40,000	13,600	500	...	...	2,90,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,90,700
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st May, 1896	51,000	8,18,000	43,500	...	3,000	...	9,15,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,15,500
	2,33,66,300	18,25,96,000	3,35,51,300	1,54,70,200	47,67,600	33,100	25,97,84,500	14,827	17,900	81,400	55,200	1,66,700	12,700	3,48,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,03,68,427
Deduct—																					
Amount written off in the London Registers	7,500	2,34,400	1,27,100	64,900	...	...	4,33,900	...	...	50,000	...	50,000	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,33,900
Balance on 31st May, 1896	2,33,58,800	18,23,61,600	3,34,24,200	1,54,05,300	47,67,600	33,100	25,93,50,600	14,827	17,900	31,400	55,200	1,16,700	12,700	2,48,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,98,34,527

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867 to 31st March, 1896, enfaced from India, 9,327 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,147 lakhs.
" 1st April 1896 " 15th April " ditto 30 " ditto 4 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 10 " ditto 2 "
" 1st May " " 15th May " ditto 29 " ditto 7 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 12 " ditto 5 "

9,408 lakhs. 8,165 lakhs.
8,165 "

Balance against India . 1,243 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 4th June, 1896.

A. M. LINDSAY,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th June, 1896.

No. 4-R.—Mr. G. E. Parker, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 6th May, 1896.

M. W. ROGERS, *Colonel, R.E.*,
for *Deputy Surveyor-General,*
In charge Revenue Branch.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 26th May, 1896.

No. 2165-G.—First class Hospital Assistant No. 340 Gauhar Ali on the Reserve List, attached to the Merwara Battalion, was granted six months' sick leave from the 15th May, 1896, under Article 40 of the India Army Regulations, Volume I, Part II.

The 27th May, 1896.

No. 2169-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 743-G., dated the 1st May, 1896, Surgeon-Captain P. J. Lumsden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), assumed medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency from Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir, on the afternoon of the 13th idem.

The 28th May, 1896.

No. 2182-G.-187.—Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, Dewan of the Bhurtpore State, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 18th instant from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1502-G.—187, dated the 21st ultimo.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana.

AGENTS TO THE GOVR.-GENL. FOR RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA, PUPLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 27th May, 1896.

No. 1654-S.—Colonel R. R. Pulford, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st class, assumed charge of the office of Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India, on the afternoon of 26th May, 1896, from Mr. D. Joscelyne, C.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, proceeding on furlough.

R. R. PULFORD, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General in the P. W. D., Rajputana and Central India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Agra, the 29th May, 1896.

No. 26.—Mr. C. R. Hunter, Assistant Superintendent, Ghazi Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291, Section II, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th June, 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

APPOINTMENT.

The 29th May, 1896.

No. 27.—Mr. R. W. K. Harris, Inspector, Malant Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, and is posted to the Ghazi Beat, in the same Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. R. Hunter, Assistant Superintendent.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 2nd June, 1896.

No. 11.—Mr. G. H. List, Engineer-in-Chief, Main Line Section, North Western Railway, is granted, under Article 340 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, leave on medical certificate for eighteen months, with effect from 9th May, 1896.

This cancels the Manager's Notification No. 9 of 20th April, 1896.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
R. E., & Col.,
Officiating Manager, North Western Railway.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th May, 1896.

No. 26-A.—The promotion of Lieutenant C. G. W. Hunter, R.E., from Assistant Engineer, II grade, to Executive Engineer, IV grade, published in Notification No. 19-A., dated the 23rd April, 1896, is cancelled.

Lieutenant J. F. H. Carmichael, R.E., Assistant Engineer, I grade, is placed in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Fort William Division, Military Works (in addition to his own duties), with effect from the forenoon of the 11th April 1896.

Lieutenant C. G. W. Hunter, R.E., Assistant Engineer, II grade, is promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer, IV grade, temporary, with effect from the 8th May, 1896.

W. P. TOMKINS, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Director General of Military Works in India.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th May, 1896.

No. 36.—Mr. R. R. Gales, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is granted six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, under Article 348, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 37.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 246 of the 22nd May, 1896, Mr H. L. Cleaver, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Rae Bareli-Benares Railway.

The 27th May, 1896.

No. 38—Lieutenant H. A. L. Hepper. R.E.. Assistant. Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the Professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 9th April, 1896.

No. 39.—Mr. B. Stapleton, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the Professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 9th April, 1896.

No. 40.—Lieutenant G. R. Hearn, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the Colloquial examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 28, on the 9th April, 1896.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5(*a*) of "the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on 9th June, 1895, treasure, consisting of gold coins weighing $6\frac{13}{16}$ tolas, and valued at R163-8, and silver coins weighing $8\frac{1}{20}$ tolas and valued at R0-8-0 as per details shown below, was found in the yard (Patidibba) of Chundu Sahib of Gudur, Bander Taluq, Kistna District :—

Gold Coins.	Weight.		
Five flat gold coins	1	13	0
Eleven small do.	3	10	6
One piece of gold of the size of pea . .	0	2	6
One small gold coin	0	7	6
One piece of gold chain called Nanu (neck ornament) not plated	0	11	6
	6	13	0
$6\frac{13}{16}$ tolas at R24 a tola	=R163	8	0
Silver Coins.			
Twenty-one silver beads	0	8	6
Broken pieces of one silver bead . . .	0	0	3
	0	8	9
$\frac{8}{16}$ tola at annas 15 a tola . . .	=R0	8	0

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by Agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 30th September, 1896, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

J. N. ATKINSON,
Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTORATE, MASULIPATAM;
The 14th April, 1896.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that about June or July, 1895, treasure, consisting of gold and silver jewels, and articles, and diamonds and cash, aggregating in value about R10,000, were found buried in a room occupied by Meka Chellamma in Meka Brahmadu's house at Narasapur in the Godavari District.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, should appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Godavari, on 1st October, 1896, at Coconada.

V. A. BRODIE,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 22nd day of April, 1896, treasure, consisting of the articles described in the margin, was found in an earthen pot buried in the ground behind the house of Bapu *wd.* Vithoba and Rama *wd.* Vithoba of JamgaonTaluka, Parner, in the Ahmednagar District.

Name of Articles.	Weight.	Value.
	T. M. G.	R a. p
(1) 3 gold beads .	0 3 2	3 0 0
(2) 3 pieces of a gold necklace, one piece set with six stones	0 2 4	2 8 0
(3) A necklace of 12 small pearls and 2 gold beads . .	0 2 6	2 12 0
(4) A necklace of 16 small gold beads . .	0 1 4	2 0 0
(5) One pair of silver toe ornaments . .	4 6 0	1 0 0
(6) One silver chain and one piece of a silver necklace .	0 10 0	0 4 0
(7) 4 corals .	...	0 1 0
TOTAL .	...	11 9 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are requested to appear in person, or by agent, before the Mamlatdar of Parner, on or before the 11th October, 1896, when enquiry into the claims will be made in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

E. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Collector.

AHMEDNAGAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
The 29th May, 1896.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th June, 1896.

No. 1742.—In consequence of the retirement from Government service of Mr. H. H. Johans, Postmaster, Cawnpore, the following appointments are made, with effect from the 1st May, 1896 :—

Mr. C. H. Stuart, Officiating Postmaster, Cawnpore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. C. E. Charde, Officiating Postmaster, Agra, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr W. C. Hurst, Officiating Postmaster, Meerut, is confirmed in that appointment.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 2nd June, 1896.

Burn, J. N.
Carron, W.
Citon, Mademoiselle Viktoria.
Crooke, F. J.
Fairfeldt, Esq.
Kyriakides, J. S.
Lensky, A. E.
Livermore & Co.
Mackenzie, J. R D., Mr. and Mrs.
Markwald, H.
Murphy, Frances & Co.
Pack, M. J.
Shaw, John, & Co.
Ullmann, Reubben & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abreo, Lawrence.
Adams, Mrs. J.
Alione, Surgn.-Capt.
Anderson, A. G.
Archer, F. J.
Arnowjcz, B.
Armitage, Lt. W. S.
Arthur, Miss.
Arthur, Miss R.
Baker, C. A.
Benny, Joseph.
Bercowich, J.
Beves, P. S.
Billon, H.
Blackett, W.-S.
Bovis, Mr.
Brady, F. Action.
Brown, James.
Browne, L. G.
Buck, Mrs.
Callie, R.
Campenett, A.
Carlisle, C. M.
Carvalho, R.
Casey, Miss.
Cave, Miss E.
Cave, Miss L.
Celine, J.
Clement, Capt. W. S.
Coast, A.
Constable, A.
Constant, M.
Crosten, Miss.
Daly, Wm., Mrs.
David, Issiah.
DeGeneve, A. M.
Delwood, Mr.
Dempster, James.
Donaldson, Mrs. M.
Donaldson, W. C.
Eliot, John.
Finckenstein, W.
Foster, H.
Foster, H. F.
Fouthson, Mrs. M.
Gallosly, Mrs.
Gast, R.
Gill, G. B.
Gisseliere, A.
Goldner, C.
Griffiths, Capt. A. P. H.
Grimbers, H. M.
Grove, F.
Haly, J. J.
Hanbury, Miss.
Harris, H. W.
Hawkins, A. B.
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Heastey, C. R.
Hugot, Willreid.
James, Mr.
Jones, Mrs.
Jordon, H. S., Mrs.
Klasmer, M.
Lane, J. N.
Lee, Miss R.
Luckman, A. G., Rev.
Lyall, J.
Lyons, Benard.
Maccoffle, Mr.
MacFarlane, A.
Macfarquhar, Miss A.
Mack, F.
Magri, Mrs. P.
Mathieson, Alex.
Mawbray, Miss L.
McMaster, Thos.
Meikle, James.
Meikle, Mr.
Miller, Geo.
Nicholls, Mrs.
Noakes, S. N.
Norman, W.
Parkinson, Mrs.
Parkinson, Mrs. A.
Paul, D.
Pinto, C. (care of L. S. Montague).
Pitman, J. D.
Rankin, J. R. L.
Rayner, T. W.
Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Richards, Mrs. A.
Riokmers, Peter.
Risch, Ulrich.
Rlamehl, A.
Roberts, H. V. H., Mrs.
Robertson, A. B.
Robertson, Mrs. J. B.
Roinard, E. M.
Rolland, A. L.
Rufte, A. S.
Scott, A. C.
Shawe, S. D.
Smith, A. Mervyn.
Smyth, R. S.
Stein, F. M.
Stewart, Mrs.
Stokes, Miss.
Sunders, S.
Lacoyon, Berta.
Talbot, A.
Tarleton, Mrs.
Tavner, G. O.
Thimble, Mrs. F.
Toshtein, K.
Townsend, R. A.
Trezevant, Mrs. W. D.
Tripe, J. F.
Turner Palhill, Mrs.
Weiss, Madame J.
White, Miss.
Wickershaw, W. C.
Wilcox, H.
Willard, Clifford.
Williams, A. S.
Williams, E. J.
Wilson, J. H. J.
Wilson, R. H.
Yorke, Master.

Registered Letters.

deVine, C. Leslie, Dr.
Kelvasy, Oskar.
Kottas, A.
Lambo, Nicolas.
McCrea, Mr.
Nikoloff, Sawa.
Petroff, Stefan & Co.
Pigott, A. E.
Richard, Miss O.
Schvartz, Julius.
Skellhorn, J. W.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anderson, H., Mrs.
Allen, Capt.
Ardandin, Madame.
Abdulah Khan.
Arthur, G.
Allan, T. G., Mrs.
Alderson, Mrs.
Aronovice, Burch.
Baksh, Chaudhri Maula.
Barlow, L., Miss.
Bronover, Louiza.
Bruce, Miss.
Bluckett, Walter S.
Burgess, H.,'ot Broxted.
Binning, B. B.
Baharmud Doula Bahadur.
Barrett, W. J., Nawab of Hyderabad, Deccan.
Chusel, Gusta.
Conroy, J. F
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سنکونا فبري فیوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایك مشت چهه پونڈ تک لینے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هی— یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیون کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتي هی - یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه *

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دواخانون مین بهي بکتي هی - ماسواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا باره آنه *

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

Advertisement of Books and Publications, which are more than two years old, for insertion, in addition to the weekly list, in Part II of the first Gazette of each month.

Catalogue of Books printed at Thomason College Press and procurable from Thomason College Book Depot.

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

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N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.
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"	IV.	Earthwork	(1892),	R1-8.
"	V.	Tools and Plant (never published).		

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Section	VI.	Buildings	(1891),	R1-8.
"	VII.	Bridges	(in the Press), say	
"	VIII.	Roads	(1888),	R2-0.
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J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.*,

Principal, Thomason College.

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The Gazette of India.

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No. 24.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1896.

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CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th June, 1896.

No. 15.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 25th day of September, 1895, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chap. 3, Sec. 1, were declared to be from the 6th idem applicable to the territories known as the South Lushai Hills under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 5th day of June, 1896.

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*.

REGULATION NO. III OF 1896.

A Regulation to provide for the removal of the South Lushai Hills from the operation of enactments in force therein.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the removal of the South Lushai Hills from the operation of enactments in force therein; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the South Lushai Hills Regulation, 1896.

(2) It extends to the territories known as the South Lushai Hills, under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette, direct that any law or enactment for the time being in force in the South Lushai Hills shall cease to be in force therein:

Power to Local Government to direct any enactment shall cease to be in force.

Provided that no such notification shall affect the criminal jurisdiction of any Court over European British subjects.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 11th June, 1896.

No. 454.—The services of Mr. C. H. Jopp, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 456.—Mr. R. H. Greaves is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 8th July 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India, or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

MEDICAL.

The 11th June, 1896.

No. 481.—The services of Surgeon-Major C. Mallins, late Acting Inspector and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 15th April 1896.

JUDICIAL.

The 12th June, 1896.

No. 818.—Under the provisions of section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885, the Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Pandit Jwala Dat Joshi of the office of Notary Public, to which he was appointed by Home Department Notification No. 862, dated the 15th June 1885.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 10th June, 1896.

No. 1408—58-8.—Mr. J. L. Pigot, Assistant Inspector General of Forests and Superintendent of Working Plans, is granted furlough for seventeen months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st July 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th June, 1896.

No. 950-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. August Scholl as Acting Consul for Germany at Madras during the absence of Mr. A. Gerdes.

No. 954-*G*.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Surgeon-Captain T. W. Shaw, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, (p. a.) for three months.

No. 960-*G*.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Captain (Brevet Major) C. P. Campbell, Indian Staff Corps, Inspecting Officer of the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops in the Gilgit Agency, (m. c.) for five months.

The 10th June, 1896.

No. 1518-*F*.—The services of Mr. S. S. Waterfield, Assistant District Superintendent of Police and Commandant of the Peshawar Border Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 4th June, 1896.

The 11th June, 1896.

No. 972-*G*.—Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Political Agent in Alwar, with effect from the 15th April, 1896.

No. 1892-*I. B*.—The services of Mr. E. P. Henderson, of the Indian Civil Service, Government Advocate, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th May, 1896.

The 12th June, 1896.

No. 974-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John Lang as Acting Vice-Consul for Italy at Aden, during the absence of Mr. Victor Bienenfield.

No. 977-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Captain Francesco Crocco as Acting Consul for Italy at Bombay, during the absence of Signor Cesare Barboro.

No. 980-*G*.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the confirmation of Mr. H. Parfitt's appointment as Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Karachi.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 24.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th June, 1896.

No. 15.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 25th day of September, 1895, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chap. 3, Sec. 1, were declared applicable to the territories to be from the 6th idem known as the South Lushai Hills under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 5th day of June, 1896.

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India.*

REGULATION NO. III OF 1896.

A Regulation to provide for the removal of the South Lushai Hills from the operation of enactments in force therein.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the removal of the South Lushai Hills from the operation of enactments in force therein; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the South Lushai Hills Regulation, 1896.

(2) It extends to the territories known as the South Lushai Hills, under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette, direct that any law or enactment for the time being in force in the South Lushai Hills shall cease to be in force therein:

Power to Local Government to direct any enactment shall cease to be in force.

Provided that no such notification shall affect the criminal jurisdiction of any Court over European British subjects.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 11th June, 1896.

No. 454.—The services of Mr C. H Jopp, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 456.—Mr. R. H. Greaves is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 8th July 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India, or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

MEDICAL.

The 11th June, 1896.

No. 481.—The services of Surgeon-Major C. Mallins, late Acting Inspector and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 15th April 1896.

JUDICIAL.

The 12th June, 1896.

No. 818.—Under the provisions of section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885, the Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Pandit Jwala Dat Joshi of the office of Notary Public, to which he was appointed by Home Department Notification No. 862, dated the 15th June 1885.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 10th June, 1896.

No. 1408—58-8.—Mr. J. L. Pigot, Assistant Inspector General of Forests and Superintendent of Working Plans, is granted furlough for seventeen months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st July 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th June, 1896.

No. 950-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. August Scholl as Acting Consul for Germany at Madras during the absence of Mr. A. Gerdes.

No. 954-*G.*—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Surgeon-Captain T. W. Shaw, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, (p. a.) for three months.

No. 960-*G.*—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Captain (Brevet Major) C. P. Campbell, Indian Staff Corps, Inspecting Officer of the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops in the Gilgit Agency, (m. c.) for five months.

The 10th June, 1896.

No. 1518-*F.*—The services of Mr. S. S. Waterfield, Assistant District Superintendent of Police and Commandant of the Peshawar Border Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 4th June, 1896.

The 11th June, 1896.

No. 972-*G.*—Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Political Agent in Alwar, with effect from the 15th April, 1896.

No. 1892-*I. B.*—The services of Mr. E. P. Henderson, of the Indian Civil Service, Government Advocate, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th May, 1896.

The 12th June, 1896.

No. 974-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John Lang as Acting *Vice*-Consul for Italy at Aden, during the absence of Mr. Victor Bienenfield.

No. 977-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Captain Francesco Ciocco as Acting Consul for Italy at Bombay, during the absence of Signor Cesare Barboro.

No. 980-*G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the confirmation of Mr. H. Parfitt's appointment as Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Karachi.

No. 984-G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 17th February, 1896,—

Captain W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Lieutenant F. G. Beville, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Mr. E. P. Chapman, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate temporarily as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Commissioner of Ajmere, and with effect from the 2nd March, 1896,—

Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant L. A. Forbes, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment (hereby made) of Mr. E. P. Chapman, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and with effect from the 11th March, 1896,—

Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Major I. MacIvor, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Resident at Gwalior, and with effect from the 17th March, 1896,—

Captain P. J. Melvill, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Mr. W. F. Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Fraser, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 19th March, 1896,—

Lieutenant Colonel G. Gaisford, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Captain L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain C. F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain H. Daly, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and with effect from the 28th March, 1896,—

Captain J. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant B. E. M. Gurdon, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant A. L. Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 1st April, 1896,—

Lieutenant B. E. M. Gurdon, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant A. L. Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment (hereby made) of Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and with effect from the 3rd April, 1896,—

Captain C. F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment (hereby made) of Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 11th April, 1896,—

Lieutenant P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st class, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Resident in Mewar, and with effect from the 14th April, 1896,—

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Captain C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Lieutenant H. B Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of special leave to Major T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 15th April, 1896,—

Captain K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Major J H. Sadler, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and as Political Agent in Kotah, and with effect from the 20th April, 1896,—

Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant F. G. Beville, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain C. F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant, 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment (hereby made) of Captain A. F. DeLaessœ, C.M.G., C.I.E., Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 27th April, 1896,—

Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Lieutenant F. G. Beville, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain C. F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from Foreign Service of Captain J. R. C. Colvin, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st class, the following substantive reversion is made with effect from the 1st June, 1896,—

Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, from Political Assistant of the 1st class to Political Assistant of the 2nd class. (Mr. Clarke continues to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.)

Consequent on the appointment (hereby made) of Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 16th May, 1896,—

Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 31st May, 1896,—

Captain A. F. DeLaessœ, C.M.G., C.I.E., Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant F. G. Beville, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain C. F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment (hereby made) of Captain C. A. Kemball, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 9th June,—

Lieutenant F. G. Beville, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain C. F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

No. 986-*G.*—Captain C. A. Kemball, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd (Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd) class, is posted, on return from special duty, as Political Agent in Bhopal, with effect from the 9th June, 1896.

No. 987-*G.*—Captain L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

No. 988-*G.*—Lieutenant A. D'A. G. Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 2487-A.

Simla, the 13th June, 1896.

The following draft of certain amendments which it is proposed to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Indian Securities Act (XIII of 1886), in the rules published with the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 96, dated the 7th January 1888, in the *Gazette of India*, of the same date, is published, as required by section 15 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 13th August 1896.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the above mentioned date, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft of Proposed Amendments.

I.—For Rule 5 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely:

"5. No notice will be taken of any trust appearing in an endorsement of transfer or receipt for interest. When a note is endorsed to, or receipted by, any person, in his capacity of trustee or in any other representative capacity, such person will be treated in all respects as the true owner of the note."

II.—For Rule 7 the following shall be substituted, namely:

"7. The holder of a note may be required to receipt the same for renewal in all or any of the following cases, that is to say:

(1) If the note has been enfaced for payment of interest at a Mofussil Treasury, and the holder thereof is desirous of altering the place of payment.

(2) If only sufficient room remains on the back of the note for one further endorsement, or when any word or words is or are written upon the note across any existing endorsement or endorsements, all cross endorsements being strictly prohibited.

(3) If the note is torn or in any way damaged or crowded with writing, or unfit, in the opinion of the officer before whom it is produced for payment of interest, for receiving endorsement.

(4) If the note bears an endorsement which transfers the note to, or is signed by, any person otherwise than in his personal capacity, except in the under-mentioned cases:

(*a*) where the transferee is a well-known firm, corporate body, or Bank; or the signature attached to the endorsement is the usual name or signature of such a firm or purports to be the impression of the common seal of a corporate body with perpetual succession or is the signature of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Manager, or Agent, of a Bank or corporate body;

(*b*) where an endorsement is made in his official capacity by the person holding for the time being one of the offices to which the Governor General in Council has, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declared section 7, sub-section (1), of the Indian Securities Act (XIII of 1886), to apply;

(*c*) where the transfer is made to or by a person in whose favour a certificate under the Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889) or probate or letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865), or the Probate and Administration Act (V of 1881) has or have been granted by a Court of competent jurisdiction;

(*d*) where the transfer is made to or by the executor or administrator of an estate who is described as such therein, such executor or administrator being shown to be the holder according to the tenor of the note and previous endorsements.

(5) If the endorsement is not clear and distinct, or if it is made on paper affixed to a Government Promissory Note.

(6) If, in the opinion of the officer before whom the note is presented for payment of interest, the title of the person so presenting the note is irregular or not fully proved.

(7) If the note in question, being a counterpart note issued under the provisions of Rule 8, has ceased to be the property of a minor, or to belong to an estate in which administration is limited to interest.

In all or any of the preceding cases payment of any further interest on such note may be refused until the note is receipted for renewal and actually renewed."

III.—In Rules 10 and 16 for the words "the Act" and in Rules 15 and 22 for the words "the said Act" the words and figures "the Indian Securities Act (XIII of 1886)" shall be substituted.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 9th June, 1896.

No. 2469-*Gl.*—Mr. H. W. Ronaldson, Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, with effect from 22nd May 1896, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. Grant, or until further orders.

The 12th June, 1896.

No. 2564-*Gl.*—Mr. W. J. F. Williamson is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, with effect from 6th June 1896.

No. 2568-*Gl.*—Mr. A. Kensington, Indian Civil Service, is appointed Accountant General, North Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of that appointment.

No. 2498-*P.*

The 10th June, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 169, dated 6th June 1893.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 188 (Financial), dated 21st September 1893.

Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 9, dated 9th January 1895.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 59, dated 11th April 1895.

Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 2959-P., dated 22nd June 1895.

RESOLUTION.—Under the orders contained in Secretary of State's Despatch No. 188, dated 21st September 1893, a system has been established under which various officers, to whom the Indian Services Leave Rules are applicable during the earlier part of their service, pass at a later stage under the European Services Leave Rules. It is necessary therefore to prescribe the manner in which, when they pass under the European Services Leave Rules, the calculation of the leave earned by them and due to them is to be made.

2. The following rules are accordingly laid down in substitution for the orders contained in paragraph 2 of the Resolution No. 2959-P., dated the 22nd June 1895:

(*a*) When an officer passes at a particular stage of his service from the Indian Services Leave Rules to the European Services Leave Rules, the amount of furlough due to him shall be taken at one-eighth of his active service while under the Indian Services Leave Rules, less the amount of furlough or of leave on private affairs enjoyed by him under articles 370 and 371 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(*b*) Leave on medical certificate shall in this calculation reckon neither as service qualifying for furlough nor as furlough taken, but the amount of furlough due shall not exceed the amount which would be due if the officer had been under the European Services Leave Rules from the beginning of his service and the leave taken by him on medical certificate had been furlough on medical certificate under the European Services Leave Rules.

3. In the case of officers who are brought under the European Services Leave Rules for the first time, by the operation of the orders contained in the despatch of the Secretary of State of the 21st September 1893, but who would have

come under them at an earlier date if they had been in force at the time, the calculation of furlough and other leave due shall be made as follows:

(a) If under those orders, they would have been under the European Services Leave Rules from the commencement of their service, the calculation shall be made as if such Rules had applied to them from the commencement of their service, and all leave taken by them had been taken under those Rules.

(b) If under those orders they would at some stage in their service have passed from the Indian Services Leave Rules to the European Services Leave Rules, then the calculation shall be made under the rules in paragraph 2 above, as if they had come under the European Services Leave Rules at such earlier stage. They shall be held to have been under the European Services Leave Rules from the said earlier date, and all furlough, leave on private affairs, or leave on medical certificate taken after such date shall be treated as furlough taken under the European Services Leave Rules.

(c) Provided that no readjustment of leave allowances already drawn shall in any case be made.

4. An officer who comes under the European Services Leave Rules, while he is on leave under the Indian Services Leave Rules may at his option—

(a) change his leave allowances to the amount admissible under the European Services Leave Rules and come under them immediately; or

(b) postpone his coming under them until his return from leave.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India; to the several Local Governments and Administrations; to the Heads of Departments under the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

No. 2507-*P.*

The 10th June, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2959-P., dated 22nd June 1895.

Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4702-P., dated 2nd October 1895.

Read also—

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 71, dated 18th March 1896.

Telegram from Secretary of State, dated 28th April 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions be made to the lists appended to the two Resolutions quoted in the preamble, enumerating the officers of the several Branches and Departments of the Public Service to whom the leave rules contained in Chapter XIII of the Civil Service Regulations are now extended. These orders are not to be taken as excluding from the benefit of those rules any officer who has already been admitted to them.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.

(a) Officers belonging to one of the establishments or branches named below, and appointed thereto by Her Majesty's Secretary of State or with his particular sanction.

Engineer Establishment.

(b) Engineer officers, of whatever rank in the Department, who belong to the Imperial Branch of the establishment (see explanatory note below), or whose names are included in Appendix 13 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(*c*) Executive Engineers of grade II and officers of higher rank, except those who were appointed as natives of India, under the operation of Public Works Department Resolutions No. 1516—28-G., dated 11th November 1882, No. 241—51-G., dated 11th February 1883, and No. 1443-G., dated 13th December 1884, or who belong to the Provincial Branch of the establishment (see explanatory note below).

(*d*) Special Engineers (ungraded) who were taken over from the service of Guaranteed Railway Companies when the lines were transferred from the Companies to the Government, from the time they reach a substantive pay of Rs. 850 or over.

Superior Accounts Branch.

(*e*) Officers of Class IV, grade 2 (old classification), and of Class IV (new classification), and of higher rank.

Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

(*f*) Officers of Class II, grade 2 (pay Rs. 800), and of higher rank of the Managerial, Traffic, Locomotive and Stores Departments.

Government of India, Public Works Department Secretariat.

(*g*) Under Secretary not being a member of a graded establishment.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The Imperial Branch of the Department (see explanatory note below).

EXPLANATORY NOTE, REFERRED TO IN THE LIST.—The following extract from the Government of India's Despatch No. 71, dated 18th March 1896, explains the principle on which the Engineer Establishment and the Indian Telegraph Department have been divided into Imperial and Provincial:

"2. In the case of the Engineer Establishment and the Telegraph Department alone * * * has it been found possible to divide the officers into Imperial and Provincial according to the nature of their recruitment, commencing from dates which are fixed by the Resolutions noted in the margin. In regard to all men recruited after the dates fixed by these Resolutions, there is no question that only those recruited in England are officers of the Imperial Establishment, while those recruited in India belong to the Provincial Establishment, and can only come under the Indian leave rules."

Public Works Department Resolution No. 2112-G., dated 19th July 1892.
Public Works Department Resolution No. 156-T.E., dated 25th August 1892.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India; to the several Local Governments and Administrations; to the Heads of Departments under the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

No. 2547-*S. R.*

The 12th June, 1896.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, and in supersession of the Notification by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1931, dated 6th July 1883, the Governor General in Council imposes a duty of Rs. 2 per Lahori or Kohat maund of $102\frac{17}{28}$ lbs. avoirdupois on salt manufactured in the mines in the district of Kohat, noted on the margin, with effect from the 13th July 1896.

Jatta.
Malgin.
Narri.
Karrak.
Bahadur Khel.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 12th June, 1896.

No. 2470-*S. R.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 27th December 1894, the Steam Tramway constructed between Tezpur and Balipara in the Darrang District of Assam shall, for the purposes of article 93 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, be included in the term "railway," as used in the said article.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th June, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 690.—Colonel W. C. Black, 1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Bombay Command, to be Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, Bombay Command, *vice* Colonel O. M. Creagh, V.C., appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General, Head-Quarters, Bombay Command. Dated 1st June 1896.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 691.—Lieutenant C. B. Byers, Indian Staff Corps, 12th (the Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 13th April 1896.

(Joined his appointment on the 28th May 1896.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 692.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Seaman, Bengal Medical Establishment, is appointed Principal Medical Officer, Malakand Brigade, with effect from the 29th May 1896, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Calthrop, appointed Principal Medical Officer, Suakin Force.

No. 693.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenants, appointed to the Madras Establishment in G. G. O. No. 317 of 1896, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified:

Michael Biddulph Pinchard William James Niblock Ernest LeFevre Payne Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman Lalor Thomas Henry Symons Ernest Reinhold Rost	18th April 1896.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 694.—The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:

To be extra Aide-de Camp.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble R. H. L. de Montmorency, 21st Hussars. Dated 1st May 1896.

No. 695.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on the personal staff of Major-General M. H. Nicolson, C.B., commanding Mhow district:

Lieutenant R. J. G Elkington, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain Edwards, who has vacated. Dated 2nd March 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 696.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

John Gwynne Griffith, officiating wing officer, 17th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—24th February 1896.

Charles Valentine Keyes, officiating wing officer, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers),—29th March 1896.

Henry Stuart Tyndal, officiating wing officer, 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—29th March 1896.

JUDICIAL.

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR.

No. 697.—In exercise of the powers conferred by article 190 of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869 as amended by Act XII of 1894), and with reference to Part II, article 1, clause (3) of the same Articles, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the word "attestation" shall be substituted for the word "enrolment" in the heading "Questions to be put to the recruit before enrolment" in the Attestation document for soldiers, salutries of mountain batteries, shoeing-smiths of native mountain batteries, native drivers of horse, field and mountain batteries, and bullock-drivers and mahouts of heavy batteries, prescribed in Military Department notification No. 5?8, dated the 31st May 1895.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 698.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 19th May 1896, page 2990.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 19th May, 1896.

* * * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list:

Colonel John Francis FitzGerald Cologan. Dated 4th May 1896.

Colonel George Henry Oakes. Dated 6th May 1896.

The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army:

Major John Blaxell Woon. Dated 10th February 1896.

Major Alfred Law Sinclair, D.S.O. Dated 7th March 1896.

Captain Wilfred Hale Lewin is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as

regimental second-in-command, Indian Army. Dated 1st March 1896.

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INDIA OFFICE;

19th May, 1896.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and admissions to the Staff corps made by the Government of India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

James Cecil Balfour Craster. Dated 20th November 1895.

Edward Rawdon Penrose. Dated 26th February 1896.

Arthur Walter Lyster. Dated 8th March 1896.

John Shuckburgh Ashby. Dated 22nd March 1896.

Harold Alexander Ravenshaw. Dated 24th March 1896.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Reginald St. Clair Battine, from the 16th Lancers. Dated 31st July 1894, but to rank from 23rd May 1891.

Lieutenant Lancelot Hugh Baldwin, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry. Dated 18th May 1894, but to rank from 1st March 1892.

Lieutenant Thomas Louis Leeds, from the Derbyshire Regiment. Dated 13th July 1894, but to rank from 14th December 1892.

Lieutenant Francis Owen-Lewis, from the Durham Light Infantry. Dated 29th July 1894, but to rank from 15th March 1893.

Lieutenant Hyla Napier Holden, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Dated 18th August 1894, but to rank from 19th July 1893.

Second-Lieutenant John Rattray Nuttall, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 26th February 1894.

Second-Lieutenant Edward Arthur Fagan, from the Royal West Kent Regiment. Dated 3rd July 1894.

Second-Lieutenant Harry Trevor Naylor, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Dated 11th July 1894.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Fowler Hislop, from the Royal Scots. Dated 31st July 1894.

Second-Lieutenant George Alexander Steuart Gordon. Dated 19th December 1895.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants, from the Unattached List. Dated as below, but to rank from 10th October 1894:

William Archibald Smail Walker. Dated 10th January 1896.

Robert Wynne Henderson. Dated 10th January 1896.

Henry Walker. Dated 11th January 1896.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Deane, M.D., Bengal Establishment. Dated 4th December 1895.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Barrow. Dated 6th May 1896.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel William Price, M.D., Madras Establishment. Dated 1st April 1896.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Johnston Freyer, M.D., Bengal Establishment. Dated 3rd May 1896.

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Supplement to the London Gazette, dated the 19th May 1896, pages 3053 and 3054.

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WAR OFFICE;

20th May, 1896.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be ordinary members of the military division of the first class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, *viz.:*

General Sir Hugh Henry Gough, V.C., K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps.

* * * * * * * * *

To be ordinary members of the military division of the second class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, *viz.:*

* * * * * * * * *

General David Scott Dodgson, C.B., Bengal Infantry.

General Arthur Howlett, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.

* * * * * * * * *

To be ordinary members of the military division of the third class, or Companions, of the said most Honourable Order, *viz.*:

* * * * * * * * * *

Major-General William Walters Biscoe, Bengal Cavalry.

Major-General Revell Eardley-Wilmot, Bengal Infantry.

Major-General Robert Melvill Jennings, Bengal Cavalry, commanding a second class district in India.

Major-General Hugh Richard Hope, Madras Cavalry.

Colonel George Augustus Way, Indian Staff Corps.

* * * * * * * * * *

Colonel (Brigadier-General) George Crawford Hogg, Bombay Cavalry, commanding a second class district in India.

Colonel Elphinstone Waters Begbie, D.S.O., Madras Infantry.

* * * * * * * * * *

Colonel Robert Patch, Indian Staff Corps.

Colonel Pelham James Maitland, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Secretary, Military Department, Government of India.

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INDIA OFFICE;

20th May, 1896.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointment to, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:

* * * * * * * * * *

To be Knights Commanders.

* * * * * * * * * *

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Swaine Lethbridge, M.D., C.S.I.

INDIA OFFICE;

20th May, 1896.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint—

* * * * * * * * * *

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Franklin;

* * * * * * * * * *

Major John Shakespear, D.S.O., Leinster Regiment;

* * * * * * * * * *

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) James John Macleod, officiating commandant, Behar Light Horse;

* * * * * * * * * *

to be Companions of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 699.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental seconds-in-command, Indian Army:

Captain Walter Ernest Phillips. Dated 6th November 1895.

Captain Frederick Wyllie. Dated 8th March 1896.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 700.—The undermentioned Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the dates specified:

11th June 1896.

Kenneth James Loch Mackenzie, C.I.E.

James William Macdougall.

12th June 1896.

George Herbert Trevor, C.S.I.

Matthew Morton Bowie.

Montagu Maxwell Carpendale.

Henry Charles Morse.

David Thompson Hatchell.

Alexander Sinclair Grove, D.S.O.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Madras Command.

No. 701.—Staff Sergeant James Payne Finnimore, Deputy Manager (officiating Manager), Royal Artillery Office, Madras Command, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 6th June 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 702.—*6th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse)*—

Ressaidar Rustan Khan to be Risaldar, *vice* Faiz Khan, promoted, with effect from the 10th August 1895.

No. 703—*5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry*—

Havildar Namdar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mirza Hasim Beg, promoted, with effect from the 1st August 1895.

Havildar Shaikh Gasita to be Jemadar, *vice* Abad Khan, promoted, with effect from the 16th August 1895.

Havildar Karam Sher Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Gulab Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1896.

No. 704.—*2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers)*—

Jemadar Gopal Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Bapurao Khamoilker, transferred to the 14th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, with effect from the 16th November 1895.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 705.—*The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides Cavalry*—

Jemadar Ishar Das to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 1st April 1895.

The above promotion to be supernumerary on the establishment until absorbed on the occurrence of the first vacancy in his class.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 706.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good-service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:

Madras.

In place of Colonel E. H. Eyre, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, succeeded to the colonel's allowance. Dated the 4th March 1896.

COLONEL ELLIOTT ARMSTRONG BRUCE, INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	6th January 1859.
Lieutenant	4th August 1861.
Captain	6th January 1871.
Major	6th January 1879.
Lieutenant-Colonel	6th January 1885.
Brevet-Colonel	1st July 1887.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 1859 to 1867.

Commissariat Department, 1867 to date.

War Services.

Afghanistan War, 1878-80.—(Medal).

Burma, 1885-88.—(Mentioned in despatches: brevet of Colonel: medal and clasp.)

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 707.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Cyril Sells, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Donald, resigned.

No. 708.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Walter Hancock, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Gasper, resigned.

No. 709.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Stephen Finney, Esquire, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Barclay, resigned.

No. 710.—*South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Graham Stewart Bruce to be Commandant, with effect from the 1st April 1896, *vice* Crighton, resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 711.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Major Joseph Binning, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 712.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant J. R. Donald resigns his commission.

No. 713.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major J. R. Maples resigns his commission.

No. 714.—*South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Crighton, Commandant, resigns his appointment, with effect from the 31st March 1896.

No. 715.—*Southern Mahratta Railway Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant E. M. Proes resigns his commission.

No. 716.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain J. W. Hartley, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 38.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count fron. the date of leaving India:

Sub-Lieutenant R. R. C. Vernon, Royal Indian Marine, for six months.

No. 39.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Engineer B. C. Bunyer, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for three months.

Assistant Engineer C. K. D. Frost, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for three months.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th June, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 6th and the 12th June 1896:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Invalid Establishment, Bengal.	Captain C. F. Collins	28th February 1896.	Mussoorie.		
Ditto	Lieutenant F. H. Kennedy	27th March 1896.	Ditto.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 6th and the 12th June 1896.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Charles Ernest Bliss (a)	Lieutenant	1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.	15th December 1895.	Intestate	4,804 12 2	...	11th Aug. 1896.

(a) *Next-of-kin.*—Father—The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. Bliss, C.I.E., C.S., "Sheddenhouse," Ootacamund.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th June, 1896.

No. 263.—Mr. J. S. Brown, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, Main line section of the North-Western Railway, during the absence of Mr. H. L. Monk, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 9th June, 1896.

No. 264.—Second-Lieutenant Gerald James Watt Smyth, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and is posted to State Railways. His services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the Rae Bareli-Benares Railway.

No. 265.—Mr. W. E. Curry, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, appointed Examiner of Accounts, Mandalay-Kunlon Railway.

The 10th June, 1896.

No. 266.—Mr. A. W. U. Pope, Traffic Superintendent, East Coast Railway, in Class II, Grade 1, temporary rank of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted permanently to that grade, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

No. 267.—Mr. P. Rainier, Class II, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, three months' leave, on medical certificate, in extension of that published in Public Works Department Notification No. 15, dated 8th January 1896.

No. 268.—Mr. W. J. Chamberlain, in Class I, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, until further orders.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 6th, 1896.

The principal interest in the weather has centred, during the week under review, in the changes which have been in progress over the west of the Peninsula and the neighbouring portion of the Arabian Sea. In the early part of the week a recovery of pressure was in progress in this region from the disturbed weather noticed in last week's summary, but this recovery did not last long, and on the 3rd of June a fresh area of disturbed weather was shown off the Malabar Coast. This disturbed area passed slowly northward up the Arabian Sea, drawing the wind into south and east at the West Coast ports, and occasioning light to moderate rain over the West Coast districts. By the time this area had reached about Latitude 12°, westerly winds appeared in Malabar, and the first heavy rain of the season was reported on the morning of the 5th. In other parts of India conditions were less disturbed, and as regards general distribution were fairly normal. Thus, pressure was steadily lowest over North-Western India and relatively low down the Gangetic Plain, while strong westerly winds were blowing across the head of the Peninsula, strong southerly winds at the head of the Bay, and easterly winds up the Gangetic Plain. Fairly steady rain fell over North-Eastern India, and showers were experienced at times in Northern India and at some places in the centre. The rain in Bengal and the Gangetic Plain occasioned a decided lowering of temperature, which in both those regions was well below the normal average during a large part of the week.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, May 31st.*—Pressure had decreased briskly in the extreme north-west and increased briskly at several central stations, but elsewhere the changes were slight. Readings were lowest over the Punjab and high over the west of the Peninsula, Ceylon, and the south-east of the Bay. The wind directions were fairly normal, and the westerly winds over a large part of North-Western and Central India were blowing very strongly. The mean temperature was low over Assam, Bengal, and Bihar, as well as at some central stations, but was excessive elsewhere—most so in the South Gangetic Plain. Thunderstorms had given rain to Burma, Assam, and a considerable part of Bengal and of the south of the Peninsula, while local showers had been received in Berar. The heaviest amounts were reported from North-Eastern India and from the south-west of the Peninsula.

Monday, June 1st.—Pressure had increased over a considerable part of Northern India and had decreased elsewhere. At Mangalore and Calicut the fall had been brisk. The general conditions of pressure were unchanged, but the pressure differences were somewhat slighter. The winds blew from about the normal directions, and the force was still high over part of North-Western India. The mean temperature was slightly to very largely below the normal average over Assam, Bengal, and Bihar, and slightly below over Berar, the Deccan, and Northern Bombay, but remained excessive elsewhere. The greatest variations were −10·7° at Bogra and +10·1° at Peshawar General rain had occurred over North-Eastern India, and showers over the west of the Peninsula and at some central stations.

Tuesday, June 2nd.—The barometer had risen briskly to rapidly over the Punjab, but had changed slightly elsewhere. Readings were lowest in Sind, relatively low within a broad band stretching south-eastward from the Punjab to Orissa, and highest in Tenasserim. The winds still blew from about normal directions. The general distribution of the mean temperature with respect to the normal was much the same as on the preceding day, except that the area of low temperature in the north had moved somewhat westward up the Gangetic Plain, and temperature had risen a little in Assam. At Allahabad the

variation was —9·9°, while at Rawalpindi it was +8·9°. Showers of rain were reported from all provinces, the largest amounts having been 4·15 inches at Bogra and 2·03 inches at Amraoti.

Wednesday, June 3rd.—The barometer had continued to rise briskly to rapidly in part of North-Western India, and to change slightly elsewhere. Readings remained lowest over the western desert, relatively low over the Gangetic Plain, and highest in Tenasserim, but the pressure difference was very much less than it was at the commencement of the week. Calms were reported from Trivandrum and Cochin, easterly winds from Calicut, Mangalore, and Ratnagiri, and a northerly wind from Bombay. In most other places the directions remained fairly normal, except that at Saugor Island an east-north-easterly wind was blowing. The northern area of relatively low temperature had continued to move westward, and now extended from Silchar to Sialkot, while the low temperature area over Berar and the Deccan had intensified. Rain had been received in most parts of the country, except Gujarat, Central India, part of the Central Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana. Scattered showers were reported from most places, but general rain had been received over Burma, Lower Bengal, and the west of the Peninsula.

Thursday, June 4th.—Pressure had decreased briskly over part of the Punjab and North Western Provinces, but had changed slightly and irregularly generally. The general distribution was the same as on the 3rd, and the pressure difference was only moderate. Southerly and south-easterly winds were reported from the West Coast, and conditions were unsettled over the Arabian Sea. The wind was more easterly than usual at the head of the Bay, but, except in this region and along the West Coast, the directions were fairly normal. The mean temperature was excessive over Assam, Burma, the east and south of the Peninsula, and over North-Western and Central India, but was in defect elsewhere. The greatest variations were —7·1° at Calcutta and +6·3° at Mooltan.

General rain had again been received over North-Eastern India and the west of the Peninsula, and there were still a few showers reported from Upper and Central India and the east of the Peninsula, but the rainfall was less widely distributed than on the 3rd.

Friday, June 5th.—Pressure had increased slightly to rapidly in the Eastern Punjab and west of the North-Western Provinces, but elsewhere the changes were again slight. Readings were lowest in Upper Sind and highest in Malabar. The principal change in the distribution was the production of steepish gradients for easterly winds over the Northern Punjab. The winds had returned to their normal westerly directions in Southern Malabar, but they were still southerly to easterly on other parts of the West Coast. Elsewhere the directions were about normal. The mean temperature was low over the Gangetic Plain, West and Lower Bengal, and Ganjam, but was excessive elsewhere. At Gorakhpur the abnormal deficiency was 10·2°, and at Mooltan the excess was 5·6°. Heavy rain varying between 2 and 6 inches had set in in Malabar, and fairly general showers were reported from Burma, South-East Bengal, Bihar, the North-Western Himalayas, and the west of the Peninsula.

Saturday, June 6th.—The barometer had fallen briskly along the West Coast and risen slightly to rapidly over Central and North-Western India. Readings were high in Malabar and Tenasserim and low in Sind, while they were relatively low right across the head of the Peninsula. The winds were irregular and abnormal along the West Coast; fairly regular elsewhere. The mean temperature was low over Northern India and Ganjam, and generally excessive in other places. There was an abnormal deficiency of 8·5° at Lahore and an excess of 5·1° at Indore. Rain had fallen fairly generally over Burma and the west of the Peninsula, and a good deal of scattered rainfall was reported from other parts of the country.

Temperature.—Large changes of temperature have taken place during the week. These changes were due to an inrush of humid winds, which, though undoubtedly temporary, had an important influence on the temperature conditions. In the west the effect was less marked than in Northern India, because, owing to the

peculiar conditions over the Arabian Sea, the winds were confined to the coast districts. On May 31st the low temperature area in Northern India was confined to Assam, North Bengal, and Bihar. On June 1st it had extended to Lower and South-West Bengal and had intensified; on the 2nd it had left Assam and advanced up the Gangetic Plain to the west of the North-Western Provinces; on the 3rd it had advanced into the Eastern Punjab; on the 4th and 5th there was a temporary halt, but by the 6th it had covered the whole Punjab.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India:

PROVINCE.	May 1896.	June 1896.						Mean variation of week.
	31st	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	
	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Burma	+0·5	+0·5	+0·7	+0·6	+ [illegible]·8	+1·6	+1·8	+1·1
Bengal and Assam	−0·5	−4·7	−2·4	−2·7	−1·7	−1·5	−0·9	−2·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3·8	+2·7	−3·1	−6·2	−2·0	−3·8	−4·2	−1·8
Punjab	+5·1	+7·5	+5·0	−0·6	+1·4	+1·3	−4·0	+2·2
Bombay	+1·3	+0·9	+1·0	−0·7	−0·2	+1·4	+1·4	+0·7
Central Provinces and Berar	+2·2	+1·3	+0·5	−1·5	−0·1	+1·5	+0·5	+0·6
Central India and Gujarat	+3·7	+1·7	+1·0	+0·4	+1·1	+2·0	+2·4	+1·8
Sind and Rajputana	+2·9	+1·2	+1·4	+1·9	+3·5	+3·9	+2·0	+2·4
Madras	+1·6	+1·5	+2·4	+0·6	+1·0	+0·8	+0·3	+1·2
Mean for whole of India	+2·3	+1·4	+0·7	—0·9	+0·5	+0·8	—0·1	+0·7

The mean temperature of the whole country was excessive on the 31st May and 1st June and was normal thereafter. The provincial variations show that there was a moderate deficiency of temperature over Bengal during the week, a slight deficiency over the North-Western Provinces, practically no variation over the Central Provinces and Bombay, and an excess elsewhere. In Bengal the mean temperature was deficient on all days, in the North-Western Provinces on five days, and in the Punjab, Bombay, and the Central Provinces on two days.

The following were the highest temperatures throughout India recorded on each day:

May 31st	120·0°	at Jacobabad.
June 1st	120·5°	" "
" 2nd	115·1°	" "
" 3rd	115·1°	" "
" 4th	115·6°	" "
" 5th	114·2°	" "
" 6th	116·0°	" "

Rain.—The unsettled cyclonic weather which prevailed during the week over the Arabian Sea and the inrush of humid winds which occurred over Northern India has had a very marked effect on the rainfall, which has been remarkably widely distributed during the period under review. On the West Coast and also over a large part of the north-east of India the rainfall has been fairly steady and continuous, but in all other parts of the country the rain has fallen during thunderstorms. The weather has indeed been on the whole of the normal type, such as at this season is associated with a temporary and irregular advance of monsoon winds, which, passing over countries and districts immediately before occupied by local dry and hot winds, produce feeble but general disturbed conditions, which result in thundery and unsettled weather and in general showers. These conditions are annually established over India prior to the real advance of the monsoon, and during the present week this advance has not taken place. This delay in the advance—June 5th being the average date of the appearance of the monsoon at Bombay—appears to be largely

attributable to the cyclonic disturbances which have been developed over the Arabian Sea. These disturbances have diverted the current and drawn it into circulation around centres of low pressure over the sea and have brought about the precipitation of heavy cyclonic rainfall over the sea area. The delay in the advance of the true monsoon current has thus been due to the diversion of the current from its ordinary direction towards the Malabar Coast by the presence of cyclonic disturbances over the Arabian Sea, but the fact of these disturbances having formed is an indication that the monsoon current itself has so far been weak, and that its advance over the Arabian Sea has been carried out in a hesitating manner. The concluding table gives the rainfall data for the week. The first column shows that Sind and Baluchistan were the only two divisions which had absolutely no rain during the week, but in the case of the Punjab (West), Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India, and Rajputana the average actual rainfall was less than one-tenth of an inch, so that there were really eight divisions which received practically no rain. In all other parts of India effective rain was received, the average actual amounts ranging from 5·77 inches in Malabar, 5·56 inches in the Assam Hill Tracts, and 4·13 inches in Assam-Surma to only 0·15 inch in the Southern Punjab. The second column of the table gives the average normal rainfall for the week, which ranges from 12·30 inches in Arakan and 10·03 inches in Malabar to a trifling amount in Sind. The third column shows the difference between the actual and normal average rainfall. In the case of twenty-five divisions the actual rainfall was more or less excessive, but the amount of the excess was generally small and, except in the case of the East Coast (North (a)), was less than 1·00 inch. The divisions reporting an excess were—Central Bengal, Orissa, the two Bihar divisions, all the North-Western Provinces divisions, the Punjab (South-East, Central, Submontane, Hills and North divisions); Madras (South-Central), Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, the Central Provinces (East), the East Coast (North), and Madras (Central). In all the other parts of the country the week's rainfall was in defect—in some cases very considerably so. Thus, Tenasserim had a deficiency of 5·97 inches, Arakan of 10·02 inches, Malabar of 4·26 inches, Coorg of 4·01 inches, and the Konkan of 3·42. This shows that the ordinary monsoon influence was much weaker, and the storm rainfall much heavier than usual, because it is in Tenasserim, Arakan, and Malabar, where the monsoon current first appears, that the rainfall is deficient, and it is in the Gangetic Plain and the Punjab, where the monsoon is ordinarily much later, that the rainfall is excessive.

The three concluding columns, as this is the first week of a new rainfall period, give the same information as that contained in the first three.

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week:—Pyuntaza (Pegu) 6·80 inches, Myittha (Kyaukse) 6·61 inches, Magok 5·74 inches, Mymensingh 8·93 inches, South Sylhet 7·59 inches, Goalundo (Faridpur) 5·35 inches, Bogra 6·83 inches, Alipore (Jalpaiguri) 4·05 inches, Bahera (Darbhanga) 4·00 inches, Nanpara (Bahraich) 3·05 inches, Maharajgunj (Gorakhpur) 7·60 inches; Dharmsala 4·32 inches, Pannani (Malabar) 14·39 inches, Dharapuram (Coimbatore) 9·04 inches, Sirur (Poona) 8·32 inches, Ameer (Ahmednagar) 7·01 inches, Madakasira (Anantapur) 6·76 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 6th, 1896. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 31st to June 6th, 1896. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 31st to June 6th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	3·45	9·42	— 5·97	3·45	9·42	— 63
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	3·48	4·50	— 1·02	3·48	4·50	— 23
	3. Central Burma	1·21	3·10	— 1·89	1·21	3·10	— 61
	4. Upper Burma	2·75	?	?	2·75	?	?
	5. Arakan	2·28	12·30	— 10·02	2·28	12·30	— 81
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	3·84	4·43	— 0·59	3·84	4·43	— 13
	7. Assam (Surma)	4·13	5·23	— 1·10	4·13	5·23	— 21
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	5·56	6·23	— 0·67	5·56	6·23	— 11
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·69	3·52	— 1·83	1·69	3·52	— 52
	10. Deltaic Bengal	1·99	2·39	— 0·40	1·99	2·39	— 17
	11. Central Bengal	2·21	1·92	+ 0·29	2·21	1·92	+ 15
	12. North Bengal	2·51	4·64	— 2·13	2·51	4·64	— 46
	13. Bengal (Hills)	1·65	4·23	— 2·58	1·65	4·23	— 61
	14. Orissa	1·64	1·18	+ 0·46	1·64	1·18	+ 39
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·73	1·02	— 0·29	0·73	1·02	— 28
	16. Bihar (South)	0·69	0·39	+ 0·30	0·69	0·39	+ 77
	17. Do. (North)	1·10	0·87	+ 0·23	1·10	0·87	+ 26
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. North-Western Provinces (East).	0·30	0·21	+ 0·09	0·30	0·21	+ 43
	19. Oudh (South)	0·46	0·22	+ 0·24	0·46	0·22	+ 109
	20. Do. (North)	1·13	0·36	+ 0·77	1·13	0·36	+ 214
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·21	0·17	+ 0·04	0·21	0·17	+ 23
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	0·29	0·20	+ 0·09	0·29	0·20	+ 45
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	1·21	0·40	+ 0·81	1·21	0·40	+ 203
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	0·60	0·37	+ 0·23	0·60	0·37	+ 62
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	1·44	0·84	+ 0·60	1·44	0·84	+ 71
PUNJAB	26. Punjab (South-East)	0·65	0·23	+ 0·42	0·65	0·23	+ 183
	27. Do. (South)	0·15	0·21	— 0·06	0·15	0·21	— 29
	28. Do. (Central)	0·17	0·16	+ 0·01	0·17	0·16	+ 6
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0·38	0·27	+ 0·11	0·38	0·27	+ 41
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·88	0·81	+ 0·07	0·88	0·81	+ 9
	31. Do. (North)	0·21	0·15	+ 0·06	0·21	0·15	+ 40
	32. Do. (West)	0·02	0·09	— 0·07	0·02	0·09	— 78
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar (Coast)	5·77	10·03	— 4·26	5·77	10·03	— 42
	34. Madras (South-Central)	1·52	1·20	+ 0·32	1·52	1·20	+ 27
	35. Coorg	2·22	6·23	— 4·01	2·22	6·23	— 64
	36. Mysore	1·27	1·16	+ 0·11	1·27	1·16	+ 9
	37. Konkan	2·20	5·62	— 3·42	2·20	5·62	— 61
	38. Bombay Deccan	1·87	1·67	+ 0·20	1·87	1·67	+ 12
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	2·15	1·46	+ 0·69	2·15	1·46	+ 47
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	1·11	1·13	— 0·02	1·11	1·13	— 2
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0·88	1·00	— 0·12	0·88	1·00	— 12
	43. Ditto (Central)	0·29	0·34	— 0·05	0·29	0·34	— 15
	44. Ditto (East)	0·76	0·39	+ 0·37	0·76	0·39	+ 95
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0·06	0·17	— 0·11	0·06	0·17	— 65
	46. Kathiawar	0·08	0·12	— 0·04	0·08	0·12	— 33
	47. Sind	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India (East)	0·06	0·74	— 0·68	0·06	0·74	— 92
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0·07	0·65	— 0·58	0·07	0·65	— 88
	51. Rajputana (West)	0·07	0·21	— 0·14	0·07	0·21	— 67
MADRAS	52. East Coast (North)	0·84	0·72	+ 0·12	0·84	0·72	+ 17
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (a)	3·70	2·22	+ 1·48	3·70	2·22	+ 67
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0·17	0·88	— 0·71	0·17	0·88	— 81
	54. Madras (Central)	0·97	0·68	+ 0·29	0·97	0·68	+ 43
	55. East Coast (Central)	0·56	0·69	— 0·13	0·56	0·69	— 19
	56. Ditto (South)	0·57	0·59	— 0·02	0·57	0·59	— 4
	57. Madras (South)	0·38	0·38	0	0·38	0·38	0

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *1[illegible]th June 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 6th June.*—The rainfall was good on the West Coast; elsewhere, except in parts of the Carnatic and Southern districts, the rainfall was moderate, but very irregularly distributed. The water-supply is generally insufficient. Preparations for sowing are proceeding slowly. Harvesting is still in progress with moderate yield. Pasture is scarce, but fodder is sufficient. Prices are generally dearer, except in Madras, Salem and Tinnevelly.

Bombay.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Rain fell in sixteen districts; generally good or moderate in the Deccan, Karnatak and Konkan, slight in Gujarat and Sind. More rain is required urgently in parts of Thar and Parkar. Preparations for the monsoon cultivation are progressing in twelve districts, but are retarded in parts of the Upper Sind frontier for want of water. Sowing of the early crops continues in ten districts. Fodder is insufficient in four districts. Agricultural stock are in good conditon, except in five districts. Prices are normal, except in Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 8th June.*—There was rain in all districts except Purnea, which has improved the agricultural prospects generally. Ploughing and sowing are everywhere in good progress, and all the standing crops are doing well. The condition of the water-supply has also generally improved, but want of drinking water still exists to a limited extent in a few districts. The price of common rice is still steady in spite of the good rainfall.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Rain has been general throughout the provinces. The falls were heavy in Dehra-Dun, Gorakhpur, Almora and Baraich and lighter in other districts. The standing crops have benefited greatly by the rain, and sowings for the autumn crops are in active progress. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, June 6th, were—Banda 71,259, Hamirpur 34,440, Jhansi 36,686, Jalaun 33,718, Allahabad 9,531, Pilibhit 1,488, Garhwal 2,374, Almora 1,971, Hardoi 2,370—total 1,93,837; of this number 20,912 dependants were gratuitously relieved on the works, and 8,002 persons received gratuitous relief under other provisions of the Famine Code. The numbers employed on village works were—Banda 17,426, Hamirpur 12,253, Jhansi 5,000, Jalaun 11,001. Supplies are sufficent, but fodder is still scarce in several districts. Water is reported to be deficient in Banda and Hamirpur Prices continue high and are rising in fifteen districts and fluctuating in two, but are generally stationary in the remaining districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Rain has fallen more or less in all districts, except Peshawar. The spring crops have been threshed. Ploughings for and sowings of the autumn crops are in progress throughout the province. The land is being prepared for the autumn crops in Lahore. The condition of the extra spring crops is good in Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan, average in Ferozepore, but not good in Rawalpindi owing to drought. The sugarcane crop is suffering for want of rain in Umballa. The outturn of the spring crops is generally reported to be an average one. The condition of the standing crops is good to average. The prospects of the canal crops are good in Rohtak. More rain is urgently wanted in most districts. The stocks of food-grains are average in Peshawar, and not sufficient in parts of Lahore; elsewhere stocks are sufficient. Cattle are in poor condition in Lahore, Shahpur, Rohtak and Gujranwalla; they are dying of starvation in Hissar. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. The number of persons employed on relief works in the Sharakpur tahsil of the Lahore district is 7,460, and that of non-working children and dependants on relief works is 1,845. Prices are above normal in Shahpur and are rising in Peshawar; elsewhere prices are high.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 10th June.*—The weather is cloudy and warm. Rain has fallen in all districts. Over an inch has been registered in Saugor, Nimar, Seoni, Chanda, Raipur and Sambalpur; other districts have received light showers. Preparation of the land for the autumn sowings has been completed in Nimar and parts of Saugor, and continues elsewhere. Rice is being sown. Fodder and water continue scarce in places; in Nimar, however, the

scarcity of water is decreasing, but that of fodder continues. Prices are generally steady, except in Saugor where the prices of gram, *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and maize are rising. The price of gram rules high in Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad.

Burma.—*For week ending 6th June.*—In Lower Burma ploughing for the wet-weather paddy crop has commenced in Hanthawaddy, Bassein, Henzada and Toungoo. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy is still in progress in some districts. In Mandalay ploughing for the wet-weather paddy crop has been resumed, and in other districts the cultivation of paddy, *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), sessamum and other wet-weather crops is in progress. In the Lamaing township of Mandalay the early wet-weather paddy has been damaged by floods. More rain is wanted for the crops generally in Magwe and in the Kyaubin township of Minbu. Elsewhere the prospects of the standing crops are promising. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Mandalay and the Upper Chindwin, and slightly in Pegu, Prome, Amherst and Tavoy; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 9th June.*—The weather is seasonable. Ploughing for late rice and planting of sugarcane continue. Tea is doing well. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 10th June.*—MYSORE.—Rainfall general. The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have risen somewhat in Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga.

COORG.—Rainfall moderate. Ploughing of the rice fields and sowing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continue. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices continue normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 10th June.*—BERAR.—The weather is hot and cloudy with seasonable rainfall during the week. The land is being prepared for the autumn crops. Sowing of cotton has commenced in the Jalgaon taluka. Scarcity of fodder and water is still prevalent in some places. Prices are almost stationary.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall moderate. Fields are under preparation for the autumn crops. General scarcity of fodder is reported. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 10th June.*—The rainfall was slight in five Agencies. Operations for the autumn crops are in progress in Bhopal, Bhopawar, Malwa, Baghelkhand and Goona. Pasturage is good in Bhopal and Bhopawar and fair in Bundelkhand and Malwa, but indifferent in other Agencies. Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Bhopawar and Malwa and in a few districts of Gwalior, but are normal elsewhere. The numbers employed on relief works were 2,814 in Gwalior, 19,300 in Bundelkhand, 3,564 in Baghelkhand. The numbers on gratuitous relief were 3,072 in Bundelkhand and 1,200 in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 10th June.*—The rainfall was slight in Kotah, Ajmere-Merwara, Jeypore, Kishengurh and Ulwar. The land is being prepared for the autumn sowings in Sirohi, Ulwar, Bikanir, Kotah, Jeypore, Kerauli, Meywar and parts of Ajmere-Merwara The crops are very poor in Jaisalmere. The harvest is poor in Merwara. Agricultural stock generally are in good condition, but are suffering in Meywar and Ulwar, and are dying in parts of Jaisalmere for want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in Meywar, Jhallawar, Ulwar and Jaisalmere. Fodder is becoming scarce in Ajmere-Merwara and is failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in five States and have fallen in one; elsewhere prices are steady. In Marwar 5,028 persons are on relief works, and 445 on gratuitous relief; in Merwara 2,179 are on relief works; in Ulwar 803 are on relief works, and 401 on gratuitous relief; in Jaisalmere 712 are on relief works, and 44 on gratuitous relief.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 9th June.*—Rainfall moderate. Hailstorms are reported from a few villages in Islamabad but no appreciable damage has been caused to the crops. Rapeseed and barley are being harvested. Sowing of rice and Indian-corn is still in progress. Prospects of the spring crops are excellent. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Rainfall slight. Harvesting has been completed. Ploughing for and sowing of the autumn crops are in progress. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 6th June.*—The weather is showery, but seasonable. Prospects are good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

STATISTICS.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay and Karáchi during the month of March 1896 and from 1st January to 31st March 1896, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1894 and 1895.

Articles and whence exported.	Imports in March.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COTTON.												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	5,320	4,061	6,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,320	4,061	6,676
N.-W. P. & O.	46,828	28,861	24,189	33,645	29,827	30,542	...	...	...	80,473	58,688	54,731
Panjab	8,831	10,025	1,909	8,547	5,734	4,630	34,385	20,479	49,575	51,763	30,238	56,114
Cent. Provs.	1,664	2,475	1,356	19,253	22,287	28,417	...	...	...	20,917	24,762	29,773
Bombay	...	...	...	420,580	264,445	400,357	...	...	...	420,580	264,445	400,357
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,101	29,431	30,613	63,101	29,431	30,613
Madras	...	...	...	355	358	109	...	...	...	355	358	109
Berar	349	3,012	7,218	138,704	147,467	126,514	...	...	...	139,053	150,479	133,732
Assam	5,730	2,455	1,201	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,730	2,455	1,201
Raj. & C. I.	5,253	12,545	1,463	141,820	129,428	72,011	...	...	...	147,073	141,973	73,474
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	8	11	...	...	...	...	8	11	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	57	45	...	...	...	...	57	45
TOTAL	73,075	63,434	44,012	762,012	509,614	662,625	97,486	49,910	80,188	934,373	712,958	785,825
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	2,362	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	2,362
Bombay	*	*	5,101	*	*	14,184	*	*	...	*	*	19,285
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	28,582	*	*	...	*	*	28,582
Madras	*	*	18	*	*	631	*	*	...	*	*	649
Burma	*	*	1,196	*	*	601	*	*	...	*	*	1,797
Non-British Ports in I.	*	*	...	*	*	273,728	*	*	...	*	*	273,728
Countries outside I.	*	*	934	*	*	10,692	*	*	...	*	*	11,626
TOTAL	*	*	9,611	*	*	328,418	*	*	...	*	*	338,029
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	†73,975	†63,434	53,623	†762,012	†509,614	991,043	†97,486	†49,910	80,188	†934,373	†712,958	1,124,854
WHEAT.												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	9,291	3,242	24,917	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,291	3,242	24,917
N.-W. P. & O.	93,927	147,831	103,971	181	2,701	...	...	...	...	94,108	150,532	103,971
Panjab	39,253	25,897	9,608	54,203	91,560	4,262	354,360	316,207	72,977	447,816	433,664	86,847
Cent. Provs.	2,008	90	10,637	80,457	33,387	62,790	...	...	...	82,465	33,477	73,427
Bombay	...	...	...	121,492	128,335	245,670	...	...	...	121,492	128,335	245,670
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,599	87,334	21,251	103,599	87,334	21,251
Madras	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	103	...
Berar	...	...	1,973	3,133	1,228	4,643	...	...	...	3,133	1,228	6,616
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	18,796	13,972	9,672	...	...	...	18,796	13,972	9,672
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	144,479	177,060	151,106	278,262	271,280	327,037	457,959	403,541	94,228	880,700	851,887	572,371
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*	1,350	*	*	822	*	*	2,172
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	100,235	*	*	8	*	*	100,243
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-British Ports in I.	*	*	...	*	*	55,048	*	*	22	*	*	55,070
Countries outside I.	*	*	...	*	*	18,349	*	*	10,849	*	*	29,198
TOTAL	*	*	...	*	*	174,982	*	*	11,701	*	*	186,683
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	†144,479	†177,060	151,106	†278,262	†271,280	502,019	†457,959	†403,541	105,929	†880,700	†851,887	759,054

Imports from January to March, inclusive.												Articles and whence exported.
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.			
1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
												COTTON.
												By Rail and River—
15,300	13,917	18,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,300	13,917	18,221	Bengal.
302,760	72,077	124,110	161,376	93,054	174,335	...	...	1	364,136	165,131	298,452	N.-W. P. & O.
26,339	17,060	13,971	39,293	22,861	47,287	37,419	65,618	173,655	153,051	106,439	234,916	Panjab.
4,682	3,295	5,285	61,633	59,312	146,666	...	...	...	66,315	62,607	151,951	Cent. Provs.
178	...	...	972,619	630,275	1,026,525	...	...	...	972,797	630,275	1,026,525	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	137,338	78,025	95,344	137,338	78,025	95,344	Sind.
...	...	...	1,623	1,006	158	...	...	...	1,623	1,006	158	Madras.
2,964	6,919	15,603	551,423	430,280	593,108	...	...	...	554,387	437,199	608,801	Berar.
13,073	3,106	5,559	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,073	3,106	5,559	Assam.
12,309	14,558	4,831	329,069	272,696	254,595	...	...	...	341,378	287,254	259,426	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	301	1,194	354	...	...	...	301	1,194	354	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	29	57	45	...	...	...	29	57	45	Mysore.
277,605	131,832	187,670	2,117,306	1,510,735	2,243,073	224,757	143,643	269,000	2,619,728	1,786,210	2,699,752	TOTAL.
												By Sea—
*	*	6,692	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	6,692	Bengal.
*	*	29,316	*	*	24,032	*	*	...	*	*	53,348	Bombay.
*	*	...	*	*	81,061	*	*	...	*	*	81,061	Sind.
*	*	89	*	*	2,092	*	*	...	*	*	2,181	Madras.
*	*	6,872	*	*	686	*	*	...	*	*	7,558	Burma.
*	*	...	*	*	495,106	*	*	...	*	*	495,106	Non-British Ports in I.
*	*	1,372	*	*	36,370	*	*	...	*	*	37,742	Countries outside I.
*	*	44,341	*	*	640,247	*	*	...	*	*	684,588	TOTAL.
†277,605	†131,832	232,020	†2,117,366	†1,510,735	2,883,320	†224,757	†143,643	269,000	†2,619,728	†1,786,210	3,384,340	TOTAL OF IMPORTS.
												WHEAT.
												By Rail and River—
19,786	9,824	40,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,786	9,824	49,284	Bengal.
241,375	367,717	209,145	822	2,703	...	...	...	...	242,197	370,420	209,145	N.-W. P. & O.
128,884	77,989	25,583	115,435	101,026	4,480	980,203	1,001,942	256,492	1,224,522	1,180,957	286,555	Panjab.
20,145	12,020	17,383	371,816	70,097	114,754	...	...	...	391,961	82,117	132,137	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	176,518	261,905	521,851	...	...	...	176,518	261,905	521,851	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	360,015	268,059	313,152	360,015	268,059	313,152	Sind.
...	...	...	63	103	...	...	...	...	63	103	...	Madras.
...	47	4,784	3,183	1,883	5,819	...	...	...	3,183	1,930	10,603	Berar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
...	...	...	158,010	32,168	24,155	...	...	...	158,010	32,168	24,155	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	...	12	478	...	...	...	...	12	478	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	...	...	4,598	...	...	...	...	...	4,598	Mysore.
410,190	467,597	396,179	825,847	469,897	676,135	1,340,218	1,270,601	509,644	2,576,255	2,208,095	1,641,958	TOTAL.
												By Sea—
*	*	758	*	*	4,659	*	*	822	*	*	6,239	Bengal.
*	*	...	*	*	414,954	*	*	8	*	*	414,962	Bombay.
*	*	...	*	*	71	*	*	...	*	*	71	Sind.
*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	Madras.
*	*	...	*	*	139,717	*	*	22	*	*	139,739	Burma.
*	*	2	*	*	35,651	*	*	21,256	*	*	56,909	Non-British Ports in I.
*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	Countries outside I.
*	*	760	*	*	595,052	*	*	22,108	*	*	617,920	TOTAL.
†410,190	*†467,597	396,939	†825,847	†469,897	1,271,187	†1,340,218	†1,270,601	591,752	†2,576,255	†2,208,095	2,259,878	TOTAL OF IMPORTS.

* Figures not available.
† Figures defective.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

STATISTICS.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay and Karáchi during the month of March 1896 and from 1st January to 31st March 1896, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1894 and 1895—contd.

Articles and whence exported.	Imports in March.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LINSEED.												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	205,031	156,257	179,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	205,031	156,257	179,231
N.-W. P. & O.	56,930	6,460	11,914	23,365	383	...	...	...	...	80,295	6,843	11,914
Panjab	504	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	148	537	...	148
Cent. Provs.	122,907	7,072	61,528	330,068	100,285	65,433	...	...	...	452,975	108,257	126,961
Bombay	...	...	194	383,478	313,182	326,761	...	...	...	383,478	313,182	326,955
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	...	...	313	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	33,114	20,774	38,284	...	...	...	33,114	20,774	38,284
Berar	2,217	...	38,686	344,412	124,153	123,519	...	...	...	346,629	124,153	162,205
Assam	...	97	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	41
Raj. & C. I.	32,153	1,459	...	166,724	7,474	16,437	...	...	...	198,877	8,933	16,437
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	125,794	93,796	133,975	...	...	...	125,794	93,796	133,975
Mysore	...	...	...	62	155	...	...	...	...	62	155	...
TOTAL	509,742	172,245	291,594	1,407,017	660,202	704,409	346	...	148	1,917,105	832,447	996,151
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*	77	*	*	58	*	*	135
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Madras	*	*	208	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	208
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-British Ports in I.	*	*	...	*	*	13,253	*	*	...	*	*	13,253
Countries outside I.	*	*	...	*	*	48	*	*	...	*	*	48
TOTAL	*	*	208	*	*	13,378	*	*	58	*	*	13,644
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	†509,742	†172,245	291,802	†1,407,017	†660,202	717,787	† 346	† ...	206	†1,917,105	†832,447	1,009,795
INDIGO.												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	8	113	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	113	618
N.-W. P. & O.	59	18	...	45	...	6	...	...	...	104	18	6
Panjab	...	4	...	...	...	...	227	406	1,719	227	410	1,719
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	75	67	225	...	...	...	75	67	225
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	543	306	518	543	306	518
Madras	...	...	...	49	169	163	...	...	...	49	169	163
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	23	51	...	...	...	...	23	51	...
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	67	135	618	194	290	394	770	712	2,237	1,031	1,137	3,249
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	5	*	*	5
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	562	*	*	...	*	*	562
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-British Ports in I.	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	3	*	*	3
Countries outside I.	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
TOTAL	*	*	...	*	*	562	*	*	8	*	*	570
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	† 67	† 135	618	† 194	† 290	956	† 770	† 712	2,245	† 1,031	† 1,137	3,819

Imports from January to March, inclusive.												Articles and whence exported.
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.			
1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
												LINSEED.
												By Rail and River—
504,757	226,644	301,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	504,757	220,644	301,159	Bengal.
133,832	19,777	38,140	27,701	3,618	555	...	...	...	101,593	23,395	38,695	N.-W. P. & O.
504	...	...	...	...	...	449	60	331	953	60	331	Panjab.
169,961	8,771	67,642	431,339	141,097	95,900	...	...	...	601,300	150,768	163,542	Cent. Provs.
...	...	194	654,855	566,728	630,110	...	...	...	654,855	566,728	630,604	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	404	...	...	404	...	...	Sind.
...	...	...	50,486	36,920	48,287	...	...	...	50,486	36,920	48,287	Madras.
3,328	...	38,686	684,217	271,054	415,685	...	...	...	687,545	271,054	454,371	Berar.
668	2,740	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	2,740	61	Assam.
44,209	3,277	...	186,490	28,196	21,527	...	...	...	230,699	31,473	21,527	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	259,414	231,770	311,967	...	...	...	259,414	231,770	311,967	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	63	159	1	...	...	...	63	159	1	Mysore.
857,259	261,209	445,882	2,294,6[illegible]	1,280,448	1,524,332	853	60	331	3,152,727	1,541,717	1,970,545	TOTAL.
												By Sea—
*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	Bengal.
*	*	...	*	*	327	*	*	63	*	*	390	Bombay.
*	*	...	*	*	112	*	*	...	*	*	112	Sind.
*	*	208	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	208	Madras.
*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	Burma.
*	*	...	*	*	16,217	*	*	...	*	*	16,217	Non-British Ports in I.
*	*	...	*	*	680	*	*	...	*	*	680	Countries outside I.
*	*	208	*	*	17,342	*	*	63	*	*	17,613	TOTAL.
†857,259	†261,209	446,090	†2,294,6[illegible]	†1,280,448	1,741,674	†853	†60	394	†3,152,737	†1,541,717	1,988,158	TOTAL OF IMPORTS.
												INDIGO.
												By Rail and River—
4,820	15,980	13,153	...	3	...	...	...	...	4,820	15,983	13,153	Bengal.
2,310	4,263	2,009	99	2	6	...	...	...	2,409	4,265	2,015	N.-W. P. & O.
182	1,427	...	1	1	3	762	1,278	2,803	945	2,709	2,806	Panjab.
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	272	286	1,300	...	...	...	272	286	1,300	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,256	1,673	1,847	1,256	1,673	1,847	Sind.
...	...	...	549	399	257	...	...	...	549	399	257	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
...	17	...	455	260	128	...	...	...	455	277	128	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
7,312	21,687	15,164	1,378	954	1,694	2,018	2,951	4,650	10,708	25,592	21,508	TOTAL.
												By Sea—
*	*	11	*	*	8	*	*	...	*	*	19	Bengal.
*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	42	*	*	42	Bombay.
*	*	...	*	*	1,567	*	*	...	*	*	1,567	Sind.
*	*	3	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	3	Madras.
*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	Burma.
*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	3	*	*	3	Non-British Ports in I.
*	*	...	*	*	240	*	*	...	*	*	240	Countries outside I.
*	*	14	*	*	1,815	*	*	45	*	*	1,874	TOTAL.
†7,312	†21,687	15,178	†1,378	†954	3,509	†2,018	†2,951	4,695	†10,708	†25,592	23,382	TOTAL OF IMPORTS.

* Figures not available.
† Figures defective.

Simla, the 12th June 1896.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 1ST JUNE 1895, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH MAY 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1895.	Week ending 1st June 1895.			Week ending 30th May 1896.			Earnings from 1st January to 1st June, 1895.	Earnings from 1st January to 30th May 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	644	1,703	10,78,536	633	1,733	10,11,000	583	2,46,29,813	[illegible],40,23,000	...	6,06,813
Bengal-Nágpur	199	862	1,50,832	182	862	1,10,000	128	39,94,110	32,74,000	...	7,20,110
Indian Midland (*a*)	137	752	1,12,734	150	752	1,31,000	174	23,55,739	23,86,000	30,261	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	161	21	3,496	166	21	2,400	114	71,674	79,000	7,326	...
Bezwada-Madras (Madras-Ennur section)	...	...	...	...	9	1,500	167	...	(*b*) 17,700	17,700	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	313	1,790	5,84,405	326	1,815	4,72,000	260	1,21,80,951	1,02,99,000	...	18,81,951
Pálanpur-Deesa	51	17	839	49	17	800	47	20,243	17,600	...	2,643
South Indian	164	1,042	1,87,175	180	1,042	1,88,000	180	36,35,248	37,32,000	96,752	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	84	54	5,100	96	54	5,200	96	91,053	95,000	4,947	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	121	1,165	1,49,509	128	1,165	1,37,000	118	30,54,112	32,11,000	1,56,888	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	166	756	1,36,518	181	756	1,31,000	173	27,68,114	28,35,000	66,886	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	85	215	18,068	84	215	16,200	75	4,35,166	4,25,000	...	10,166
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	157	10,400	66	...	2,98,000	2,98,000	.
TOTAL	285	8,377	24,33,302	290	8,598	22,16,500	258	5,32,36,22[illegible]	5,06,93,300	..	25,42,923
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	300	2,511	9,59,393	382	2,617	5,72,000	219	1,60,90,30[illegible]	1,32,83,000	...	28,07,302
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	293	797	2,07,669	261	797	1,83,000	230	51,33,708	42,60,000	...	8,73,708
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	298	813	2,00,705	247	813	2,18,000	268	54,04,367	51,06,000	...	2,98,367
Bengal Central (*g*)	133	125	19,745	158	125	15,700	126	3,63,250	3,44,000	...	19,250
East Coast (state)	103	397	33,723	85	488	74,700	153	8,21,985	10,62,000	2,40,015	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	203	746	1,41,574	190	880	1,66,000	187	34,60,195	37,01,000	2,40,805	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	53	25	1,086	67	28	2,400	86	29,623	23,500	...	6,123
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	60	8	111	14	8	400	50	11,175	11,900	725	...
TOTAL	266	5,422	15,64,600	288	5,762	12,32,200	214	3,13,14,605	2,77,91,400	...	35,23,205
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	507	1,490	7,85,208	527	1,490	7,67,000	515	1,72,56,405	1,84,68,000	12,11,595	..
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	903	461	5,42,981	1,178	461	3,93,000	852	91,22,093	83,17,000	...	8,05,093
Madras	262	840	2,48,396	296	840	2,31,000	275	47,26,568	44,98,000	...	2,28,568
TOTAL	499	2,791	15,76,585	565	2,791	13,01,000	468	3,11,05,966	3,12,83,000	1,77,034	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	315	16,590	55,74,493	336	17,151	48,29,700	282	11,56,56,794	10,97,67,700	..	58,89,094
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	186	161	29,593	184	161	23,300	145	6,55,612	5,70,000	...	85,612
Tarkessur	304	22	5,498	250	22	5,300	241	1,51,042	1,46,000	...	5,642
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	123	66	14,211	215	66	7,200	109	1,69,794	1,46,000	.	23,794
Bengal Dooars	102	36	4,420	123	36	3,400	94	65,596	75,000	9,404	...
Dibru-Sadiya	149	78	10,867	139	78	13,900	178	2,53,668	2,65,000	11,332	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	283	51	16,668	327	51	18,000	353	3,08,442	3,16,000	7,558	...
TOTAL	180	414	81,257	196	414	71,100	172	16,04,664	15,18,000	...	86,664
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	8	73	525	7	73	2,100	29	(*i*) 1,756	31,500	29,744	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	114	9,600	84	...	74,300	74,300	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	203	333	68,481	206	333	65,000	195	14,93,649	14,66,000	...	27,649
The Gaekwar's Petlád	121	13	1,625	125	13	1,900	146	35,484	38,200	2,716	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	287	108	38,203	354	108	33,700	312	6,68,092	4,61,000	...	2,07,092
Kolar Gold-fields	208	10	3,668	367	10	2,600	260	57,220	58,700	1,480	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*j*)	92	362	39,317	109	362	38,100	105	7,18,940	8,00,000	81,060	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	85	93	7,402	80	93	9,200	90	1,77,560	1,60,000	...	17,560
Kolhápur	80	29	2,729	94	29	2,100	72	54,516	55,000	484	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	77	72	7,641	106	72	6,500	90	1,23,920	1,43,000	19,080	...
Cooch Behar	49	22	739	34	22	1,300	59	25,106	32,400	7,294	...
TOTAL	147	1,115	1,70,330	153	1,229	1,72,100	140	33,56,243	33,20,100	...	36,143
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	141	334	64,827	194	334	41,800	125	10,51,902	11,12,000	60,098	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	82	46	4,046	88	46	3,300	72	83,376	90,900	7,524	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	63	364	21,670	60	364	23,100	63	5,09,851	5,95,000	85,149	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*k*)	...	...	...	...	60	2,400	40	..	57,900	57,900	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	85	94	13,131	140	94	7,600	81	1,72,155	1,82,000	9,845	...
TOTAL	98	838	1,03,674	124	898	78,200	87	18,17,284	20,37,800	2,20,516	..
GRAND TOTAL	293	18,957	59,29,754	313	19,692	51,61,100	262	12,24,34,985	11,66,43,600	..	57,91,385

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Total earnings from 22nd February to 30th May 1896.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st May to 1st June 1895.
(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 11th June, 1896.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VIII of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 1st June 1895.			Week ending 30th May 1896.			Earnings from 1st April to 1st June 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 30th May 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,703	10,78,536	633	1,733	10,11,000	583	1,02,60,675	91,67,000	...	10,93,675
Bengal-Nágpur	146	862	1,56,832	182	862	1,10,000	128	15,16,409	11,23,000	...	3,93,409
Indian Midland (a)	126	752	1,12,734	150	752	1,31,000	174	9,24,270	9,90,000	65,730	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	3,496	166	21	2,400	114	30,860	27,000	...	3,860
Bezwada-Madras (Madras-Ennúr section)	158	...	...	...	9	1,500	167	...	9,900	9,900	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	253	1,790	5,84,405	326	1,815	4,72,000	260	50,22,163	41,05,000	...	9,17,163
Pálanpur-Deesa	42	17	839	49	17	800	47	9,040	7,100	...	1,940
South Indian	107	1,042	1,87,175	180	1,042	1,88,000	180	15,88,248	15,71,000	...	17,248
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	5,190	96	54	5,200	96	43,453	43,300	...	153
Southern Mahratta (c)	117	1,165	1,49,509	128	1,165	1,37,000	118	13,78,823	13,69,000	...	9,823
Bengal and North-Western (d)	144	750	1,36,518	181	750	1,31,000	173	11,50,715	12,08,000	57,285	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	215	18,068	84	215	16,200	75	1,63,157	1,66,000	2,843	...
Assam-Bengal	70	...	...	...	157	10,400	66	...	97,000	97,000	...
TOTAL	256	8,377	24,33,302	290	8,598	22,16,500	258	2,20,87,813	1,98,83,300	...	22,04,513
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (e)	255	2,511	9,59,393	382	2,617	5,72,000	219	69,97,137	51,05,000	...	18,92,137
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	797	2,07,669	261	797	1,83,000	230	19,50,097	16,60,000	...	2,90,097
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	337	813	2,00,705	247	813	2,18,000	268	19,02,458	18,83,000	...	19,458
Bengal Central (f)	144	125	19,745	158	125	15,700	126	1,40,513	1,31,000	...	7,513
East Coast (state)	94	397	33,723	85	488	74,700	153	3,76,038	4,66,000	89,962	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	169	746	1,41,574	190	886	1,66,000	187	12,53,513	12,62,000	8,487	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	58	25	1,686	67	28	2,400	86	13,358	11,600	...	1,758
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	111	14	8	400	50	3,215	5,800	2,585	...
TOTAL	236	5,422	15,64,606	288	5,762	12,32,200	214	1,26,36,329	1,05,26,400	...	21,09,929
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	448	1,490	7,85,208	527	1,490	7,67,000	515	70,16,813	73,24,000	3,07,187	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	5,42,981	1,178	461	3,93,000	852	45,70,771	36,32,000	...	9,38,771
Madras	253	840	2,48,396	296	840	2,31,000	275	19,21,530	18,55,000	...	66,530
TOTAL	437	2,791	15,76,585	565	2,791	13,91,000	498	1,35,09,114	1,28,11,000	...	6,98,114
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	16,590	55,74,493	336	17,151	48,39,700	282	4,82,33,256	4,32,20,700	...	50,12,556
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	29,503	184	161	23,300	145	2,84,099	2,40,000	...	44,099
Tarkessur	265	22	5,498	250	22	5,300	241	65,247	61,700	...	3,547
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	117	66	14,211	215	66	7,200	109	90,465	69,200	...	21,265
Bengal Dooars	139	36	4,420	123	36	3,400	94	25,203	25,800	597	...
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	10,867	139	78	13,900	178	95,732	1,07,000	11,268	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	16,668	327	51	18,000	353	1,51,990	1,66,000	14,010	...
TOTAL	173	414	81,257	196	414	71,100	172	7,12,736	6,69,700	...	43,036
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bína-Goona	19	73	525	7	73	2,100	29	(h) 1,756	15,000	13,244	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	...	...	...	114	9,600	84	...	59,300	59,300	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	68,481	206	333	65,000	195	5,96,840	5,57,000	...	39,840
The Gaekwar's Petlád	110	13	1,625	125	13	1,900	146	17,910	18,100	190	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	195	108	38,203	354	108	33,700	312	1,61,761	1,78,000	16,239	...
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	3,668	367	10	2,600	260	25,017	23,000	...	2,017
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (i)	98	362	39,317	109	362	38,100	105	3,02,110	3,45,000	42,890	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	68	93	7,402	80	93	9,200	99	78,303	69,300	...	9,003
Kolhápur	82	29	2,729	94	29	2,100	72	25,045	22,000	...	3,045
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	7,641	106	72	6,500	90	71,733	58,000	...	13,733
Cooch Behar	48	22	739	34	22	1,300	59	7,746	12,900	5,154	...
TOTAL	121	1,115	1,70,330	153	1,229	1,72,100	140	12,88,221	13,57,600	69,379	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	64,827	194	334	41,800	125	5,40,942	4,61,000	...	79,942
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	4,046	88	46	3,300	72	38,268	36,500	...	1,768
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	21,670	60	364	23,100	63	2,08,639	2,15,000	6,361	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (j)	43	...	...	...	60	2,400	40	.	23,000	23,000	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	13,131	140	94	7,600	81	87,347	86,600	...	747
TOTAL	85	838	1,03,674	124	898	78,200	87	8,75,196	8,22,100	...	53,096
GRAND TOTAL	259	18,957	59,29,754	313	19,692	51,61,100	262	5,11,09,409	4,60,70,100	...	50,39,309

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company
(e) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(h) Total earnings from 1st May to 1st June 1895.
(i) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(j) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

[illegible], the 11th June 1896.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 11th June, 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1557 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 6th June 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 184 of 1896.—George Ainsworth, government pensioner, residing at the Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon, Bombay, for fastening and sealing corked bottles, so that they cannot be uncorked and the contents extracted without serious damage to the seal.

No. 185 of 1896.—M. B. Mahadev, Messrs. Mahadev and Narayan, printers, Madras, for a water lift.

No. 186 of 1896.—Friedrich Albrecht, metal spinner, of 441, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, Australia, for improvements in connecting devices specially adapted for securing tubes or rods to mains, plates or other articles.

No. 187 of 1896.—James Burgess Readman, analytical and consulting chemist of 4, Lindsay Place, Edinburgh, in the county of Mid Lothian, Scotland, for improvements in apparatus for obtaining cyanides.

No. 188 of 1896.—The Improved Patent Forced Draught Furnace Syndicate, Limited, of 73, Queen Victoria Street, in the city and county of London, for an improved device for equalizing the forced draught for destructor or other furnaces.

No. 189 of 1896.—Andrew Pillatt, mechanical engineer, of 2, Notintone Place, Sneinton, in the town and county of Nottingham, England, for improvements in or relating to furnace fire bars.

No. 190 of 1896.—M. A. Parry and M. E. Möller, engineers, Garden Reach, for a tip-up loading tub.

No. 191 of 1896.—Professor Shanker Abaji Bhise, president of the scientific club, Bombay, for a means of indicating the next station to railway passengers.

No. 1558 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West,

Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 252 of 1895.—Emile Flotron, manufacturer of Madretsch, county of Berne, in Switzerland, for hermetical watch, system Kohli. (Filed 30th May 1896.)

No. 301 of 1895.—Frederic Remington, artist, of New Rochelle, in the county of Westchester and state of New York, United States of America, for improvements in stretchers and ammunition carriers. (Filed 28th May 1896.)

No. 325 of 1895.—Johann Ferdinand Robert Knobloch, engineer, of Hamburg, Eimsbüttel, in the German Empire, for improvements in and relating to tidal motors. (Filed 3rd June 1896.)

No. 326 of 1895.—Ralph Stephen Glover, civil engineer, Jhansi, North-Western Provinces, India, to improve the working of Blood's distant signal lever. (Filed 23rd May 1896.)

No. 31 of 1896.—William Garlick, engineer, Edward Garlick, architect, and Adolph Gothard Christiansen, engineer, all of Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay, carrying on business under the name and style of Garlick & Co., engineers and contractors, for a yarn conditioner. (Filed 21st May 1896.)

No. 1559 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 152 of 1890.—Mr. W. D. Clyburn's invention for an improved method of cleaning or ginning cotton by means of quick speed rollers. (Specification filed 1st March 1892.)

No. 120 of 1891.—Mr. E. D. Graff's invention for electric signal apparatus for railway trains. (Specification filed 2nd March 1892.)

No. 242 of 1891.—Mr. F. C. Pallachi's invention for a cheap and simple lamp for the burning of kerosine and other mineral oils. (Specification filed 1st March 1892.)

No. 290 of 1891.—Mr. F. J. Humphries' invention for doing away with the cranks and connecting arms in a steam-power loom. (Specification filed 1st March 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888, should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The tombs of the following persons in the Rangpur Cemetery are in a ruinous condition and if no person undertake to restore them, they will be made level with the ground during the next repairs :—

F. J. Becher, Esq.	died on	25th June, 1829.
J. Quinton, Esq.	"	9th (month illegible) 1845.
Hugh Somervills, Esq.	"	13th January, 1808.
Henry Riller, Esq.	"	15th November, 1813.
Harvey Morris, Esq.	"	28th December, 1823.
J. P. Hermonson, Esq.	"	27th September, 1854.
Arthur	"	12th November, 1796.
Captain James Vyse	"	23rd August, 1824.
Sara Vyse (Relict)	"	25th June, 1852.
Alex. Thos. Dick Canningham	"	24th December, 1847.
Rosalie Alice	"	15th December, 1863.
John Edge	"	2nd September, 1843.
Henry Sted, Esq.	"	27th July, 1862.
Henry Done Swatling, B.C.S.	"	31st August, 1858.
Eland Lindsay Russel	"	31st October, 1856.
Infant son of Arthur and Lizzie Leciun	"	27th July, 1872.

J. H. TEMPLE,
Magistrate.

RANGPUR MAGISTRACY;
The 22nd May, 1896.

BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 30 OF ACT XII OF 1882.
(The Indian Salt Act.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by the 2nd paragraph of Notification No. 769, dated 11th February, 1888, issued by the Governor General of India in Council (in the Department of Finance and Commerce), under section 28 of Act XII of 1882, and published at pages 67—72 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 11th February, 1888, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras Presidency, under Section 30 of Act XII of 1882, authorizes each of the persons named below to exercise the powers of a Salt Revenue Officer :—

Locality.	Name.	Rank.	Powers to be conferred on each.	REMARKS.
Province of Orissa	Jagabundhoo Mahapater	Peon, 3rd grade	Salt Revenue Officer.	*Vice* Ibrahim Khan, struck off as a deserter.

BOARD OF REVENUE,
(SEPARATE REVENUE);
The 29th May, 1896.

EDWARD MILLETT,
for Secretary.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	92,91,059	3	5			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,37,91,444	8	11	2,30,82,503	12	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,24,44,962	1	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.				3,80,887	5	5
Sundries				31,02,793	6	6
RUPEES				10,58,61,146	10	2

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				83,07,590	0	0
Other authorized Investments				48,80,226	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,39,76,198	12	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,46,49,160	11	10
Bills discounted and purchased				2,92,58,599	6	8
Balances with other Banks				11,04,049	14	10
Bullion				4,889	2	8
Dead Stock				13,19,671	10	3
Stamps				10,433	11	0
Sundries				13,37,764	8	6
				7,48,48,584	6	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,47,08,380	0	2			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,63,04,182	3	9	3,10,12,562	3	11
RUPEES				10,58,61,146	10	2

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 11th June, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 39·2.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the F. E. Examination :—

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Guha, Asutosh	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
2.	Ghosh, Kisorimohan	Ditto.
3.	Basu, Asutosh	Ditto.
4.	Chattopadhyay, Harisadhan	Ditto.
5.	Sarkar, Surendranath	Ditto.
6.	Mukhopadhyay, Haranchandra	Ditto.
7.	Das, Parbaticharan	Ditto.
8.	Gangopadhyay, Nibaranchandra	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Surendranath	Ditto.
	Rakshit, Kesabchandra	Ditto.

A. PEDLER,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 11th June, 1896.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

1. The edition of 1891 and of later years of Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics has been adopted for the B.A. Examinations in 1897 and 1898.

2. The following changes in the Regulations of the University have been adopted by the Senate and approved by the Governor-General in Council:—

A. (i) That in the form of application for admission to the Entrance Examination, the different heads under "Particulars to be filled in by the candidate" (page 77, Calendar, 1896, Appendix A) be consecutively numbered.

(ii) That a foot-note be added to the head "Where to be examined," to show the places that may, from time to time, be appointed by the Syndicate for holding the examination.

(iii) That the words "Second Language morning paper" be inserted in brackets after "Language in which, besides English, to be examined."

(iv) That in the head "Language into which translation to be made," the word "Vernacular" be inserted before, and the words "from and" after the word "Language," and under the head, the following be inserted as sub-heads:—

(a) "English afternoon paper,

(b) Second Language afternoon paper,"

and that the following foot-note be added:—

"Sub-head (a) is not to be filled up by candidates whose vernacular is English, and sub-head (b) need not be filled up by candidates taking up any of the following languages:—

Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Armenian, French or German."

(v) That to the form of Entrance Certificate (page 92, Calendar, 1896, Appendix A) the following foot-note be added:—

The words 'He also passed the optional examination in Drawing' are to be included in the certificate of a candidate who has passed in Drawing."

(vi) That in paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the Examination of Female candidates (page 43, Calendar, 1896), for the word "to be prescribed by the Syndicate, signed by a Member of the Senate, or the head of an affiliated institution," the words "prescribed in Appendix A" be substituted.

(vii) That at the end of the marginal note to the certificate appended to the application form for admission of Female candidates to the Entrance Examination (page 90, Calendar, 1896, Appendix A), after "Inspector of Schools" the words "or a Member of the Senate" be added.

B. (i) That in paragraph 4 of the Regulations for the First Examination in Arts, pages 28-29, Calendar for 1896, (a) after the word "Candidate" in the fourth sentence, be added the words "who fails to pass;" (b) after the fourth sentence, be added the sentence "A candidate who fails to present himself may be admitted to any one subsequent First Examination in Arts on payment of half the fee."

(ii) That in paragraph 5 of the Regulations for the B.A. Examination, page 32, Calendar for 1896, (a) after the word "Candidate" in the fourth sentence, be added the words "who fails to pass;" (b) after the fourth sentence be added the sentence "A candidate who fails to present himself may be admitted to any one subsequent B.A. Examination on payment of half the fee."

(iii) That in the Regulations for the M.A. Examination, pages 40 and 43, Calendar for 1896, (a) for the word "examined" in the second sentence of paragraph 3, be substituted the words "admitted to the examination;" (b) after the third sentence in paragraph 3 and the second sentence in paragraph 12, be added the sentences "A candidate who fails to pass may be admitted to any one or more subsequent M.A. Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion. A candidate who fails to present himself may be admitted to any one subsequent M.A. Examination on payment of half the fee."

C. That in the Regulations for the B.A. Examination under the heading "A. Corresponding Honour Subjects. IV" (page 33, Calendar, 1896) the words "and Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, *or* Mill on representative Government *or* History of the Jews" be omitted, and the words "and the elements of Political Philosophy" be substituted for them.

The changes in the Regulations affecting the form of application for admission to the Entrance Examination and the form of certificate for passing the Entrance Examination, and the changes in the Regulations for the examination of Female candidates will come into force at once

The changes in the F.A., B.A., and M.A. Regulations entitling a candidate who fails to present himself at an examination to be admitted to any one subsequent examination on payment of half the fee will have effect from the examinations of 1895-96.

The change in the Regulations affecting the course in History for the B.A. examination will come into force after the examination in 1898.

3. Bassein has been appointed a centre for holding the Entrance examination in Burma.

A PEDLER,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE, *the 5th June 1896.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th June, 1896.

No. 10.—Office reported opened and closed during May, 1896 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1896.	
Ashreth	Chitral Route	10th May	Opened.
Ditto	Ditto	23rd "	Closed.
Badani	Upper Sind Frontier.	25th "	Ditto.
Barracoa (Military Camp).	Punjab	1st "	Ditto.
Cumbum	Madras	25th "	Opened.
Elashin	East Bengal	1st "	Ditto.
Ghoramara	Bengal	14th "	Ditto.
Haidari Kuch	Waziristan	22nd "	Closed.
Jhelum City	Punjab	14th "	Opened.
Mansi	Upper Burma	31st "	Closed.
Montgomery	Punjab	5th "	Opened.
Myothet	Upper Burma	21st "	Closed.
Phillour	Punjab	21st "	Opened.
Shokh Budin	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Uttamapalayan	Madras	27th "	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
		1896.	
Banthra	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	1st May	Opened.
Mandasa Road	East Coast Railway.	8th "	Closed.
Paikhel Brickfield Siding.	North Western Railway.	14th "	Opened.
Paraj	East Indian Railway.	16th "	Ditto.

The following changes in names of offices on the East Coast Railway were also notified :—

Amadalavalasa changed to Chicacole Road.
Chicacole Road changed to Dusi.
Godavery Ferry changed to Godavere South.
Kanchili changed to Sompeta.
Rajahmundry Bunder changed to Godaveri North.
Tilaru changed to Parlakimidi Road.

CORRIGENDUM.—In Telegraph Department Notification No. 7, dated the 7th May, 1896, strike out Abohar and Kottah offices on the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway.

J. J. ALLEN,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for *Director-General of Telegraphs.*

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ERRATUM.

Calcutta, the 12th June, 1896.

In Notification No. 38, dated 27th May last, published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II, of the 30th ultimo, *for* J. J. Falhie, *read* J. J. Fahie.

F. E. GODFREY,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th June, 1896.

No. 25.—First class Civil Hospital Assistant Shahzaman Khan, attached to the Staff Dispensary, Simla, is granted one month's sick leave from 14th May to 13th June, 1896, both days inclusive, under Articles 369 and 903 of the Civil Service Regulations.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.*,
Director General, Indian Medical Service.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 4th June, 1896.

No. 2271-*G.*-132.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 742-G., dated the 1st May, 1896, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Residency Surgeon in the Western Rajputana States, on the afternoon of the 15th idem.

No. 2288-*G.*—153.—The privilege leave for one month granted by this Office Notification No. 1868-G., dated the 7th May, 1896, to Colonel P. W. Percy Smith, G.L.I. (Bengal), Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is extended by ten days.

The 8th June, 1896.

No. 2339-*G.*-157-*II.*—Colonel V. E. Law, Madras Cavalry, Resident at Jeypore, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days from the 15th instant, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of the leave.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 1st June, 1896.

No. 4107.—With reference to this Office Notifications Nos. 3467 and 3468, dated the 5th May, 1896, Lalla Bhag Mal and Kazi Muzaffar Khan respectively made over and received charge of the duties of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, in the forenoon of the 16th May, 1896.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,
First Assistants.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 8th June, 1896.

No. 663—390.—First class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Abdul Wahid, attached to the Beawar Charitable Dispensary, held charge of the duties of the Assistant Surgeon, Beawar, in addition to his own, from the 28th January to the 27th March, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 1st June, 1896.

No. 2000.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Dobson, M.B., made over and Surgeon-Major R. Ross, I.M.S. (Madras), assumed charge of the office of the Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, on the afternoon of the 26th May, 1896.

By order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*

First Assistant to the Resident.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 9th June, 1896.

No 6.—Mr. W. A. Campbell, Accountant, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 25th March, 1896.

A. R. BECHER,

Offg. Accountant General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1896.

No. 41.—Director General of Railways' Notification No. 14, dated 6th March, 1896, granting three months' special leave to Lieutenant W. A. S. Kincaid, R.E, is hereby cancelled.

The 5th June, 1896.

No. 42.—Director General of Railways' Notification No. 15, dated 19th March, 1896, appointing Mr. R. R. Gales, Assistant Engineer, as Officiating Assistant Manager of the East Coast Railway, is hereby cancelled.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Director General.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th June, 1896.

No. 27-A.—Lieutenant C. B. Farwell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is placed in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of 23rd May, 1896, and until such time as Captain J. C. Rimington, R.E., may return from his leave, or until further orders.

J. T. GARWOOD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

for *Director General of Military Works in India.*

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from No. 11 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Karachi, this 5th day of June, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2192, Gunner J. S. White.	Parish and County in which born,—Enfield, Middlesex.
Age,—22 years.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—2nd June, 1896.
Height,— 5 feet 9½ inches.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Karachi.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown. Eyes, hazel.	Marks,—Loss of last joint of middle forefinger, left hand.
Trade,—Wagoner.	Under 5 years' service.
Date of Enlistment,—17th January, 1894.	
Place of Enlistment,—Louth.	

F. B. LECKY, *Major, R.A.,*

Comdg. No. 11 Company, Western Division, R. A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from No. 11 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Karachi, this 5th day of June, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 88840, Gunner John Jones.
Age,—23 years.
Height,—5 feet 6¾ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—8th February, 1892.
Place of Enlistment,—Bristol.

Parish and County in which born,—Saint George's, Bristol, Somerset.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—1st June, 1896.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Karachi.

Marks,—None.

Under 5 years' service.

F. B. LECKY, *Major, R.A.*,

Comdg. No. 11 Company, Western Division, R. A.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 9th June, 1896.

Carron, W.
Citon, Mademoiselle Viktoria.
Crooke, F. J.
Devinne & Co.
Fairfeldt, Esq.
Keith, Allan & Co.
Livermore & Co.
Mackenzie, J. R. D., Mr. and Mrs.
Markwald, H.
Pack, J.
Ramey, J. R.
Shaw, John, & Co.
Vansittart, C. G.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, Mrs. J.
Anderson, A. G.
Archer, F. J.
Arnowicz, B.
Arthur, Miss R.
Baker, C. A.
Barnett, T. H., Rev.
Bennett, A. E.
Benny, Joseph.
Bercowich, J.
Beves, P. S.
Billon, H.
Blackett, W. S.
Bond, C. F., Mrs.
Bovis, Mr.
Brown, James.
Browne, L. G.
Browning, H. E.
Buck, Mrs.
Callie, R.
Campenett, A.
Carlisle, C. M.
Carroll, Chas.
Carvalho, R.
Casey, Miss.
Cave, Miss E.
Cave, Miss L.
Celine, J.
Clement, Capt. W. S.
Coast, A.
Constable, A.
Constant, M.
Critchley, D. B.
Crosteh, Miss.
Dagmar, Miss V.
Daly, Wm., Mrs.
David, Issiah.
DeGeneve, A. M.
Delwood, Mr.
Dempster, James.
Dewhurst, Amy, Miss.
Edwards, J. T.
Eliot, John.
Finckenstein, W.
Fouthson, Mrs. M.
Galloshy, Mrs.
Gast, R.
Gill, G. B.
Goldner, C.
Grey, R.
Grimbers, H. M.
Grove, F.
Grustem, Lawie.
Haly, J. J.
Hamilton, Mrs.
Hanbury, Miss.
Harris, H. W.
Hawkins, A. B.
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Heastey, C. R.
Hugot, Wilfreid.
James, Mr.
Jones, Mrs.
Jordon, H. S., Mrs.
Klasmer, M.
Lane, J. N.
Lee, Miss E.
Luckman, A. G., Rev.
Lyall, J.
Lyons, Benard.
Maccoille, Mr.
Macfarquhar, Miss A.
Mack, F.
Mackay, Ida.
Mawbray, Miss L.
McMaster, Thos.
Meikle, James.
Meikle, Mr.
Miller, Geo.
Nicholls, Mrs.
Noakes, S. N.
Osman, E. J.
Parkinson, Mrs.
Paul, D.
Pinto, C. (care of L. S. Montague).
Pitman, J. D.
Pryce, A. E.
Rankin, J. R. L.
Rayner, T. W.
Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Richards, Mrs. A.
Riokmers, Peter.
Risch, Ulrich.
Rlamehl, A.
Roberts, H. V. H., Mrs.
Ruffe, A. S.
Scott, A. C.
Smith, A. Mervyn.
Smyth, R. S.
Stein, F. M.
Stewart, Mrs.
Stokes, Miss.
Sunders, S.
Tacoyon, Berta.
Tarleton, Mrs.
Tavner, G. O.
Thimble, Mrs. F.
Toshtein, K.
Townsend, R. A.
Tripe, J. T.
Turner Palhill, Mrs.
Weiss, Madame J.
Weynton, O.
White, Miss.
Wickershaw, W. C.
Wilkinson, E. A.
Willard, Clifford.
Williams, A. S.
Williams, E. J.
Wilson, J. H. J.
Wilson, R. H.
Woods, W. C.
Yorke, Master.

Registered Letters.

deVine, C. Leslie, Dr.
Hadley Memorial Fund Secretary.
McCrea, Mr.
Martuza, Professor.
Pigott, A. E.
Richard, Miss O.
Schvartz, Julius.
Skorzewski, Comte, V.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anderson, H., Mrs.
Allen, Capt.
Ardandin, Madame.
Abdool Ali Khan.
Arthur, G.
Allan, T. G., Mrs.
Alderson, Mrs.
Aronovice, Burih.
Baksh, Chaudhri Maula.
Bronover, L.
Bruce, Miss.
Bluckett, W. S.
Burgess, H.
Binning, B. B.
Barrett, W. J.
Chusel, Gusta.
Conroy, J. F.
Cama, F. B., Messrs.
Clementson, Mr.
Campbell, Sy., Miss.
Cooper, L., Mrs.
Dennis, Wm.
Duck, Mr.
Douglas, S. W., Lt.
Dawidsohn, M.
Dalwa, S. F.
Elliott, J.
Edwards, Mrs.
Esposito, G.
Fernandez, A. C.
Farrell, J. P., Mrs.
Fartune, R., Monsieur.
Gualoux, E. F., Mrs.
Grenstien, Elli.
Groves, J. W., Mrs.
Gibbons, St.
Grandees, G.
Graham, H. E. B.
Green, R.
Hogart, Mrs.
Haramam, Lucy.
Haiman, A.
Hawes, F.
Hendon, W.
Hunter, W. Y.
Howell, H. N.
Herrwkotel Otto Von, Head Master, Zartooli School.
Ishwari Pursad.
Ilbery, Capt.
Jost. S., Miss.
Kroo, Irma.
Kintzig, J.
Kinsbruner, M.
Kelly, E. S., Miss (I. N. S.)
Koch, H. P.
Krishna Pillay.
King, J. G.
Kearing, N. M.
Leslee, C. D., Mr.
Lewis, J.
Lidstone, C. A.
Lubbert, H. L.
Milchie, A.
Murray, S. H.
Moore, D.
Mores, J.
Mondschein, R.
Nishijawa, Mr. and Mrs.
Nichol, Mrs.
Nevill, Ch. R.
O'Connor, T.
Pedroza, Surgn.-Lt.-Col.
Piccivilli, O.
Percival, L.
Phelps, E. L.
Price, F. G. S.
Quittxhan, R.
Rabatink, Solomon.
Ram Bux.
Rankin, I. R. L.
Robertson, F. J.
Ramchary, T.
Rogers, Mrs.
Scott, J.
Szalay, E.
Sylvester, C. F.
Shamateeld, Al.
Scott, H. H., Lt.
Sylkees, H.
Tupaki, Ramacharia.
Thompson, Wm. S.
Vaughan, R. E., Lt.
Walley, F. St. Geo.
Wischinesky Baris.
Wood, C.
Wilson, W. A.
Walmesley, J
Wandt, R.
Warkentein, Wm.
Wilkens, W., Mrs.
Wickersham, W. C.
Word, J.
Walson, L. P.
Wright, W. B.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 8th June, 1896.

Hocking, Mrs.

The 13th June, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1896.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Seychelles, Madagascar, etc., and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	16th June	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	20th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.
*Australasian Colonies . .	13th "	Ditto.*
Ditto ditto . . .	20th "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon Singapore, China, and Japan.	13th "	Per French Str. *Eridan*.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	19th "	Per Steamer *Suisang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	19th "	Per Steamer *Pundua*.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	16th "	Per Steamer *Karagola*.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	17th "	Per Steamer *Kasara*.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	19th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	13th "	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Daphne*.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک اپنے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی— يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هی - يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوں ميں بهي بکتي هی - ماسواے قيمت مذکورة بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or,	post free,	R18-12.
½ „	R 9,		„	R9-8.
¼ „	R4-8,		„	R5.

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৷ আধ „ „	৯৲	„	৯৷৹
৷ শিকি „ „	৪৷৹৲	„	৫৲

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF MURSHEDABAD.

Cases Nos. 13 and 14 of 1896 (Act VI of 1882).

In *re* Shambhu Mill Company, Limited.

By an order made by the Court of the District Judge of Murshedabad in the above matter, dated the 15th day of May, 1895, on the petitions of Babu Baidya Nath Sarkar and Babu Bhawani Kisore Chakraverty, guardian of Kumar Satis Chandra Roy, minor, contributories to the above Company, it was ordered that the said Shambhu Mill Company, Limited, Doyanagar, be wound up by the said Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882.

ASUTOSH MAJUMDAR,
Pleader for Petitioners.



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The Gazette of India.

No. 24.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1896.

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Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (Sorghum vulgare).		Bajra or cumbu (Pencillaria spicata).		Marua or ragi (Eleusine coracana).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (Setaria italica).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (Cicer arietinum).		Maize (Zea Mays).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (Cajanus indicus).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 2	256 2	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 15	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	7 12	7 12	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	133 0	133 0	15 0	15 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 3	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 3	14 3
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 14	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	15 12	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Tharawaddi	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	440 0	440 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 15	11 8	9 15	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 3	9 15	11 1	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	14 9	14 14	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 8	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	13 6	13 6	...	...	10 12	11 10	12 8	13 13	19 9	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	14 3	...	...	8 8	8 8	326 0	326 0	12 14	11 9
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	22 4	21 5	9 4	9 4	87 0	87 0	15 2	16 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	8 9	9 3	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	220 0	220 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 8	11 0	10 2	37 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	15 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	10 12	12 8	12 8	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	13 8	25 4	25 4	7 2	7 2	222 8	222 8	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	13 1	14 6	15 7	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 0	18 10
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	25 0	25 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 6	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 10
Cachar	8 0	7 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 9	11 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 13	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Hill tracts—																										
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	5 4	7 4	...	...	5 8	5 5	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 4	15 12	16 0	...	...	65 0	60 0	6 8	7 8
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Manipur	...	...	...	...	11 8	14 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	100 0	100 0	3 4	3 4
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	19 0	17 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 8
Kámrup	10 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	8 8	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	9 0	9 0
Darrang	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	5 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 6	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 6	9 6
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8
Eastern—																										
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 10
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0
Chittagong	10 14	10 14	...	...	10 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	11 0
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 5	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	10 8	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 6	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	9 12	9 12
Maimensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	...	...	11 8	11 0	100 0	90 0	11 0	11 4
Midnapur	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	19 8	360 0	244 0	10 4	10 0
Howrah	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 5	...	...	12 4	12 4	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 10
Calcutta	11 13	11 13	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 5	13 0	19 6	19 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 8	14 8	16 6	16 6	14 3	13 14	85 5	85 5	11 13	11 13
Hooghly	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 1	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	14 9	14 9	21 5⅓	22 8	6 10⅓	7 0	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	...	20 0	21 5	128 0	128 0	10 10	10 8
Jessore	12 6	11 4	17 8	16 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	...	...	20 0	22 12	...	...	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	20 0	...	21 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	12 8	12 8	20 0	...	13 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 12	18 0	...	11 4	12 0	320 0	320 0	9 4	10 8
Burdwan	12 8	12 12	...	...	11 8	12 0	15 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	...	...	20 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4
Birbhum	15 0	12 12	...	...	13 8	12 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	15 0	...	...	18 12	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Murshidabad	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	21 0	20 0	190 0	190 0	11 0	11 0
Santhal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	19 8	20 0	24 0	24 0	6 6	6 12	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 4	...	...	25 0	27 0	120 0	140 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	..	9 12	10 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	8 13	8 13
Rajshahi	16 8	16 8	26 4	30 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	...	...	28 12	24 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	15 0	13 0	...	...	12 12	12 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	31 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 0	14 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	80 0	80 0	9 0	10 0
Dinajpur	10 12	10 10	20 0	...	12 2	12 0	16 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	14 12	...	...	20 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 8
Hills—																										
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	7 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	11 13	9 0	...	...	11 13	11 13	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	15 12	14 7	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	13 2	13 2	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11*	19 11*	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	10 12	9 4
Balasore	13 0	13 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Mánbhum	12 0	12 0	20 0	24 0	14 0 to 14 8	14 0 to 15 0	15 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 16 8	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 2	9 2
Lohárdaga	6 8 to 12 0	6 8 to 11 8	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	...	...	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	18 0	20 0	12 0 and 17 0	12 0 and 15 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 0
Palámau	11 11	...	20 4	20 4	11 4	11 4	14 1	14 10	...	...	...	...	23 10	20 4	...	...	14 10	16 14	16 14	18 0	16 14	20 4	...	...	8 7	8 7
Hazáribágh	11 0	11 8	20 0	19 0	9 0	10 0	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Kalai.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued*.																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	15 4	15 0	25 0	25 0	9 0	9 8	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	22 8	22 0	24 0	24 8	17 0	17 8	128 0 to 168 0	128 0 to 168 0	10 0	10 0
Gaya	13 8	12 0	20 8	22 12	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 8	19 4	18 8	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 4	20 8	19 0	22 8	22 0	19 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 10	10 10
Patna	14 0 and 15 0	13 8 and 14 8	23 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	19 12	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	27 0	25 0	26 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 12
Shahabad	13 6 to 14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	141 0	10 8	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	30 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	15 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	22 11	20 3	13 14	13 4	17 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 13	20 3	25 11	27 11	20 13	18 15	151 8	151 8	9 7	10 1
Darbhanga	13 2	12 8	26 4	23 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	28 7	28 7	...	...	19 12	19 12	28 7	28 0	24 0	19 12	176 0	175 0	11 8	11 8
Muzaffarpur	14 8	14 0	22 8	25 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	163 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sáran	13 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	22 0	16 8	13 0	20 8	20 8	20 0	25 0	24 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Champáran	13 8	12 8	30 0	30 0	8 8	8 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	22 8	21 0	23 8	24 0	20 8	21 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	6 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 8	18 0	19 0	17 0	13 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	11 8	10 9	15 9½	15 13½	9 8	9 8	12 3	12 3	18 0	17 1¼	15 7	15 7	...	...	13 9	14 10	16 4	16 4	22 4½	21 6½	13 9	12 11½	130 0	130 0	9 9	9 9
Ghazipur	12 12	13 0	18 12	19 0	8 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 8	17 4	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	20 8	20 12	24 0	24 0	15 8	16 0	100 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Jaunpur	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 8	22 8	22 0	16 0	15 0	170 0	170 0	10 0	10 0
Allahabad	12 0	11 12	16 0	16 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 8	14 12	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 8	19 12	21 12	20 0	19 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	12 4	12 0	16 0	13 8	8 0	7 8	11 0	11 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	13 8	13 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 0
Fatehpur	12 8	12 4	16 8	17 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamirpur	11 3	11 15	15 2	15 8	8 0	8 0	10 12	11 9	14 10	15 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	17 4	20 2	19 8	18 8	12 14	13 6	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Jalaun	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0½	14 0½	16 0	16 0	18 0½	20 0	18 0	17 0	13 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	13 12	13 4	17 4	18 0	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	...	...	17 0	17 8	18 8	20 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	11 12	11 8
Jhánsi	12 12	10 11	19 0	20 0	8 12	9 0	11 4	11 0	17 8	17 12	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 12	18 4	...	17 0	15 0	17 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etáwah	13 12	12 8	16 8	17 12	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	16 4	16 8	16 4	15 12	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	19 4	21 0	17 8	17 8	16 4	19 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 4	14 0	17 8	18 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	16 12	17 0	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 0	...	18 0	17 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	15 8	12 8	19 8	20 8	4 8	4 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 2	12 0	13 12	...	...	...	14 0	19 8	21 0	17 4	17 4	15 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	15 12	15 12	21 4	22 8	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	17 8	17 8	15 8	16 8	20 8	20 8	10 8	9 8	21 12	20 12	17 8	17 8	16 8	15 8	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Meerut	15 8	14 4	18 8	20 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	10 0	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Agra	12 8	12 0	16 8	17 8	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	16 8	16 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 8	18 8	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	95 0	95 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	13 0	12 4	18 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	15 0	13 2	19 0	19 0	5 0	5 4	10 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 8	20 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	15 11	14 8	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 11	17 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	20 8	19 2	19 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane, east—																										
Ballia	12 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	10 0
Azamgarh	12 12	12 12	17 12	18 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	...	...	13 4	13 4	177 0	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 1	13 1	18 0	16 3	9 0	9 0	14 14	14 14	16 3	16 3	10 13	10 13	17 2	18 0	14 6	17 2	18 0	18 0	18 14	19 13	16 0	13 3	144 0	144 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	13 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	9 4	9 4	14 4	15 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	18 8	19 0	10 8	10 8	17 12	18 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sub-montane, west—																										
Shahjahánpur	14 12	14 12	19 4	20 4	7 4	7 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 4	20 0	...	22 0	17 4	17 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	13 4	11 12	15 8	16 8	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	15 8	15 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 8	18 12	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	144 0	144 0	10 8	10 8
Pilibhit	13 5	13 2	19 8	17 8	5 0	5 0	12 2	12 2	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 4	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Bareli	12 10	11 3	16 6	15 14	4 11	4 8	10 9	10 11	14 1	14 1	12 6	13 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 9	16 6	17 0	...	12 0	12 0	125 0	125 0	10 7	10 4
Moradabad	13 7	12 7	17 5	17 8	5 0	5 0	11 8	10 12	15 13	16 0	14 1	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	18 13	18 0	17 8	16 9	15 13	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Bijnor	13 12	13 12	18 0	18 9	[illegible] 2	10 2	11 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 7	17 7	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	15 6	14 12	20 14	18 2	8	5 8	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 13	18 10	...	...	12 2	12 2	110 0	110 0	10 0	11 0
Saháranpur	13 14	13 5	19 4	16 10½	5 6	5 6	10 12	10 12	15 1	16 2	11 13	11 13	17 3	17 3	10 12	10 12	18 13	18 11	18 4	18 4	12 14	11 13	110 0	140 0	11 5	11 0
Dehra-Dun	12 8	12 0	15 0	15 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	15 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hills—																										
Naini Tal	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	16 4	16 4	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 8	17 8	16 4	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 4	9 4	10 8	11 8	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0‡	12 0‡	...	...	11 0‡	11 0‡	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Garhwál	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	5 8	6 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partábgarh	14 0	15 0	19 0	20 4	9 4	9 8	13 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	15 4	15 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sultanpur	14 4	15 0	18 8	18 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 8	20 0	18 8	23 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4
Rae-Bareli	14 0	14 8	17 8	19 8	10 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	12 0	16 0	21 0	17 0	12 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 12
Unao	14 0	14 0	17 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 0	13 8	19 0	18 12	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	12 8	13 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	19 8	19 0	22 8	21 8	130 0	120 0	11 0	10 12
Hardoi	15 0	14 8	20 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	15 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 0	13 6	17 12	18 5½	11 8	11 8	14 4	14 4	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	21 10½	20 2½	21 0	19 12	16 8	15 10	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	13 8	13 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 8	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	20 8	13 0	13 0	15 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Gonda	13 4	10 10	21 4	18 0	14 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	18 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 8	14 12	22 8	21 4	*25 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 12
Bahraich	14 4	14 8	23 2	23 8	11 4	11 4	15 4	17 0	19 8	19 8	14 0	14 0	26 8	27 0	12 0	12 0	22 8	18 8	22 8	21 12	24 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Sitapur	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	13 12	13 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	...	...	25 0	22 0	160 0	161 0	11 0	11 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	14 6	23 2	17 8	7 8	8 2	11 4	11 4	20 0	21 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 8	32 8	31 4	25 0	25 0	...	...	14 1	14 1
Bánswára	18 2	16 9	17 8	17 8	6 14	6 14	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 12	40 0	37 8	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 0
Meywar (Udaipur)	12 1¾	12 1¾	17 15½	18 5¾	8 9½	8 15¾	9 6	9 12½	20 5	21 14	10 15	12 8	...	...	14 1	13 4½	15 10	16 6½	25 0	26 9	10 8¾	10 15	160 0	160 0	10 8¾	10 8¾
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 8	13 8	32 0	27 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	37 0	38 0	...	...	§	§	11 0	11 8
Sirohi	11 8	11 0	22 0	20 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	7 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	11 11	11 7	20 3	20 3	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2	20 6	20 6	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	16 11	16 7	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 1	12 4
Ajmere	12 8	12 8	17 8	17 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 8	21 5	21 5	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	12 0	11 0	18 11	16 14	5 12	5 12	6 8	7 4	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 8	12 12	18 8	18 4	8 8	7 8	10 0	9 8	17 12	17 8	14 0	13 12	†	†	†	†	19 8	19 4	20 8	23 4	†	†	*	*	12 8	11 12
Bundi	17 8	16 8	25 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	160 0	140 0	10 4	10 8
Kotah	16 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	21 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	12 15½	12 4	18 1½	21 11	7 2	7 2	11 0	11 0	17 1	17 2	14 11½	14 12	...	...	12 4	12 4	15 6	18 15	21 3½	21 4	11 0	11 0	175 0	175 0	9 3	9 3
Tonk	13 7	12 10	16 15	16 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	8 0	17 5	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	115 0	120 0	11 3	11 2
Jaipur	13 8	12 8	18 8	17 12	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	17 0	17 0	13 4	13 8	†	†	21 0	21 0	13 8 & 17 0	13 8 & 17 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Kerauli	14 6	13 2	18 2	16 10	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	18 12	17 8	15 15	16 4	...	...	25 0	15 0	16 14	18 7	...	...	15 0	23 12	200 0	200 0	10 15	11 4
Dholpur	12 14½	13 4½	17 4	16 14	8 7	8 7	10 4¾	10 10	16 6½	16 14	16 2¾	16 14½	...	...	12 15	14 14½	16 7½	18 0½	...	...	21 0¾	23 13½	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 8½
Bhartpur	13 9	13 9	18 4	18 3	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	16 0	16 5	14 2	14 10	...	...	15 0	14 14	17 4	18 11	19 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Alwar	13 9	13 0	18 5	17 11	6 10	6 10	10 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 15	18 2	18 0	18 0	24 12	24 12	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	14 6½	13 12	18 13	19 7	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 0	19 9	20 3	17 9	20 8	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 3	...	...	...	...	180 0	190 0	12 4	12 4
Nasirabad Cantonment	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 8	20 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Bálmer	9 12	9 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	13 5	11 8	...	...	7 4	6 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpura	13 8	13 8	17 10	19 0	9 4	9 4	11 0	11 0	18 4	20 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	19 0	20 4	20 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 6	10 10
Western—																										
Jodhpur	10 12½	11 4	17 13	16 14	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 10	12 8	12 10	...	...	...	...	14 6	15 10	16 14	16 14	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 2	13 2
Jaisulmer	9 4	8 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 4	8 4	11 4	11 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	21 0	21 0
Bikanir	11 5½	10 15	14 0	14 0	3 0	3 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 14	11 0	...	...	...	...	16 5½	15 14	...	...	8 8	8 8	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	13 0	12 12	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	†	†	...	...	16 8	17 8	...	...	12 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	12 4	12 4
Guna	11 8	11 4	15 0	14 4	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	18 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	19 4	19 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 0
Gwalior	11 13	11 11	16 7½	17 8¼	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	15 15	16 7½	15 15	16 3½	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 8¾	13 15	17 8½	19 2	14 9¾	15 15	170 0	170 0	11 6¾	11 11

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Husked. § Nine pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JUNE 13, 1896.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1896—*continued*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorgnum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Panjab—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozpur	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	16 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	100 0	12 8	12 4
Central—																										
Lahore	16 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	87 0	87 0	12 12	12 12
Gujránwála	14 0	14 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	†	†	17 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	95 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	15 0	15 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelam	14 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	*	*	15 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
South-eastern—																										
Gurgáon	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ambala	16 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 13
Ludhiána	17 0	16 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	16 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	22 0	14 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jalandhar	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	12 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hoshiárpur	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	14 0	15 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	†	†	11 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Siálkot	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	8 4	8 8
Kángra	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	18 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Ráwalpindi	14 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	*	*	72 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	‡	16 0	†	†	‡	‡	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	81 0	81 0	12 0	12 0
Peshawar	13 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	86 0	84 0	32 0	30 0
Kohát	13 0	14 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	†	†	18 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	‡	†	128 0	128 0	35 0	46 0
Bannu	18 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	19 0	23 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	13 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	†	†	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	16 0	16 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 8
Multan	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	10 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4
Montgomery	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	†	‡	‡	‡	†	†	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	230 0	230 0	12 0	12 0
Dera Ishmael Khan	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	4 0	4 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	125 0	125 0	29 0	31 4
Muzaffargarh	16 0	16 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Dera Ghazi Khan	13 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	20 0	21 4
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	13 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	91 0	91 0	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 0	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	10 0	...	121 14	121 14	12 8	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	...	142 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	13 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 0	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 2	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 2	16 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 6
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	11 1	11 1	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 2	11 2	15 3	15 3	15 0	15 0	21 9	21 9	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	11 4	...	312 0	312 0	10 10	10 10
Ratnágiri	10 13	10 13	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 13	12 13	14 5	14 5	15 14	15 14	17 10	17 10	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	10 13	*	134 6	134 6	13 0	13 0
Alibág (Kolába)	10 2	10 2	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 9	12 9	*	...	12 12	12 12	*	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	9 10	...	89 10	89 10	12 12	12 12
Bombay	13 10	13 10	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 1	11 1	17 2	17 2	13 15	13 15	15 12	15 12	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 3	13 4	87 6	87 6	11 9	11 9
Tanna	9 9	10 15	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 0	12 0	*	*	12 10	14 6	*	*	...	...	12 0	12 7	...	...	10 15	*	112 0	112 0	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	17 7	17 7	...	...	12 7	12 7	13 6	13 6	28 5	28 5	24 3	24 3	...	*	...	...	14 10	14 10	...	...	12 1	17 9	100 0	100 0	12 2	12 2
Belgaum	16 3	17 3	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2	24 14	24 14	21 7	19 8	28 0	28 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 11	18 3	92 7	92 7	11 9	12 6
Satara	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 14	10 14	18 11	18 11	16 10	16 10	*	*	...	...	17 6	15 12	...	...	14 0	16 9	91 3	91 3	12 4	12 4
Sholapur	15 13	15 13	...	...	7 10	7 10	11 11	11 11	26 13	26 13	21 7	23 4	*	*	...	...	18 14	18 14	...	...	15 12	*	85 5	85 5	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	19 1	19 1	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 6	12 6	23 13	28 13	24 11	24 11	*	*	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	13 6	20 1	80 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Poona	12 13	12 13	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	20 0	20 0	16 2	16 2	14 13	14 13	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	11 15	17 2	81 1	81 1	11 13	12 6
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	14 8	15 15	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 9	10 9	24 12	24 12	20 8	20 8	*	*	...	...	16 10	17 5	...	...	16 1	20 10	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	15 13	15 13	...	...	10 5	10 5	13 3	13 3	*	*	19 12	19 12	25 5	25 5	...	...	15 11	16 6	...	...	12 13	15 6	128 0	128 0	13 6	13 6
Dhulia (Khandesh)	15 12	15 12	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	25 14	25 14	20 3	20 3	*	*	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	*	80 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	17 2	17 2	13 7	13 14	*	*	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 2	15 4	91 1	91 1	12 0	12 0
Broach	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	18 8	18 8	13 0	13 8	*	*	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	13 0	16 8	101 0	101 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	11 0	13 0	18 0	14 8	14 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	19 0	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 0
Baroda Cantonment	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	91 7	91 7	11 8	11 8
Ahmadabad	11 8	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 8	17 8	15 0	14 8	18 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	17 8	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Godhra (Panch Maháls)	13 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	13 8	19 0	...	...	13 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Disa Cantonment	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	16 0	*	*	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	*	142 4	183 0	11 0	11 0
Kathiawár—																										
Rájkot	13 6	13 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	16 5	17 6	12 8	13 1	*	*	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	14 4	14 4	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	...	...	12 1	12 1	100 0	100 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa—Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	13 13	13 13	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 0	9 0	16 2	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	17 4	...	...	12 11	12 11	230 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Betul	14 6	14 7	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 4	10 4	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Chhindwára	13 13	13 13	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	140 0	140 0	9 2	9 2
Nágpur	14 6	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 14	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 2	...	...	13 12	12 8	115 0	135 0	10 0	10 4
Wardha	14 9	14 9	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	17 2	...	...	14 9	16 0	120 0	140 0	10 10	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	13 1	13 1	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 5	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Saugor	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 7	9 7	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	19 6	13 6	130 0	130 0	9 2	9 2
Damoh	11 0	11 4	...	...	9 10	9 4	10 0	11 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 10	...	...	10 12	9 10	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 4
Jubbulpore	14 8	14 4	...	...	9 0	9 8	13 8	14 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 8	13 0	150 0	150 0	9 8	9 8
Baghelkhand (Satna)	13 2	13 0	16 0	17 0	7 8	7 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	*	12 0	*	*	8 0	8 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 0
Mandla	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 8	9 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 0
Seoni	14 15	14 15	...	...	8 10	8 10	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	11 8	11 8	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	12 0	11 4	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	22 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	15 15	15 15	320 0	320 0	...	...
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	14 7	16 11	...	...	10 2	11 3	14 10	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	15 12	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	16 0	17 3	...	...	11 8	11 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Berar—																										
Buldána	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	182 0	182 0	10 0	10 0
Básim	14 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	70 0	70 0	9 0	10 0
Akola	13 8	14 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	106 0	106 0	11 0	11 8
Ellichpur	13 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	12 8	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Wun	13 8	14 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	220 0	220 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	12 11	12 3	*	...	6 3	6 3	9 0	8 12	20 1	21 7	23 0	23 0	27 0	22 3	*	...	13 3	13 3	*	...	20 1	20 1	90 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Bolárum	12 10	12 4	*	...	7 0	7 0	8 12	9 0	20 5	21 0	*	...	*	...	*	...	14 0	14 0	*	...	*	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghát	12 0	12 0	*	...	6 0	7 4	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 4	*	...	*	...	14 8	13 8	*	...	*	...	100 0	80 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1896—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pencillaria spicata*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 14	12 14
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	22 10	24 6	25 6	25 6	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 2	11 2
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 10	11 6
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	15 0	24 2	23 11	20 14	21 5	26 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184 11	181 5	11 13	11 5
Central—																										
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	33 0	33 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 2	85 2	10-5&11-8	10-5&11-8
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 14	29 6	28 13	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 8	11 8
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	11 10	23 6	25 5	24 11	24 11	26 5	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 13	11 13
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 3	29 8	29 8	...	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	9-8 & 10-8	9-8 & 10-8
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	27 11	26 11	25 5	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 0	12 0
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 2	12 2
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	22 2	22 2	*	*	27 13	25 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 13	28 13	28 13	20 11	22 10	28 13	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 3	20 3	...	...	22 10	22 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 13	91 6	13 2	13 2
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 14	91 14	13 5	13 5
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	13 3	25 8	21 13	23 2	23 2	25 11	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	11 8	11 8
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	14 14	...	...	32 5	32 5	30 3	28 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	12 13	12 13
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 14	...	...	29 0	30 6	31 11	31 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 14	22 6	22 6	27 14	27 14	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135 10	143 3	11 10	11 5
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 13	13 13
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	19 6	19 6	19 13	22 0	23 5	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	10 4	10 0	39 0	39 0	...	25 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	15 0	14 8	96 0	96 0	10 4	10 0
Bangalore	12 8	12 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	11 8	11 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	30 0	28 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	33 0	13 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	192 0	192 0	10 0	10 0
Tumkur	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	34 0	34 0	35 0	35 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	224 0	224 0	10 8	10 8
Hassan	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	22 0	...	...	34 0	34 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	144 0	144 0	9 0	9 0
Kadur	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	32 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	8 6	8 6	13 2	12 10	34 2	35 11	...	...	40 2	43 9	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	18 14	18 14	320 0	320 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldrug	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	11 8	38 0	40 0	28 0	30 0	45 0	50 0	45 0	50 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	175 0	175 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 8	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	...	...	20 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Aden	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 0	*	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

J. F. FINLAY,



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 25.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1896.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 19th June, 1896.

No. 858.—The services of Captain E. Waller, Cantonment Magistrate of Roorkee, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st July 1896, for employment as Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 863.—Under the provisions of section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885, the Governor General in Council is pleased to discharge from office the following Notary Public whose appointment for the town of Cocanada in the Madras Presidency was announced in Home Department Notification No. 212, dated the 13th February 1895:

Mr. L. Gordon.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 15th June, 1896.

No. 991—89-2.—Veterinary Colonel A. E. Queripel, Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 24th July 1896.

No. 994—89-3.—Veterinary-Captain H. T. Pease, Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Office of Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Veterinary-Colonel A. E. Queripel on privilege leave.

FORESTS.

The 16th June, 1896.

No. 509—165-2-F.—Mr. E. E. Fernandez, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Assam, reported his arrival at Bombay in the

forenoon of the 6th June 1896 on return from the furlough granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 630-F., dated the 15th June 1894.

Mr. Fernandez's services are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere.

METEOROLOGY.

The 18th June, 1896.

No. 1456—28-10.—Mr. J. H. Gilliland, Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, is appointed Second Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, with effect from the date on which Mr. C. Little, Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, assumed charge of the duties of Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

No. 1457—28-10.—Mr. J. H. Gilliland, Second Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 13th May 1896.

No. 1458—28-10.—Mr. G. W. Küchler, Bengal Educational Department, is appointed to act as Second Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. H. Gilliland, or until further orders.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th June, 1896.

No. 1002-*G.*—Surgeon-Lieutenant H. Burden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), officiating Agency Surgeon at Gilgit, is appointed to be Agency Surgeon at Gilgit, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 5th November, 1895, and until further orders.

The 17th June, 1896.

No. 1956-*I.-A.*—Captain A. B. Mayne, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed, with effect from the 1st May, 1896, and while employed as tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, to be *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 19th June, 1896.

No. 2687-*Gl.*—Mr. W. H. E. Mellor, Probationer, is transferred to the Office of the Comptroller, Burma.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 18th June, 1896.

No. 2665-*A.*—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st May 1896, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta .	11,99,06,410	4,73,55,627	...	4,73,55,627
Allahabad .	98,10,660	1,57,89,975	...	1,57,89,975
Lahore .	1,88,91,410	2,58,66,830	...	2,58,66,830
Bombay .	7,08,78,475	3,16,65,983	...	3,16,65,983
Kurrachee .	83,78,480	44,75,235	...	44,75,235
Madras .	3,47,34,800	3,85,69,825	...	3,85,69,825
Calicut .	10,85,060	32,79,895	...	32,79,895
Rangoon .	42,82,605	2,18,65,130	...	2,18,65,130
TOTAL .	26,88,68,500	18,88,68,500	...	18,88,68,500
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 8,15,9[illegible],000 held under Section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
		GRAND TOTAL .		26,88,68,500

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th June, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 717.—Lieutenant E. H. Payne, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 27th January 1896.

(Joined his appointment on the 3rd June 1896.)

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1st Infantry.

No. 718.—Lieutenant F F. Major, wing officer, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 23rd May 1896, *vice* Lieutenant H. Lowther, who has vacated.

6th Infantry.

No. 719.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Swaine, M.D., Madras Medical Establishment, to be medical officer, *vice* Surgeon-Captain G. Bidie, appointed medical officer, 4th Infantry. Dated 5th June 1896.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 720.—Lieutenant C. N. Baker, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light)

Infantry, to be an Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, to complete the establishment, with effect from the 28th May 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 721.—Lieutenant Percy Stanislaus Hicks, Hampshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 1st Regiment of Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 13th October 1894, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 722.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant Ivan Urmston Battye, officiating wing officer, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—1st April 1896.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 723.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clauses (13) and (20), and section 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules and to direct that they shall apply to the Cantonment of Poona:

1. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing,—

Cesspools, receptacles for filth, and soaking of foul water, etc.

(1) require any person having control, whether as grantee owner or occupier, of any land or building—

(a) to close any offensive cesspool belonging to the land or building, or

(b) to provide a receptacle (of a pattern, if any, approved by the Cantonment Authority) for filth accumulating on or in the land or building, or

(c) to keep in a cleanly condition (in such manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the notice) any receptacle provided for such filth, or

(d) to prevent the water of any private latrine, urinal, sink or bath-room, or any other offensive matter, from soaking, draining, flowing or being put from the land or building upon any road or public place or into any water-course or into any drain not intended for the purpose; or

Putting private latrine or urinal to public use.

(2) require the owner or other person having the control of any private latrine or urinal not to put the same to public use; or

Conformity of private latrines and urinals with standard plan.

(3) if any plan for the construction of private latrines or urinals has been approved by the Cantonment Authority,—

(e) require any person repairing or constructing a private latrine or urinal not to allow the same to be used until it has been inspected by or under the direction of the Cantonment Magistrate and approved by him as conforming with such plan, or

(f) require any person having the control of a private latrine or urinal to rebuild or alter the same in accordance with such plan:

Provided that, on the application of any person to whom a notice under clause (e) or clause (f) of this rule is addressed, a copy of the approved plan shall be given to him by the Cantonment Magistrate free of charge; or

Removal of private latrine or urinal.

(4) require the owner or other person having the control of any private latrine or urinal which, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, creates a nuisance, to remove the latrine or urinal, and to substitute fresh earth, to such a depth, not exceeding two feet, as may be specified in the notice, for the earth on which the latrine or urinal stood; or

Roofing, etc., of private latrine, or cleansing of private latrine or urinal.

(5) require any person having control, whether as grantee, owner or occupier, of any land or building,—

(g) to have any latrine provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or

(h) to cleanse with deodorants any latrine or urinal belonging to the land or building; or

Collection of offensive matter and rubbish for public removal.

(6) require any persons having control, whether as grantees, owners or occupiers, of any lands or buildings, who have allowed any offensive matter or rubbish to accumulate or remain thereon or therein, to collect the same and deposit it, for removal by the public conservancy establishments, at such times and in such receptacles or places as may be specified in the notice:

Provided that no person shall be required to deposit any offensive matter or rubbish in any receptacle or place situate at a greater distance than one hundred and fifty feet from the nearest boundary of his premises; or

Provision of sufficient drainage.

(7) where any land or building is situate within one hundred feet of a public drain or of some other place set apart for the discharge of drainage, and the drains belonging to such land or building are, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, insufficient, require

any person having control of the land or building, whether as grantee or owner, or,

in the case of neighbouring lands or buildings, the several grantees or owners having control of the lands or buildings, conjointly,

to provide sufficient drainage within fifteen days from the service of the notice; or

(8) require any person to desist from making or altering any drain leading into a public drain; or

Making or altering a private drain leading into a public drain.

Altering, etc., public drain, or neglecting to provide culvert, or keeping insufficient culvert.

(9) require any person who is creating or likely to create a nuisance by—

(j) altering, obstructing or encroaching upon a public drain, or

(k) altering any path leading to his premises or any culvert under such path so as to obstruct the flow of water in or into any public drain, or

(l) impeding the flow of water owing to the absence or insufficiency of any culvert or water-course which he has undertaken to construct or is by law liable to construct or maintain,

to desist therefrom; or

(10) require any person who is constructing or laying a drain to obey any directions which the Cantonment Authority may, on the advice of the Executive Engineer, think fit to give in order to ensure the completion of the work to its satisfaction; or

Construction of private drain.

(11) require any person or persons, being the owner or owners, and having control, of any drain or drains to provide and apply to the same within ten days from the service of the notice such covering as may be specified in the notice; or

Covering of private drains.

(12) require any person having the control of a drain,

Cleansing, etc., of private drain.

within a period to be specified in the notice, to remove any obstruction from the drain, or to cleanse, purify, repair or alter the drain, or otherwise to put the same in good order.

2. Whoever fails to comply with any notice issued under rule 1 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of the first conviction on which the failure is proved to have been persisted in;

Penalties.

and, if any person required by any such notice to perform any act fails to perform it, the Cantonment Authority may cause the act to be performed and recover the cost from him.

3. (1) No persons of any of the following classes, namely:

Licenses required for carrying on of certain occupations.

(a) butchers and sellers of poultry, game or fish,

(b) persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India,

(c) persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit,

(d) persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats,

(e) dairymen and buttermen,

(f) makers of bread, biscuits or cake, and sellers of bread, biscuits or cake made in India,

(g) sellers of fruit or vegetables,

(h) manufacturers of aërated or other potable waters, or ice, and sellers of the same,

(j) sellers of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aërated or other potable waters, or ice) which are of a perishable nature,

(k) sellers of water to be used for drinking purposes,

(l) washermen,

(m) dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material,

(n) dealers in fire-works, kerosine oil, petroleum or any other inflammable oil or spirit,

(o) tanners and dyers,

(p) persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise,

shall reside in any part of the cantonment for the purpose of carrying on their trades, callings or occupations, unless they have obtained a license from the Cantonment Authority:

(2) Provided as follows:

(i) a license shall not be withheld if the applicant is willing to comply with such conditions as the Cantonment Authority may consider it necessary to impose under rule 4;

(ii) no person who may, when these rules come into force, be carrying on his trade, calling or occupation in any part of the cantonment shall be bound to obtain a license for carrying on such trade, calling or occupation in that part until he has received from the Cantonment Authority not less than three months' notice of his obligation to do so;

(iii) if the Cantonment Authority refuses to grant a license to any person mentioned in clause (ii) to carry on his trade, calling or occupation in such place, it shall pay him reasonable compensation for any loss incurred by reason only of such refusal.

(3) No charge shall be made for any license granted under this rule.

4. A license granted to any person under rule 3 shall specify the part of the cantonment in which the licensee shall reside for the purpose of carrying on his trade, calling or occupation, and may contain any conditions which the Cantonment Authority may think fit to impose with respect to the following matters, namely:

Conditions which may be entered in such licenses.

(a) in the case of butchers, and sellers of poultry, game or fish,—

(1) the apparatus and coverings to be used in the operations of their trade,

(2) the places at which, and the manner in which, meat, poultry, game or fish may be exposed for sale, and

(3) the disposal of meat, poultry, game or fish when found to be unfit for human consumption:

EXPLANATION.—Meat which has been subjected to the process of blowing shall be presumed to be unfit for human consumption:

(b) In the case of persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India,—

(4) the places at which pigs may be kept,

(5) the number of pigs which may be kept at any one place,

(6) the season and the places at which pigs may be slaughtered and the flesh offered for sale,

(7) the manner in which pigs shall be inspected prior to slaughter, and

(8) the manner in which the flesh thereof shall be inspected and marked prior to sale, and disposed of when found to be unfit for human consumption;

(c) in the case of persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit,—

(9) the places at which such animals may be kept,

(10) the number of such animals which may be kept at any one place,

(11) the sources from which such animals shall be watered,

(12) the segregation of any sick or diseased animals, and

(13) the taking of any other measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for maintaining the premises in a clean and sanitary state;

(d) in the case of persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats,—

(14) the places at which such animals may be kept,

(15) the number of such animals which may be kept at any one place, and

(16) the manner of keeping the animals so as to prevent their becoming a public nuisance or injurious to the public health;

(e) in the case of dairymen and buttermen,—

(17) the vessels and other apparatus to be used in the operations of their trade,

(18) the places at which and the manner in which milk or butter may be prepared and kept for sale, and

(19) the taking of any other measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for keeping the premises and all vessels and apparatus in a cleanly and sanitary state,

(f) in the case of makers of bread, biscuits or cake, and sellers of bread, biscuits or cake made in India,—

(20) the apparatus and the water, flour and other ingredients which may be used in the operations of their trade,

(21) the places at which bread, biscuits or cake may be prepared and kept for sale,

(22) the inspection to be exercised over the making of such articles, and

(23) the disposal of any such articles which may be found to be unwholesome;

(g) in the case of sellers of fruit or vegetables,—

(24) the places and seasons at which fruit or vegetables, or any specified kinds of fruit or vegetable, may be sold, and

(25) the disposal of any fruit or vegetables which may be found to be unwholesome, or of which the sale has been prohibited under clause (24) of this rule;

(h) in the case of manufacturers of aërated or other potable waters, or ice, and sellers of the same,—

(26) the sources from which water used in such manufacture shall be taken,

(27) the machinery, chemicals and ingredients which may be used in such manufacture,

(28) the measures to be taken in order to ensure the proper filtering of the water used and the cleanliness of all apparatus and receptacles used, and

(29) the attachment of labels or the adoption of other means for the purpose of identifying the factory at which each article was made;

(j) in the case of sellers of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aërated or other potable waters, or ice) which are of a perishable nature,—

(30) the disposal of any articles which may be found to be unwholesome;

(k) in the case of sellers of water to be used for drinking purposes,—

(31) the sources from which such water shall be taken, and

(32) the taking of measures to ensure the cleanliness of mussucks or any other vessels or utensils used for carrying such water;

(l) in the case of washermen,—

(33) the places at which clothes may be washed, dried or kept;

(m) in the case of dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material,—

(34) the places at which such materials may be kept,

(35) the quantity which may be stored at any one place, and the manner of storing, and

(36) the precautions against fire to be taken by the dealer or the person in charge of the business;

(n) in the case of dealers in fire-works, petroleum, kerosine oil or any other inflammable oil or spirit,—

(37) the places at which, and the quantities in which, any such article may be stored or kept for sale, and

(38) the taking of any measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property;

(o) in the case of tanners and dyers,—

(39) the taking of measures for regulating the discharge of refuse matter from their premises and for abating any nuisance arising from such premises;

(p) in the case of persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise,—

(40) the taking of any measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for the abatement of any nuisance arising from the premises.

Feeding animals on filth, etc.

5. No person holding a license under rule 3 for keeping for profit milch cattle or milch goats, or pigs or any other animal which may be used for human consumption, shall allow the same—

(a) to be fed upon refuse or any filthy or deleterious substance, or

(b) to graze in any place in which grazing has for sanitary reasons been prohibited by public notice issued by the Cantonment Authority.

Adulteration of milk.

6. No dairyman holding a license under rule 3 shall mix water with, or otherwise adulterate, any milk intended for sale.

Adulteration of butter.

7. No butterman holding a license under rule 3 shall adulterate any butter intended for sale.

Selling food or drink unfit for human consumption.

8. No person holding a license under rule 3 shall sell any article of food or drink for human consumption which is unfit for that purpose.

Removal of brothels or prostitutes.

9. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, prohibit—

(a) the keeping of a brothel, or

(b) the residence of a public prostitute,

in any part of the cantonment specified in the notice.

Power to suspend or withdraw license.

10. (1) If any person holding a license under rule 3 fails to comply with any condition imposed upon him under rule 4, or does any act in contravention of rules 5, 6, 7 or 8,

the Cantonment Authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted under rule 11, by order, suspend the license for any period specified in such order, or withdraw the license.

(2) No person who has obtained a license under these rules for carrying on a trade, calling or occupation in any part of the cantonment shall carry on such trade, calling or occupation in that part while such license is suspended or after the same has been withdrawn.

Penalties.

11. (1) Whoever fails to observe any condition imposed under rule 4, clauses 1 to 16, 20 to 25, 30, or 34 to 39, all inclusive, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days, and, in case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of first conviction on which the failure is proved to have been persisted in.

(2) Whoever—

(a) commits any breach of rule 3 or rule 4, clause (2), or

(b) fails to comply with any condition imposed under rule 4, clauses (17), (18), (19), (26), (27), (28), (29), (31), (32), (33), or (40), or

(c) does any act in contravention of rules 5, 6, 7 or 8, or

(d) disregards any prohibition made by notice under rule 9,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and, in case of a continuing offence or failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of first conviction on which the offence or failure is proved to have been persisted in.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 724.—The leave granted to Captain (now Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) H. R. Tate, Indian Staff Corps, Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces States Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, in G. G. O. No. 187 of 1895, is cancelled.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 725.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, Captain Charles Henry Uvedale Price is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental second-in-command, Indian Army. Dated 7th March 1896.

No. 726.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Lieutenant.

Second-Lieutenant Alfred Harcourt Babington,—dated 1st May 1896.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 727.—Major-General W. P. Tomkins, C.I.E., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, is admitted

to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 13th June 1896, *vice* Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 728.—*Governor General's Body-Guard*—

Jemadar Debi Dayal Singh to be Risaldar and Dafadar Kamal-ud-din to be Jemadar, *vice* Wali Muhammad, *Sardar Bahadur*, appointed Native Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, with effect from the 1st June 1896.

No. 729.—*4th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Ressaidar Uttam Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Jhanda Singh to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Sher Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lachhman Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th November 1895.

No. 730.—*40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Drill-Havildar Sarbaland to be Jemadar, *vice* Juma Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 12th February 1896.

No. 731.—*2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles)*—

Subadar Bhim Sing Rana to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Santbir Gurung to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Singbir Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopal Borah, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 21st April 1896.

No. 732.—*2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers)*—

Jemadar Dayal Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Ghazan Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sak Mehtar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1895.

No. 733.—*7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Suraj Bali Tiwari to be Subadar, *vice* Itt Mehtar, discharged, with effect from the 22nd December 1895.

Havildar Kamarud-din Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Rupram Gujar, promoted, with effect from the 10th January 1896.

No. 734.—*23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry (2nd Battalion, Rifle Regiment)*—

Color-Havildar Ghisa Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Bharat Singh, promoted, with effect from the 7th October 1895.

Color-Havildar Nanak Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Harchand Gujar, transferred to the 13th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, with effect from the 1st February 1896.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 735.—*2nd Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Havildar Allah-Ditta to be Jemadar, *vice* Shakir Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1896.

No. 736.—*1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Bishnu Thapa to be Subadar, and Havildar Kajiman Khattri to be Jemadar, *vice* Kulbir Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1896.

Havildar Jasbir Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Lalbir Rana, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1896.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 737.—In G. G. O. No. 462 of 1896, under the heading "Medals inscribed 'for Long Service and Good Conduct,' with gratuity" *for* "No. 661, Private Kuppusami, 2nd Madras Infantry" *read* "No. 671, Private Kuppusami, 2nd Madras Infantry."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 738.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Honorary Captain Herbert Henry Beatley, Bengal Unattached List, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st March 1896, *vice* Christie, resigned.

No. 739.—*2nd Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Erskine Neale, Commandant, Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Commandant, *vice* Harington, resigned.

No. 740.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major James Henry Elias Beer to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Harington, resigned.

No. 741.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Edward Rose, Unattached List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, with effect from the 1st May 1896, *vice* Neale, appointed Commandant of the 2nd Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers.

No. 742.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Francis William Goode, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Lungley, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 743.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain J. Harwood resigns his commission, with effect from the 18th May 1896.

No. 744.—*Shillong Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant R. B. McCabe resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 40.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Engineer William Torrie, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

No. 41.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant W. G. Wincham, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for five months.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 42.—In G. G. O. No. 34 of 1896 *for* "22nd May 1896" *read* "23rd May 1896."

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th June, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 13th and the 19th June 1896:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment.	Second-Lieutenant G. B. Moule.	4th June 1896	Amballa.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 13th and the 19th June 1896.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Dugald Blair Brown (*a*)	Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.	Army Medical Staff.	27th January 1896.	Testate	1,975 5 7	...	18th Aug. 1896.
Robert Henry Tapsell (*b*)	Assistant Surgeon.	Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bengal).	26th December 1895.	No will	62 10 4		Ditto.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.*—Brother—W. P. B. Brown, Esq., Blairvon Tea Estate, Maskeliya, Ceylon.
(*b*) *Next-of-kin.*—Sisters—Mrs. R. Egan, Asensole.
Miss Mary Tapsell, Ghazipore.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th June, 1896.

No. 269.—With reference to Notification No. 221, dated the 4th May 1896, Mr. V. C. French is retransferred to the Accounts Branch and is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, East Coast State Railway, in the 4th Class of Examiners (old classification), during the absence of Mr. D. W. McPherson on privilege leave.

The 15th June, 1896.

No. 270.—The following promotions are ordered in the Accounts Branch:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Douglass, R. . .	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification).	Examiner, Class IV (new classification).	Permanent .	15th May 1896.
Dover, F. C. W. .	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* .	4th May 1896.

No. 271.—Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from furlough, posted to the establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 18th June, 1896.

No. 272.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the temporary promotion of Mr. I. C. Thomas, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 2nd May 1896.

No. 273.—Mr. Charu Chandra Ray, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade (old classification), Rajputana and Central India, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade (new classification), with effect from the 27th March 1896.

No. 274.—Mr. F. B. Hebbert, in Class I, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is placed on special duty with the Government of India, Public Works Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th June 1896.

No. 275.—Mr. H. L. Cleaver, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for four months in extension of the furlough published in Central Provinces, Public Works Department, Notification No. 13, dated 26th March 1896.

The 19th June, 1896.

No. 276.—The services of Mr. C. W. Hodson, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, and Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Ceylon Government.

No. 277.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, with effect from the 1st April 1896:

Names.	From	To
Patterson, J. H. L.	Class II, Grade 2	Class II, Grade 1.
Cunliffe, F. K.	Class II, Grade 3	Class II, Grade 2.
Keatinge, D. E.	Class III, Grade 3	Class III, Grade 2.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 13th, 1896.

The principal interest in the weather has centered on the West Coast and over the Bay, where conditions have been unsettled, and where indications of the advance of the monsoon have been daily anticipated. Along the West Coast rain has occurred on each day of the week, but the winds have been either southerly, south-easterly, or variable, and there has hence been no extension inland of the rainfall which has prevailed at the coast stations. As was the case last week, these abnormal conditions have resulted from the presence over the Arabian Sea of a cyclonic disturbance which has drawn the winds into circulation around it and interrupted any flow of air from the sea into the inland portions of the Peninsula. The reports of the 7th showed that over the Bay a fairly strong southerly wind was blowing, and that this wind on reaching Bengal drew into south-east and east and with this direction blew up the Gangetic Plain. Moderate rain was received in Bengal, and showers at several stations in Upper India. On the following day a northerly wind sprang up across Oudh, interrupting the flow of easterly winds up the Gangetic Plain; the showers ceased in Upper India, where hot weather conditions were re-established and held till the close of the week Over Bengal the southerly winds from the Bay continued, and fairly general moderate showers were received daily In the central parts of the country and the east of the Peninsula local showers were received during the week and exercised an important local influence on the temperature conditions. The mean temperature of the whole country was about normal on the 7th and 8th, but was excessive on all other days.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, June 7th.*—Pressure had fallen briskly over the Punjab and had risen briskly over the east of the Central Provinces, but elsewhere the changes were slight Readings were highest in Tenasserim, lowest over the western desert, and relatively low over the north of the Arabian Sea and over the Gangetic Plain. Abnormal southerly to easterly winds prevailed on the West Coast, variable winds and calms in the Southern Gangetic Plain, and normal winds elsewhere. There was no strength in the winds. The mean temperature was excessive over the Indus Valley, the north of the Bombay Presidency, the greater part of the Peninsula and Lower Burma, and was in defect elsewhere. Showers were reported from a large part of the country, the amounts being heaviest in the north-east.

Monday, June 8th.—The barometer had fallen, except over the Peninsula; the change had been brisk to rapid in the north-west and brisk in part of the north-east. Readings were highest in Tenasserim, lowest over the Punjab, and relatively low over the Arabian Sea. The low pressure area over the Gangetic Plain had apparently filled up. Northerly winds had appeared at Gorakhpur, Bahraich, Lucknow, and Cawnpore, but elsewhere the wind directions were practically unaltered. The mean temperature was low over North-Eastern India, the Gangetic Plain, and the central parts of the country, while it was high in most other places. Rain had fallen over a considerable part of the west of the Peninsula, of North-Eastern India, and of Northern India. But in the last region the fall was slight and occurred as light local showers.

Tuesday, June 9th.—Pressure had decreased almost everywhere, the change having been generally brisk to rapid in the north. Pressure was highest in Mâlabar, lowest in the Northern Punjab, and the pressure difference had become considerable. Southerly (south-westerly—south-easterly) winds prevailed along the West Coast from Cochin to Veraval, and normal winds elsewhere. The mean temperature was low over Assam and East Bengal, along the foot of the Himalayas, as well as over West Bengal, the east of the Central Provinces, and the east of the Peninsula. Showers of rain had been received over North-Eastern India, the west and part of the east of the Peninsula, and the Central Provinces.

Wednesday, June 10th.—Pressure had changed rather irregularly, the principal alterations having been a brisk fall over a large part of the Peninsula, and a brisk rise over Lower Bengal. Pressure was highest in Tenasserim and lowest

in the Western Punjab. The winds varied very considerably along the West Coast, but remained about normal in other places. The mean temperature was low in Arakan, Assam, Bengal, and North Bihar, and was excessive elsewhere.

Thursday, June 11th.—Pressure had increased everywhere—briskly to rapidly over Northern India. Readings remained highest in Tenasserim and lowest over the Punjab, but the downward turn of the isobars along the West Coast showed that pressure was still low over the Arabian Sea. The winds were south-easterly along the West Coast from Calicut to Veraval. In other places the winds had not changed much and were fairly normal. The mean temperature was low in Malabar and Bengal, and was excessive elsewhere—most so in the central parts of the country and in the Punjab. Rain had been received over North-Eastern India, the west of the Peninsula, and at some central stations.

Friday, June 12th.—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly over the Bombay Presidency and the west of the Central Provinces, but had changed very little elsewhere. The general distribution of pressure was unaltered. The winds were northerly in Malabar, variable on other parts of the West Coast, and were unchanged elsewhere. The mean temperature was excessive, except in Northern Bihar and Central Bengal. Moderate showers had been received over parts of North-Eastern India, of the Peninsula, and of the central districts.

Saturday, June 13th.—The pressure changes were again slight almost everywhere, and there was no important change in the distribution. A small centre of depression had, however, appeared over the head of the Bay. Pressure was exceedingly low, relatively to the normal, over Ceylon. The winds had shifted to north again along the West Coast and had become feebly cyclonic over the north-west of the Bay, but in other places there was no important change. The mean temperature was low in Central Bengal and Ganjam, but remained excessive in other parts of the Indian region. Fairly general rain was reported from Burma, Lower Bengal, and the west of the Peninsula, while showery weather had prevailed over parts of the Gangetic Plain, the Central Provinces, and Madras.

Temperature.—The distribution of the mean temperature with regard to the normal has undergone considerable changes during the week. On the 1st a large area of relatively low temperature overlay Assam, Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, the Central Provinces, and a considerable part of the Punjab, while surrounding this low temperature area on all sides were temperatures exceeding the normal. These high temperatures gradually encroached on the area of low temperature, so that by the 12th the only area of low temperature was a very small one, overlying Central Bengal and Northern Bihar, where there was a trifling deficiency of about 1½°. On the following day, the 13th, the temperature had fallen, and was low over Bengal, Orissa, and Ganjam.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India:

PROVINCE.	June 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·3	+2·8	+2·8	+1·9	+2·5	+3·1	+3·1	+2·6
Bengal and Assam . .	−1·8	−0·7	−0·6	+0·1	−0·5	+0·7	−0·3	−0·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−4·3	−2·8	+0·2	+2·3	+3·[illegible]	+3·4	+5·4	+1·0
Punjab	−2·1	+1·4	+2·5	+4·0	+6·1	+6·5	+8·3	+3·8
Bombay	+0·6	+0·5	+0·8	+1·4	+1·6	+1·8	+2·7	+1·3
Central Provinces and Berar	−1·9	−2·3	+0·5	+1·3	+4·0	+3·4	+4·0	+1·3
Central India and Gujarat .	+0·7	+2·2	+4·2	+4·2	+4·5	+5·2	+4·4	+3·6
Sind and Rajputana . .	+0·1	+2·0	+5·8	+6·0	+4·2	+6·6	+6·5	+4·6
Madras	+0·7	+1·5	+1·6	+1·9	+2·7	+3·0	+1·8	+1·9
Mean for whole of India .	−0·6	+0·6	+2·0	+2·6	+3·1	+3·7	+4·0	+2·2

The mean temperature of the whole country was about normal on the 7th and 8th, but after the 8th a general excess set in which ranged from 2° on the 9th to

4·0° on the 13th. In Bengal there were five days when the temperature was below the normal, in the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces two days, and in the Punjab one day. In the Punjab at the close of the week the heat was excessive, and the mean temperature of the whole province was 8·3° above the average on the 13th. The provincial variations show that the mean temperature of the week was normal in Bengal and Assam, and excessive elsewhere.

The following were the highest temperatures throughout India recorded on each day:

June 7th	114·2°	at Jacobabad.
" 8th	119·0°	" "
" 9th	121·0°	" "
" 10th	123·0°	" "
" 11th	117·4°	" Khushab and Montgomery.
" 12th	118·5°	" Jacobabad.
" 13th	120·4°	" Khushab and Montgomery.

Rain.—The rainfall returns show that, as was the case last week, the rainfall has been very widely distributed. The general conditions which have accompanied the rainfall were similar to those reported last week. There was no general advance of monsoon winds, but cyclonic conditions existed over the Arabian Sea, which occasioned unsettled weather over a considerable part of Western and Central India, while there have been temporary and intermittent, but nevertheless important, advances of humid winds across the Bay coasts and into, to a limited extent, the Gangetic Plain. As a consequence of the cyclonic character of the weather over the Arabian Sea and of the intermittent character of the advances on the Bay side, the wind directions have been irregular, and the rainfall has hence occurred all over the country during thunderstorms, and there has been no steady rain, such as falls, when the monsoon currents are fully established. As a consequence of the rainfall being almost wholly due to thunder showers and storms, the amount and extent of the fall have varied very largely from day to day. Thus, on the 7th showers of greater or less amount were received over the larger part of the country, while, on the 12th, on the contrary, the fall was not only everywhere slight or small, but was confined to only a few parts of the country. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. For the week June 7th to 13th, rain fell in forty-nine of the rainfall divisions, instead of 55, as was the case last week. Of these forty-nine divisions five had less than one-tenth of an inch of rain during the week, so that there were forty four divisions which received an effective fall, and these divisions occupy the greater part of the Indian region. The divisions which had actually or practically no rain were—Oudh (South), North-Western Provinces (West and Submontane, East), the Punjab (South-East, South, Central, Submontane, North and West), Sind, Baluchistan, Rajputana, and Central India. Hence the area of dry weather included part of the Gangetic Plain and the whole of Upper India, and in this region hot weather conditions existed practically after the first day of the week. The first column of the table shows that the heaviest average actual rainfall of the week was 7·57 inches in Arakan, followed by 6·33 inches in Malabar, by 4·79 inches in Assam (Surma), and by 4·36 inches in East Bengal. The second column of the table gives the average normal rainfall of each division for the week under review, and shows that in Arakan the normal rainfall is 14·35 inches, in Tenasserim 10·66 inches, and in Malabar 9·18 inches. Hence in the regions of heaviest rainfall the actual amount received has been much less than the normal, and this condition has been maintained throughout the greater part of the country. In only eight divisions, *viz.*, Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, Orissa, Khandesh, Gujarat, Hyderabad (South), the East Coast (Central), and Madras (South), has the actual rainfall exceeded the normal, and then only by small amounts, while, on the contrary, in Tenasserim, Arakan, and the Bengal Hills there has been an abnormal deficiency of between 6 and 7 inches and in the Konkan and Coorg of about 4½ inches.

The three concluding columns show the state of the rainfall for the two weeks May 31st to June 13th. In Central Bengal, Orissa, Khandesh, Gujarat, and the East Coast (Central) the rainfall so far has been excessive, in Eastern Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, Oudh (North), the North-Western Provinces (Hills), the Punjab (South East), Madras (South-Central), the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces (East), the East Coast (North), Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central and South) the rainfall has been normal, and in all other places it has been deficient.

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week:—Sikaw (Bhamo) 15·23 inches, Magok 8·40 inches, Naaf (Akyab) 9·45 inches, Jamalpur (Mymensingh) 11·79 inches, Cherra Poonjee 13·15 inches, Jessore 8·03 inches, Serajgunj (Pubna) 8·56 inches, Trichur (Malabar) 14·97 inches, Bhatkal (Karwar)

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 13th, 1896. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 31st to June 13th, 1896. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 31st to June 13th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	3·89	10·66	− 6·77	7·34	20·08	− 63
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	2·44	4·23	− 1·79	5·91	8·72	− 32
	3. Central Burma	0·97	2·83	− 1·86	2·18	5·93	− 63
	4. Upper Burma	2·22	?	?	5·16	?	?
	5. Arakan	7·57	14·35	− 6·78	9·85	26·65	− 63
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	4·36	5·71	− 1·35	8·21	10·14	− 19
	7. Assam (Surma)	4·79	6·62	− 1·83	8·92	11·85	− 25
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	3·53	8·49	− 4·96	9·09	14·72	− 38
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·89	4·00	− 2·11	3·57	7·52	− 53
	10. Deltaic Bengal	3·04	2·66	+ 0·38	5·03	5·04	0
	11. Central Bengal	3·21	2·61	+ 0·60	5·42	4·53	+ 20
	12. North Bengal	3·26	6·33	− 3·07	5·77	10·96	− 47
	13. Bengal (Hills)	1·50	7·30	− 5·80	3·15	11·53	− 73
	14. Orissa	3·00	1·72	+ 1·28	4·64	2·90	+ 60
	15. Chota Nagpur	1·57	1·85	− 0·28	2·30	2·06	− 20
	16. Bihar (South)	0·21	1·46	− 1·25	0·90	1·85	− 51
	17. Do. (North)	0·66	2·26	− 1·60	1·76	3·13	− 44
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. North-Western Provinces (East).	0·14	0·97	− 0·83	0·44	1·17	− 62
	19. Oudh (South)	0·08	0·80	− 0·72	0·54	1·03	− 48
	20. Do. (North)	0·32	0·94	− 0·62	1·45	1·30	+ 12
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·13	0·74	− 0·61	0·34	0·92	− 63
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	0·05	0·37	− 0·32	0·35	0·56	− 38
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	0·05	1·17	− 1·12	0·96	1·54	− 38
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	0·29	0·91	− 0·62	0·89	1·28	− 30
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	0·66	1·25	− 0·59	2·10	2·09	0
PUNJAB	26. Punjab (South-East)	0·05	0·27	− 0·22	0·54	0·49	+ 10
	27. Do. (South)	0	0·20	− 0·20	0·15	0·40	− 63
	28. Do. (Central)	0	0·29	− 0·29	0·17	0·45	− 62
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0	0·36	− 0·36	0·39	0·64	− 39
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·13	0·77	− 0·64	1·01	1·58	− 36
	31. Do. (North)	0	0·20	− 0·20	0·21	0·35	− 40
	32. Do. (West)	0	0·12	− 0·12	0·02	0·20	− 90
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar (Coast)	6·33	9·18	− 2·85	12·10	19·21	− 37
	34. Madras (South-Central)	1·25	1·56	− 0·31	2·77	2·76	0
	35. Coorg	1·62	6·23	− 4·61	3·84	12·46	− 69
	36. Mysore	0·54	1·22	− 0·68	1·81	2·38	− 24
	37. Konkan	2·63	6·95	− 4·32	4·83	12·57	− 62
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·70	1·28	− 0·58	2·57	2·95	− 13
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	2·04	1·19	+ 0·85	4·19	2·65	+ 59
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0·69	1·62	− 0·93	1·80	2·75	− 35
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0·99	1·72	− 0·73	1·87	2·73	− 32
	43. Ditto (Central)	0·66	1·66	− 1·00	0·95	2·00	− 53
	44. Ditto (East)	1·34	1·97	− 0·63	2·11	2·35	− 10
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	1·36	0·87	+ 0·49	1·42	1·04	+ 36
	46. Kathiawar	0·15	0·49	− 0·34	0·23	0·61	− 62
	47. Sind	0	0·02	− 0·02	0	0·04	− 100
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0	0·02	− 0·02	0	0·02	− 100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India (East)	0·19	1·65	− 1·46	0·30	2·39	− 87
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0·07	0·72	− 0·65	0·14	1·37	− 89
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·37	− 0·37	0·07	0·57	− 88
MADRAS	52. East Coast (North)	0·94	1·12	− 0·18	1·78	1·84	− 4
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (a)	0·65	2·36	− 1·71	4·35	4·58	− 5
	53. Hyderabad (South)	1·57	1·12	+ 0·45	1·74	2·00	− 13
	54. Madras (Central)	0·54	0·72	− 0·18	1·51	1·41	+ 7
	55. East Coast (Central)	1·20	0·64	+ 0·56	1·75	1·33	+ 31
	56. Ditto (South)	0·20	0·43	− 0·23	0·77	1·02	− 24
	57. Madras (South)	0·30	0·27	+ 0·03	0·67	0·64	+ 5

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *18th June 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 13th June.*—The rainfall was good on the West Coast and moderate in the Circars, but irregular; elsewhere light and scattered showers have fallen. The water-supply is generally insufficient, and rain is wanted in parts. Preparations for sowing are proceeding. Pasture is scarce, but is improving in parts. Fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is generally good. Prices are generally slightly dearer, except on the West Coast.

Bombay.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Rainfall generally good or moderate throughout the Presidency Proper. Preparations for the monsoon cultivation are progressing in fifteen districts. Sowing of the early crops continues in fifteen districts, but is retarded in Bijapur for want of sufficient rain. Fodder is insufficient in four, and water in three, districts. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in four districts. Prices are normal, except in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 15th June.*—The rainfall was good all over Bengal Proper and Orissa during the week, and showers, usually light, occurred in parts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The present agricultural prospects are favourable, but more rain is wanted in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. All crops in the ground, including jute and autumn rice, are doing well, and preparations are being made for the cultivation of winter rice and of the autumn crops in Bihar. The scarcity of water has almost disappeared. The price of common rice is almost stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Rain is reported from all but six districts. The falls have been generally moderate and have benefited the standing crops to a great extent. Sowings for the autumn crops are in active progress. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, June 13th, were—Banda 60,989, Hamirpur 18,112, Jhansi 18,264, Jalaun 27,530, Allahabad 10,068, Pilibhit 1,258, Garhwal 1,789, Almora 1,709, Hardoi 4,422—total 1,44,141; of this number 17,789 dependants were gratuitously relieved on the works, and 7,739 persons received gratuitous relief under other provisions of the Famine Code. The numbers employed on village works were—Banda 1,708, Hamirpur 8,040, Jhansi 2,404, and Jalaun 7,697. Supplies are sufficient, except in the Kheri district. Fodder is still scarce in several districts. Prices continue high and have risen in thirteen districts, but have fallen in seven, and are generally stationary in the remaining districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Slight rain has fallen in Delhi and parts of Lahore. The spring crops are being collected. Ploughings for and sowings of the autumn crops are in progress. The cotton and sugarcane crops are being weeded and irrigated by wells in some districts. Rain is badly wanted in most districts. The condition of the extra spring crops is good in Jullundur

and Dera Ismail Khan, and average in Ferozepore. The sugarcane crop is suffering for want of water in Umballa. The standing crops are drying up for want of rain in parts of Gurgaon. The prospects of the autumn crops are said to be unfavourable in parts of Mooltan, but their condition in other districts is said to be generally average. Stocks of food-grains are average in Peshawar, but are insufficient in parts of Lahore; elsewhere stocks are sufficient. Cattle are in poor condition for want of fodder in Umballa, Shahpur and Rohtak, and they are dying of starvation in Hissar. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. The number of persons employed on relief works in the Sharakpur tahsil of the Lahore district is 7,852, and that of non-working children and dependants on relief works is 2,924. Prices are rising in Peshawar and Rohtak, and are above normal in Delhi and Shahpur; elsewhere prices are high.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 17th June.*—The weather is cloudy and generally warm. Rain fell more or less in nearly all districts. Hoshangabad had a good fall of over two inches. There was a heavy storm in Narsinghpur and Nagpur, in the latter accompanied with thunder. Sowing operations have commenced in several districts. The fodder and water-supply are still insufficient. Prices are generally steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 13th June.*—In Lower Burma ploughing has now commenced in Akyab, Pegu, Tharrawaddy and Myaungmya. Sowing has commenced in Amherst and Thaton. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy still continues. The prospect of the dry-weather paddy crops is bad in two townships of Minbu. Ploughing and sowing of nurseries for the wet-weather paddy crop have commenced in Kyaukse; in other districts cultivation of paddy and other wet-weather crops is progressing. Prospects generally are good, but rain is said to be urgently wanted in Thayetmyo. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Prome, Bassein and Tavoy; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 16th June.*—The weather is hot. Rain is wanted for the standing crops and tea in places. Ploughing for the late rice and planting of sugarcane continue. The condition of cattle is fair. Scarcity of fodder is felt in parts of the Sylhet district. Water is sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 17th June.*—MYSORE.—Good rain fell in parts. Prospects are favourable. Paddy has been sown in five districts and has been harvested in Bangalore and Tumkur. Prices have slightly risen in Kolar and Shimoga, but have fallen in Mysore, Hassan, Chitaldrug and Kadur.

COORG.—Rainfall good. The monsoon has commenced. Ploughing of rice-fields is in progress. Sowing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) is nearly completed. Fodder and water for cattle are sufficient. Prices are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 17th June.*—BERAR.—The weather is very warm and cloudy. Light showers of rain have fallen in all districts. Breaking up of the land for the ensuing crop is completed in Akola. Sowings have commenced in four districts. Insufficiency of fodder and water continues in Akola, Amraoti and Wun. Prices are steady.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall good. Fields are under preparation for the autumn crops. Scarcity of fodder still continues. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Slight rain fell in all Agencies during the week. Operations for the autumn crops are in progress, except in Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Bundelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar, but is indifferent in one district of Gwalior, and in Baghelkhand and Goona, and bad in the remaining districts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in parts of Gwalior and in Malwa, but are normal elsewhere. The numbers employed on relief works were—Gwalior 12,893, Bundelkhand 19,176 and Baghelkhand 2,854. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Gwalior 538, Bundelkhand 3,067, and Baghelkhand 317.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 17th June.*—The rainfall was nearly two inches at Abu, above one inch and half in Kishengurh, above half an inch in Kherwara, and slight elsewhere, except in Marwar, Kerauli, Dholpore and Jaisalmere. Agricultural operations have commenced in Sirohi, Meywar, Haraoti, Jeypore and in parts of Bhurtpore and Ajmere-Merwara, and are in progress in Ulwar and Bikanir. The crops are very poor in Jaisalmere, and the harvest is poor in Merwara. Agricultural stock generally are in good condition, but are suffering in Meywar and Ulwar, and are dying in parts of Jaisalmere for want of fodder and water. Pasturage and fodder are insufficient in Kherwara, Jhallawar, Kotah and Jeypore. Fodder is scarce in Ulwar, Jaisalmere and Haraoti and is becoming scarce in Ajmere-Merwara, Dholpore and Bhurtpore; elsewhere it is sufficient. Prices are rising in three States, fluctuating in one, and falling in another, but are steady elsewhere. In Marwar 4,810 persons are on relief works, and 489 on gratuitous relief; in Merwara 1,824 are on relief works; in Ulwar 805 are on relief works; in Bikanir 2,604 are on relief works, and 414 on gratuitous relief; in Jaisalmere 674 are on relief works, and 44 on gratuitous relief.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 16th June.*—Rain has fallen during the week. The spring crops are being harvested. Rice and Indian-corn sowings are still in progress. Prices are slightly above the normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Rainfall general. Ploughing for and sowing of the autumn crops continue. Cattle are in fair condition. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 13th June.*—Some good showers have fallen during the week, but the weather is warm. Prospects are good.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 8TH JUNE 1895, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 6TH JUNE 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1895.	Week ending 8th June 1895. Mean mileage worked	Week ending 8th June 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 8th June 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 6th June 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 6th June 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 6th June 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st January to 8th June 1895.	Earnings from 1st January to 6th June 1896.	Increase.	Decrease. *
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	644	1,722	11,11,909	646	1,733	10,43,000	602	2,57,41,722	2,50,56,000	...	6,85,722
Bengal-Nágpur	[illegible]	862	1,50,556	162	862	97,000	113	41,33,676	33,80,000	...	7,53,676
Indian Midland (a)	137	752	85,880	114	752	99,900	133	24,41,619	24,92,000	50,381	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	101	21	2,032	97	21	2,400	114	73,707	82,000	8,293	...
Bezwada-Madras (Madras-Ennur section)	...	...	...	...	9	1,000	111	...	(b)19,000	19,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	313	1,790	5,71,631	319	1,815	4,65,000	256	1,27,52,582	1,07,54,000	...	19,98,582
Palanpur-Deesa	51	17	575	34	17	1,000	59	20,818	18,700	...	2,118
South Indian	164	1,042	1,89,634	182	1,042	1,87,000	179	38,24,882	39,20,000	95,118	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	84	54	4,821	89	54	5,500	102	95,874	1,02,000	6,126	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	121	1,165	1,40,347	126	1,165	1,48,000	127	32,00,459	33,71,000	1,70,541	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	166	756	1,31,730	174	756	1,20,000	159	28,99,344	29,52,000	52,656	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	85	215	14,146	66	200	13,200	66	4,49,312	4,40,000	...	9,312
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	157	11,500	73	...	3,14,000	3,14,000	...
TOTAL	285	8,596	[illegible]	286	8,583	21,91,400	256	[illegible]	5,20,00,700		27,33,295
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (f)	300	2,511	7,60,772	303	2,617	6,42,000	245	1,68,51,074	1,39,26,000	...	29,25,074
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	[illegible]	797	[illegible]	272	797	1,63,000	205	53,50,666	44,23,000	...	9,27,666
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	268	813	2,23,162	274	813	2,04,000	251	56,27,529	53,10,000	...	3,17,529
Bengal Central (g)	133	125	18,828	150	125	16,400	131	3,83,078	3,61,000	...	22,078
East Coast (state)	103	307	32,020	81	488	35,100	71	8,54,014	10,97,000	2,42,986	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	205	746	1,50,965	202	886	1,46,000	165	36,11,160	38,63,000	2,51,840	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	53	25	1,803	72	28	2,500	89	31,426	26,000	...	5,426
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	60	8	295	37	8	300	37	11,470	12,200	730	...
TOTAL	266	5,422	14,05,81[illegible]	259	5,762	12,09,600	210	[illegible]	3,00,18,200	...	37,02,217
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	597	[illegible]	[illegible]	449	1,400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,91,24,000	11,98,003	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	903	461	[illegible]	1,026	461	3,99,000	[illegible]	95,95,943	87,44,000	...	8,51,943
Madras	262	840	[illegible]	269	840	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47,33,000	...	2,19,105
TOTAL	[illegible]	2,791	[illegible]	490	2,701	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,26,865	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	315	16,600	51,71,753	311	17,136	[illegible]	272	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	63,08,647
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	180	161	27,347	170	161	[illegible]	143	[illegible]	5,90,000	...	92,059
Tarkessur	304	22	6,578	299	22	5,400	245	1,58,220	1,51,000	...	7,220
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	123	66	6,736	102	66	8,500	126	1,76,530	1,66,000	...	10,530
Bengal Dooars	102	36	3,476	97	36	4,200	117	68,982	79,100	10,118	...
Dibru Sadiya	[illegible]	78	11,115	142	78	[illegible]	165	[illegible]	2,70,000	14,217	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	15,829	310	51	16,000	314	3,24,271	3,32,000	7,729	...
TOTAL	180	414	71,081	172	414	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15,07,100	...	78,645
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	8	73	559	8	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	(i) 2,315	33,800	31,485	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	114	12,700	111	...	85,200	85,200	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	207	333	62,554	188	333	64,000	192	15,56,233	15,30,000	..	26,233
The Gaekwar's Petlad	121	13	1,737	134	13	1,900	140	37,221	40,200	2,979	...
Rájpura-Bhatinda	287	108	38,203	354	108	33,100	306	7,06,295	4,94,000	...	2,12,295
Kolar Gold-fields	205	10	2,247	225	10	3,000	300	59,467	61,600	2,133	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (j)	62	362	40,351	111	362	[illegible]	114	7,59,291	8,37,000	77,709	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	85	93	6,454	69	93	8,900	96	1,84,014	1,69,000	...	15,014
Kolhapur	80	29	2,671	92	29	2,100	72	57,187	57,000	...	187
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	77	72	6,110	85	72	6,500	90	1,30,030	1,51,000	20,970	...
Cooch Behar	49	22	729	33	22	1,200	55	25,835	33,600	7,765	...
TOTAL	147	1,115	1,01,645	145	1,229	1,80,300	147	35,17,888	34,92,400	...	25,488
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	141	334	56,557	169	334	39,400	118	11,08,459	11,53,000	44,541	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	82	46	3,905	85	46	3,800	83	87,281	94,700	7,419	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	63	364	20,200	55	364	24,300	67	5,30,051	6,24,000	93,949	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (k)	...	...	...	...	60	2,300	38	...	60,500	60,500	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	85	94	10,070	117	94	8,500	90	1,83,134	1,90,000	6,866	...
TOTAL	98	838	91,641	109	898	78,300	87	19,08,925	21,22,200	2,13,275	...
GRAND TOTAL	203	18,976	54,96,120	290	19,677	49,96,700	254	12,79,31,105	12,17,31,600	...	61,99,505

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(b) Total earnings from 22nd February to 6th June 1896.
(c) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(e) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(g) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(h) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(i) Total earnings from 1st May to 8th June 1895.
(j) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(k) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 18th June, 1896.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. IX of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 8th June 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 6th June 1896. Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 8th June 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 6th June 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,742	11,11,909	646	1,733	10,43,000	602	1,13,72,584	1,01,99,000	...	11,73,584
Bengal-Nágpur	146	862	1,39,506	162	862	97,000	113	16,55,975	12,29,000	...	4,26,975
Indian Midland (*a*)	126	752	85,880	114	752	99,900	133	10,10,150	10,96,000	85,850	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	2,033	97	21	2,400	114	32,893	29,000	...	3,893
Bezwada-Madras (Madras-Ennur section)	158	...	...	...	9	1,000	111	...	11,200	11,200	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,790	5,71,631	319	1,815	4,65,000	256	55,93,794	45,60,000	...	10,33,794
Palanpur-Deesa	42	17	575	34	17	1,000	59	9,615	8,100	...	1,515
South Indian	167	1,042	1,89,634	182	1,042	1,87,000	179	17,77,882	17,58,000	...	19,882
Mayavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,821	89	54	5,500	102	45,274	45,800	526	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	117	1,105	1,46,347	126	1,105	1,48,000	127	15,25,170	15,29,000	3,830	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	144	756	1,31,230	174	756	1,20,000	159	12,81,945	13,26,000	44,055	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	215	14,146	66	200	[illegible]	65	1,77,303	1,81,000	3,697	...
Assam-Bengal	76	...	...	...	157	11,100	[illegible]	...	1,00,000	1,00,000	...
TOTAL	256	8,366	[illegible]	289	8,583	[illegible]	250	2,44,05,585	2,20,04,100	...	24,01,485
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	255	2,511	7,60,772	303	2,617	[illegible]	243	77,57,909	57,48,000	...	20,09,909
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	244	797	2,16,958	272	797	1,63,000	205	21,67,055	18,22,000	...	3,45,055
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	337	813	2,23,162	274	813	2,04,000	251	21,25,620	20,87,000	...	38,620
Bengal Central (*f*)	144	125	19,828	159	125	16,400	131	1,90,341	1,79,000	...	11,341
East Coast (state)	94	397	32,029	81	488	35,400	73	4,08,067	5,22,000	1,13,933	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	169	746	1,50,965	202	886	1,46,000	165	14,04,478	14,23,000	18,522	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	58	25	1,803	72	28	2,500	89	15,161	14,100	...	1,061
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	295	37	8	300	37	3,510	5,100	1,590	...
TOTAL	236	5,422	14,05,812	259	5,762	12,09,600	210	1,40,42,141	1,17,70,200	...	22,71,941
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	448	1,490	6,69,592	449	1,490	6,41,000	430	76,86,405	79,81,000	2,94,595	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	4,72,950	1,026	461	3,99,000	866	50,43,721	40,59,000	...	9,84,721
Madras	253	840	2,25,027	268	840	2,24,000	267	21,47,157	20,90,000	...	57,157
TOTAL	437	2,791	13,68,169	490	2,791	12,64,000	453	1,48,77,283	1,41,30,000	...	7,47,283
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	16,060	51,71,753	311	17,136	46,68,000	272	5,34,05,009	4,79,84,300	...	54,20,709
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	27,347	170	161	23,100	143	3,11,446	2,59,000	...	52,446
Tarkessur	265	22	6,578	299	22	5,400	245	71,825	66,700	...	5,125
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	117	66	6,736	102	66	8,300	126	97,201	89,400	...	7,801
Bengal Dooars	139	36	3,176	97	36	4,200	117	28,679	29,900	1,221	...
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	11,115	142	78	13,100	168	1,06,847	1,20,000	13,153	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	15,820	310	51	16,000	314	1,67,819	1,82,000	14,181	...
TOTAL	173	414	71,081	172	414	70,100	169	7,83,817	7,47,000	...	36,817
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	559	8	73	2,200	30	(*h*)2,315	17,300	14,085	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	...	...	...	114	12,600	111	...	70,200	70,200	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	62,584	188	333	64,000	192	6,59,424	6,20,000	...	39,424
The Gaekwar's Petlad	110	13	1,737	134	13	1,900	146	19,647	20,100	453	...
Rajpura-Bhátinda	195	108	38,203	354	108	33,100	306	1,99,964	2,12,000	12,036	...
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	2,247	225	10	3,000	300	27,964	25,500	...	2,464
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	98	362	40,351	111	362	44,800	124	3,42,461	3,85,000	42,539	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	68	93	6,454	69	93	8,900	96	84,757	78,700	...	6,057
Kolhápur	82	29	2,071	62	29	2,100	72	27,716	25,000	...	2,716
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	6,110	85	72	6,500	90	77,843	65,200	...	12,643
Cooch Behar	48	22	720	33	22	1,200	55	8,475	14,100	5,625	...
TOTAL	121	1,115	1,61,645	145	1,229	1,80,300	147	14,49,866	15,33,400	83,534	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	56,557	169	334	39,400	118	5,97,499	5,00,000	...	97,499
Jetalsar-Rajkot	80	46	3,905	85	46	3,800	83	42,173	40,300	...	1,873
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	20,200	55	364	24,300	67	2,28,839	2,44,000	15,161	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	42	...	...	...	60	2,300	38	...	25,600	25,600	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	10,079	117	94	8,500	90	98,326	94,900	...	3,426
TOTAL	85	838	91,641	109	898	78,300	87	9,66,837	9,04,800	...	62,037
GRAND TOTAL	250	18,976	54,96,120	290	19,677	[illegible]	251	5,66,05,529	5,11,69,500	..	54,36,029

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*h*) Total earnings from 1st May to 8th June 1895.
(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 18th June, 1896.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1896.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th June, 1896.

The Governor-General in Council has heard with great regret of the death, at Quetta on the 13th instant, of MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., Royal Engineers, Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan.

SIR JAMES BROWNE'S active service in India extended over a period of more than thirty-six years, in the course of which he took part in the Mahsud-Waziri Expedition, 1860, the Umbeyla Expedition, 1863-64, the Afghan War, 1878-79, and the Egyptian Expedition, 1882. He discharged for two years with conspicuous energy and ability the duties of Engineer-in-Chief of the Sind-Peshin Railway, and he held with distinction from 1889 to 1892 the appointment of Quartermaster-General in India. SIR JAMES BROWNE was specially selected in 1892 for the high post which he filled at his decease, and his death—so near the conclusion of his long and very distinguished career—is much deplored by the Government of India.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE.





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 427.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first month of the year 1896-97 as compared with the corresponding period of 1895-96.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	27,028,000	27,023,200	1,848,700	1,877,000	28,300	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	7,108,100	6,895,300	593,100	536,700	...	56,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,882,400	8,700,000	912,000	902,200	...	9,800
...	...	...	...	.	...	Stamps	4,729,200	4,732,700	431,600	431,300	...	300
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,734,900	5,744,700	448,900	466,900	18,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	5,015,100	4,481,900	435,400	389,400	...	46,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,396,700	8,566,300	482,200	518,200	36,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	66,894,400	66,144,100	5,151,900	5,121,700	...	30,200
13,500	5,000	900	1,100	200	...	Interest	789,500	839,600	127,300	36,700	...	90,600
5,700	5,100	1,200	1,200	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,813,900	2,905,400	239,400	228,300	...	11,100
2,400	1,900	100	100	...	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,611,100	1,654,500	105,100	97,300	...	7,800
101,600	93,400	4,000	4,300	300	...	Miscellaneous	629,200	812,800	41,800	44,300	2,500	...
200	200	...	...	...	...	Railways	22,085,800	21,582,800	2,190,100	2,12[illegible],200	...	63,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,465,500	1,953,400	44,300	49,800	5,500	...
24,700	25,200	6,600	6,500	...	100	Buildings and Roads	640,600	620,600	39,100	33,800	...	5,300
75,300	43,300	100	400	300	...	Receipts by Military Department	823,400	803,600	54,200	54,300	100	...
223,400	174,100	12,900	13,600	700	...	TOTAL REVENUE	97,753,400	97,316,800	7,993,200	7,792,400	...	200,800
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	86,300	...	120,000	120,000	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	...	3,725,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	323,700	831,100	85,600	800	...	84,800
...	4,900	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	403,600	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	162,000	111,500	14,700	104,600	89 900	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	375,000	323,200	29,100	25,800	...	3 300
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	93,900	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	351,700	295,500	...	...	...	...
17,664,500	16,500,000	1,458,000	1,850,700	392,700	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,664,500	16,591,200	1,458,000	1,970,700	512,700	...	TOTAL	1,709,900	5,291,300	129 400	131,200	1,800	...
17,887,900	16,765,300	1,470,900	1,984,300	513,400	...	TOTAL RECEIPTS	99,463,300	102,608,100	8,122,600	7 923 500	...	199,000
2,503,100	3,794,700	2,502,600	3,393,300	890,700	...	Opening Balance	22,529,500	16,500,500	22,529,500	16,500,700	...	6,028,800
20,391,0[illegible]	[illegible]	3,973,500	5,377,600	1,404,100	...	GRAND TOTAL	121,992,800	119,108,600	30,652,100	24,424,300	...	6,227,800

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
45,700	52,900	2,500	2,700	200	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,133,800	11,064,600	1,193,800	1,467,900	274,100	...
2,622,800	2,656,600	665,400	665,400	...	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation works)	3,886,000	4,220,700	203,300	150,900	...	52,400
208,200	234,400	6,100	12,100	6,000	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,162,800	2,324,400	158,100	174,000	15,900	...
564,900	524,900	14,700	22,700	8,000	...	Salaries and expenses of Civil Departments	14,141,800	14,483,300	1,160,600	1,122,000	...	38,600
2,114,500	2,152,100	298,700	305,600	6,900	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,315,400	2,273,900	177,800	175,300	...	2,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	589,400	598,500	3,200	11,800	8,600	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	7,300	14,500	600	300	...	300
5,747,800	5,772,700	806,600	806,900	300	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,616,100	9 854,600	705,500	730,800	25,300	...
1,500	1,100	...	...	...	...	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,736,500	1,947,600	123,000	125,300	2,300	...
117,300	101,400	6,900	6,800	...	100	Buildings and Roads	5,383,400	5,963,600	296,000	304,900	8,900	...
4,136,700	4,408,500	214,600	192,100	...	22,500	Army Services	18,082,900	17,480,100	1,517, 00	1,347,500	...	170,200
45,200	4,800	1,700	100	...	1,600	Special Defence Works	20,300	49,100	2,100	200	...	1,900
15,604,600	15,909,400	2,017,200	2,014,400	...	2,800	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	68,[illegible]75,700	70,274,900	5 541,700	5,610,900	69,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	1,200	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	—887,600	...	...	...	...
15,604,600	15,909,400	2,017,200	2,014,400	...	2,800	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	68,075,700	69,388,500	5,541,700	5,610,900	69,200	...
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
683,200	1,247,100	26,300	36,800	10,500	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2 989,400	4,080,000	102,500	185,200	82,700	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
1,600	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	584,800	...	91,600	11,600	...	80,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,500	...	3[illegible]0	200	...	100	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	411,900	177,500	146,400	...	31,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	235 100	53,600	18,800	5,500	...	13,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	525,300	792,200	24,600	33,700	9,100	...
50,800	628,1[illegible]0	41,300	80,500	39,200	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	...	1,526,400	129,500	131,500	2,000	...
655,100	311,600	56,100	32,900	...	23,200	Remittances (net)	...	...	524,000	562,300	38,300	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	18,742,200	16,503,400	1,959,400	1,591,300	...	368,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	14,338,700	12,296,600	1,605,500	1,091,600	...	513,900
710,000	939,700	97,700	113,600	15,900	...	TOTAL	34,426,100	31,584,100	4,530,900	3,573,900	...	957,000
16,997,800	18,096,200	2,141,200	2,164,800	23,600	...	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	105,491,200	105,052,600	10,175,100	9,370,000	...	805,100
3,393,200	2,463,800	1,832,300	3,212,800	1,380,500	...	Closing Balance	16,501,600	14,056,000	20,477,000	15,054,300	...	5,422,700
20,391,000	20,560,000	3,973,500	5,377,600	1,404,100	...	GRAND TOTAL	121,992,800	119,108,600	30,652,100	24,424,300	...	6,227,800

A. R. COX.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta the 18th June, 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1613 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 13th June 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 192 of 1896.—Carl Bergmann, engineer, of 55, Thalstrasse, Meissen i/s in the German Empire, for improvements in and relating to the spindles of spinning or like machines.

No. 193 of 1896.—Robert Greenhalgh, warehouseman, of 26, Nicol Road, Willesden, London, in the county of Middlesex, for an improved method of marking and arranging patterns or sections of wearing apparel.

No. 194 of 1896.—John Fraser, miner, of Malua Street, Brighton, in the colony of Victoria, Australia, for improvements in and connected with fuse lighters.

No. 195 of 1896.—Henry Arzt, engineer, of 38, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, London, for a new or improved construction or arrangement of generator of electricity.

No. 196 of 1896.—William Falkiner Harnett, assistant locomotive superintendent in charge Kanchrapara workshops, Kanchrapara, Eastern Bengal State Railway, for a bottle lock clasp.

No. 197 of 1896.—Frederick Elijah Blaisdell, gentleman, of Wayne Junction, in the city and county of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America, for improvements in and connected with holders for pencils, crayons, caustics and the like.

No. 198 of 1896.—Thomas Gare, engineer, of 25, Booth Street, Stockport, in the county of Chester, and Thomas Septimus Hardemann, merchant, of 137, Withington Road, Whalby Range, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, for improvement in the manufacture of coiled lock-nuts.

No. 199 of 1896.—The Combined weight and cost indicating Scale Company, Limited, of 234, High Street, Christchurch, in the colony of New Zealand, for combined weight and cost indicating apparatus for spring balance scale.

No. 200 of 1896.—Hugh Kirkwood Gracey, Indian Civil Service, Etah, North-Western Provinces, for improvements in punkah tubes.

No. 1614 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 265 of 1895.—Herbert Credgington, watch-maker, of 7, Pall Mall, Bendigo in the colony of Victoria, for an improved tap to enable kerosine or other liquid to be readily withdrawn from kerosine tins or other similar receptacles. (Filed 9th June 1896.)

No. 278 of 1895.—Orrin Burton Peck, mining engineer, residing at Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, and a citizen of the United States, for improvements in the art of centrifugal separation. (Filed 9th June 1896.)

No. 279 of 1895.—Orrin Burton Peck, mining engineer, residing at Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, and a citizen of the United States, for improvements in centrifugal separators. (Filed 9th June 1896.)

No. 290 of 1895.—Béla Vilmos, machine engineer, of 2563, Kossuthutcza Debreczen, in the kingdom of Hungary, for improvements in rotary engines. (Filed 9th June 1896.)

No. 335 of 1895.—George Mitchell, consulting engineer, of 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, in the county of London, for a new or improved testing machine for oleaginous materials. (Filed 9th June 1896.)

No. 9 of 1896.—The Davy Electrical Construction Company, Limited, of 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, for improvements in electric arc lamps. (Filed 6th June 1896.)

No. 10 of 1896.—Emilien Dumoulin, gentleman, of 36, Rue des Petits Champs, Paris, in the republic of France, for improvements in the manufacture of copper and other metal tubes, sheets, wire and the like by electrolysis (Filed 6th June 1896.)

No. 20 of 1896.—Francis Wolley-Dod, executive engineer, in the Public Works Department, at present residing at Simla, British India, for automatically engaging or releasing the connexions of distant signals by the movement of the main signals—the invention to be called "Dod's distant signal release." (Filed 26th May 1896.)

No. 74 of 1896.—Charles Hodgson, engineer, of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, in the county of London, for a method of ensuring safety in the working of railway points and signals, and apparatus for that purpose. (Filed 2nd June 1896.)

No. 81 of 1896.—Max Guilleaume, cable manufacturer of Mülheim-on-the-Rhine, in the German Empire, for improvements in electric cables. (Filed 2nd June 1896.)

No. 143 of 1896.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorngrove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, for improvements in or connected with webs, trays, flaps or carriers for carrying tea leaf or other substances in drying machines. (Filed 8th June 1896.)

No. 1615 P.—THE fees prescribed in schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the period shown against each:—

No. 47 of 1892.—Charles Edward Livesay, M. Inst. C. E., executive engineer, Irrigation branch, Public Works department of Bengal, for completely regulating the supply of water into a canal, — the invention to be called "Livesay's patent regulator." (From 20th June 1896 to 19th June 1897.)

No. 81 of 1892.—Alister MacNab, merchant, of Cocanada, Madras presidency, India, for an improvement in the manufacture of bay salt. (From 13th July 1896 to 12th July 1897.)

No. 1616 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—

No. 310 of 1890.—Mr. Robert Dairy Bowman's invention for an improved process and apparatus for the production of oxygen gas. (Specification filed 7th March 1892.)

No. 142 of 1891.—Messrs. Albert Williams Daw and Zacharias Williams Daw's invention for improvements in and connected with valves for percussive rock drills, direct acting pumps and engines. (Specification filed 11th March 1892.)

No. 251 of 1891.—Messrs. Anthony Gapper Southby and Frederick Delacourt Blyth's invention for improvements in apparatus for making ice, refrigerating, evaporating and desiccating. (Specification filed 12th March 1892.)

No. 297 of 1891.—Mr. S. Lloyd Wiegand's invention for improvements in the art of and apparatus for telegraphing and telephoning and similar purposes. (Specification filed 7th March 1892.)

No. 303 of 1891.—M. Henri Galopin's invention for improvements in and connected with apparatus for regulating the supply of liquid hydro-carbon to lamp and other burners in houses, railway carriages and other structures. (Specification filed 8th March 1892.)

No. 308 of 1891.—M. Alphonse Gallois' invention for a new process of manufacturing indigo fecula and apparatus therefor (Specification filed 12th March 1892.)

No. 341 of 1891.—Mr. Algernon Joseph Yorke's invention for improved method of and apparatus for producing available hydraulic pressure. (Specification filed 11th March 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II,

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
H. E. Johnston	Mandalay.	4th May, 1896.	The Additional Judge, District Court, Mandalay, on 11th May, 1896.	No one has applied for the grant of Administration.
L. Arratoon	Dandote	6th April, 1896	The District Judge of Jhelum, on 29th May, 1896.	The deceased was Goods Clerk on the North-Western Railway at Khewra in the Pind Dadan Khan, Tahsil Jhelum, and died intestate. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
F. E. Welsh	Not stated	5th April, 1896.	The Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, on 3rd June, 1896.	The deceased was Assistant Manager of Depoota Tea Estate, Darrang. No Will found, and no one has applied for the grant of Administration.
M. Kennedy	Thobba Cantonment.	22nd May, 1896.	The District Judge, Rawal Pindi, on 10th June, 1896.	The deceased was a Photographer and left a Will. The Executor of the Will, Mr. A. E. Bower, has applied for Probate.
A. N. Stephen	Dacca	About 1st June 1896.	The District Judge of Dacca, on the 11th June, 1896.	The widow will apply for Letters of Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 19th June 1896.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 8th June, 1896.

No. 1790-S.—The services of Mr. E. L. Haslett, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, which by Notification No. 1100—11-651-B., dated the 8th April, 1896, of the Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, are replaced at the disposal of that Government, with effect from 10th May, 1896.

The 12th June, 1896.

No. 1876-S.—Whereas land is required in the Ajmere District for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the construction of a feeder to the Sanodh tank, this declaration is made in accordance with the provision of Section 6 of Act 1 of 1894:—

District.	Pargana.	Village.	APPROXIMATE AMOUNT REQUIRED			Purpose for which required.	REMARKS.
			FOR OCCUPATION.		TOTAL.		
			Permanent.	Temporary.			
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Ajmere .	Ajmere .	Sanodh .	1·92 0 0	...	1·92 0 0	Construction of a feeder to Sanodh tank.	Plan can be seen in the Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

R. R. PULFORD, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara in the P. W. D.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The tombs of the following persons in the Rangpur Cemetery are in a ruinous condition, and if no person undertake to restore them, they will be made level with the ground during the next repairs:—

F. J. Becher, Esq.	died on	25th June, 1829.
J. Quinton, Esq.	"	9th (month illegible) 1845.
Hugh Somervills, Esq.	"	13th January, 1808.
Henry Riller, Esq.	"	15th November, 1813.
Harvey Morris, Esq.	"	28th December, 1823.
J. P. Hermonson, Esq.	"	27th September, 1854.
Arthur	"	12th November, 1796.
Captain James Vyse	"	23rd August, 1824.
Sara Vyse (Relict)	"	25th June, 1852.
Alex. Thos. Dick Canningham	"	24th December, 1847.
Rosalie Alice	"	15th December, 1863.
John Edge	"	2nd September, 1843.
Henry Sted, Esq.	"	27th July, 1862.
Henry Done Swatling, B.C.S.	"	31st August, 1858.
Eland Lindsay Russel	"	31st October, 1856.
Infant son of Arthur and Lizzie Leciun	"	27th July, 1872.

J. H. TEMPLE,
Magistrate.

RANGPUR MAGISTRACY;
The 22nd May, 1896.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,31,15,198	9	0	2,37,13,630	4	7
Public Deposits at Branches	1,05,98,431	11	7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,29,48,839	7	3
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .				3,87,921	1	0
Sundries				30,84,787	5	7
RUPEES				10,69,85,178	2	5

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				79,45,930	0	0
Other authorized Investments . .				47,81,726	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . . .				1,60,62,200	1	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .				1,45,34,659	7	1
Bills discounted and purchased .				2,92,55,744	4	6
Balances with other Banks . .				10,38,409	4	8
Bullion				4,903	10	5
Dead Stock				13,24,147	14	10
Stamps				10,699	13	6
Sundries				13,68,948	13	3
				7,63,27,379	13	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	1,45,00,937	3	11	3,06,57,798	4	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,61,56,861	0	7			
RUPEES				10,69,85,178	2	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 18th June, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 38·2.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

The Treasury.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th June, 1896.

RATE OF EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

No. 387.—Under Rule 8 of the Rules published with Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No 3624-A., dated 18th August, 1893, it is hereby notified for general information that the market rate of exchange for the second quarter of 1896-97 has been fixed at 1*s.* $2\frac{5}{8}$*d.*, the percentage of salary admissible on account of Exchange Compensation Allowance in that quarter being R13-13-9 approximately.

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller General.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Wednesday, the 1st till Wednesday, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th June, 1896.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th June, 1896.

No. 138.—The following promotions are made, with effect the 8th June, 1896, *vice* Mr. N. C. Gwynne, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, deceased:—

Mr. C. F. Hamer, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr R. C. D. Ewing, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. A. W. Smart, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

Mr. J. M. Kennedy, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

Mr. T. W. Babonau, (Jr.), Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Babu Amar Singh, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 6th June, 1896.

No. 4220.—Under the provisions of Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, Lala Harri Ram, substantive *pro tempore* Tehsildar of the 2nd grade, and Tehsildar of Barkhan, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 4221.—Munshi Natha Singh, Naib-Tehsildar of Duki, is appointed to officiate as Tehsildar of the 5th grade, and Tehsildar of Barkhan, during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Harri Ram, and until further orders, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 8th June, 1896.

No. 4278.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 3279, dated 27th April, 1896, Lieutenant F. D. Henslowe, Second-in-Command and Adjutant of the Zhob Levy Corps, assumed Command of the Corps, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th May, 1896, *vice* Captain W. W. Norman, I.S.C., Commandant, proceeded on ninety days' privilege leave.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,
First Assistant.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENTS.

Agra, the 13th June, 1896.

No. 37.—Mr. W. H. H. Money, Superintendent, Mayo Mines, Punjab Mines Division, held charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Mines Division, from the 22nd May to the 3rd June, 1896, both days inclusive.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th June, 1896.

No. 28-*A*.—Lieutenant J. B. MacGeorge, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 6th June, 1896.

No. 29-*A*.—Lieutenant J. B. MacGeorge, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Colloquial examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraph 28, on the 6th June, 1896.

J. F. GARWOOD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
for *Director General of Military Works in India.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th June, 1896.

No. 43.—Mr. C. L. Taylor, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 29th April, 1896, during the absence of Mr. Adie, on foreign service, or until further orders.

The 11th June, 1896.

No. 44.—The services of 2nd grade Assistant Surgeon Hurnam Dass, of the Imperial Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Director General, Indian Medical Service.

The 12th June, 1896.

No. 45.—Mr. R. R. Gales, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, officiated as Assistant Manager of the North Western Railway, from the 20th March to the 4th May, 1896.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 16th June, 1896.

Anderson & Low.
Atkinson, F.
Baker, Anson & Co.
Baker, Mrs. A. A.
Bedwin, T. C.
Binwell, William.
Braize, P. J.
Calcutta Oil Company.
Cargil & Co.
Charlison & Co.
Citon, Mademoiselle Viktoria.
Darling, A.
Dulgeroff, E.
Gaynor, G. F.
Hayfield, Geo., & Co.
Jones, H. Parker, Mrs.
Keith, Allan & Co.
Morley, A. R. & Co.
Sardy, John L.
Stemben, Mr.
Vagliano, G. & N. M.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, Mrs. J.
Anderson, A. G.
Archer, F. J.
Arinowicz, B.
Armitage, Lt. U. S.
Baker, C. A.
Bennett, A. E.
Bercowich, J.
Beves, P. S.
Billon, H.
Blackett, W. S.
Bond, C. F., Mrs.
Bovis, Mr.
Brooke, Mrs.
Brown, James.
Browne, L. G.
Browning, H. E.
Buck, Mrs.
Bulma, Mrs. G.
Callie, R.
Campenett, A.
Carlisle, C. M.
Carroll, Chas.
Carvalho, R.
Casey, Miss.
Cave, Miss E.
Celine, J.
Clement, Capt. W. S.
Coast, A.
Constable, A.
Constant, M.
Critchley, D. B.
Cross, Mrs.
Crosteh, Miss.
Dagmar, Miss V.
Daly, Wm., Mrs.
David, Issiah.
DeGeneve, A. M.
Delwood, Mr.
Dempster, James.
Dewhurst, Amy, Miss.
Dutton, T.
Edwards, H. I.
Edwards, J. T.
Finckenstein, W.
Fouthson, Mrs. M.
Gallosly, Mrs.
Gast, R.
Goldner, C.
Grey, R.
Grove, F.
Haly, J. J.
Hamilton, Mrs.
Hanbury, Miss.
Hawkins, A. B.
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Heastey, C. R.
Hoffmann, P.
Hugot, Willfeid.
James, Mr.
Jones, Mrs.
Jones, Miss. L.
Jones, Mrs. J. Goldsmith.
Jordon, H. S., Mrs.
Klasmer, M.
Luckman, A. G., Rev.
Lyons, Benard.
Macfarquhar, Miss A.
Mack, F.
Mackay, Ida.
Mawbray, Miss L.
McGrath Joseph.
McKenzie, F.
Meikle, James.
Miller, Geo.
Noakes, S. N.
Osman, E. J.
Parkinson, Mrs.
Paul, D.
Pereira, V. M. F.
Pryce, A. E.
Rainard, E. M.
Rankin, J. R. L.
Rayner, T. W.
Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Reynolds, J. C.
Richards, Mrs. A.
Riokmers, Peter.
Risch, Ulrich.
Rlamehl, A.
Roberts, H. V. H., Mrs.
Robertson, A. B.
Ruffe, A. S.
Smith, A. Mervyn.
Smyth, R. S.
Stein, F. M.
Stewart, Mrs.
Talbot, A.
Tarleton, Mrs.
Tavner, G. O.
Toshtein, K.
Townsend, R. A.
Tripe, J. I.
Turner Palhill, Mrs.
Vangulin, A. H. E.
Weiss, Madame J.
Weynton, O.
Wickorshaw, W. C.
Wilkinson, E. A.
Willard, Clifford.
Wilson, J. H. J.
Wilson, R. H.
Woods, W. C.
Yorke, Master.

Registered Letters.

Blone, Charles Fils.
deVine, C. Leslie, Dr.
Martusa, Professor.
Matcheff, A. P.
Mazinoff, A.
McCrea, Mr.
Pigott, A. E.
Richard, Miss O.
Schvartz, Julius.
Skorzewski, Comte, V.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anderson, H., Mrs.
Allen, Capt.
Ardandin, Madame.
Abdulalli Khan.
Asther, G.
Allan, T. G., Mrs.
Alderson, Mrs.
Aronovice, Burih.
Baksh, Chaudhri Moula.
Bronover, Louiza.
Bruce, Miss.
Bluckett, Waltes S.
Burgess, H. of Broxtd.
Barett, W. J.
Barrett, H. J.
Chusel, Gusta.
Cemoy, J. F.
Cama, F. B., Messrs.
Campbell, J. E., Col.
Dennis, Wm.
Dougls, S. W., Lt.
Edwards, Mrs.
Esputo, Goners.
Edwards, C. W.
Florence, Madame.
Fernandez, Andrew Carlos.
Farrell, J. P., Mrs.
Fortune, Runul, Monsieur.
Guataux, H. F., Mrs.
Grenstien, Elli.
Groves, J. W., Mrs.
Grondecs, Georges.
Graham, H. E. Bellingham.
Green, Rebecca.
Hagart, Mrs.
Haramam, Lucy.
Haiman, Alexis.
Hunter, W. Y., (1st Battn., 8th King's Regt.)
Howell, H. N.
Hernecklel, Otto Von.
Hamand, M. E., Mrs.
Ishuari Persad.
Ilbery, Capt.
Joss, Sleffin, Miss.
Johnson, C., 1st B. C.
Kroo, Irme.
Kintzig, John.
Kelly, E. S., Miss (I. N. S.)
Koch, Helene Prince.
Krishna Pillay.
King, J. G.
Kearny, N. M.
Leslie, C. D., Mr.
Lewis, John.
Ledstone, C. A.
Lezblert, H. L.
Milchue, A.
Moor, D.
Marco, Junan.
Manin, R. Mui.
Nishgawa, Mr. and Mrs.
Nichol, Mrs.
Nevell, Charles R.
O'Connor, P.
Percival, Linnel.
Price, F. O. S.
Rahaluk, Solomon.
Rankin, I. R. L.
Rolusione.
Ramchary, P.
Scott, Joseph.
Syalay, Emerich.
Sylvester, C. F.
Scott, H. H., Lt.
Sylkies, Henry.
Smith, Mrs. (Umbratta 7th).
Turner, R., Sergt.
Thompson, Miss. Samuel.
Vaughan, R. E., Lt.
Walley, F. St. Geo.
Wiscunnus Ry. Baris.
Wood, Cent.
Wilson, W. A.
Walmesley, Johinil.
Wardte, R.
Warkentein, Wm.
Wilkins, W., Mrs.
Wickersham, W. C.
Ward, J.
Watson, L. P.
Wright, W. B.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 15th June, 1896.

Hocking, Mrs.

The 20th June, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1896	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	23rd June	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	20th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.
*Australasian Colonies . .	20th "	Ditto.*
Ditto ditto . . .	27th "	Ditto.
Colombo	22nd "	Per P. & O. Str. *Malta*.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	23rd "	Per Steamer *Suisang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	25th "	Per Steamer *Pentakuta*.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	23rd "	Per Steamer *Africa*.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	24th "	Per Steamer *Kistna*.
Port Blair	25th "	Per Steamer *Shahjehan*.
South African Ports . . .	20th "	Per Steamer *Umlazi*.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	20th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS.

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

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VOLUME II.*

Section VII. Bridges (in the Press), say

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods (in the Press).

„ II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

XV. Examples of Estimating. Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition in Press).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces (in the Press), say

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges o earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width. R1-8.

†**Thomason College Calendar** for 1895. R4-12.

Ditto ditto for 1894. R2.

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* Date of Edition on sale.

†These include Question Papers for Engineer and Upper Subordinate classes and Superior Accounts Branch, P. W. D.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

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In the Press.

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Part II, comprising Enactments passed by Local Legislatures. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Quarter ending 31st October, 1895, being the Second Quarter of the year 1895-96, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1894-95.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 31st October, 1895.			For the quarter ending 31st October, 1894.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	1,29,64,158	6	3	1,26,09,445	14	5	3,54,712	7	10	......		
ADD RECEIPTS—												
Subscriptions from 1st August to 31st October, in the Widows' Fund	1,33,399	14	0	1,32,504	6	0	895	8	0	......		
Subscriptions from 1st August to 31st October, in the Children's Fund	84,382	8	3	85,359	3	2	......			976	10	11
Entrance fees and stamps	355	6	2	409	9	8	......			54	3	6
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus children's fund	3	12	0	158	10	0	......			154	14	0
Amount of interest charged on subscriptions in arrears	....			2	1	6	......			2	1	6
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,18,141	8	5	2,18,433	14	4	895	8	0	1,187	13	11
GRAND TOTAL	1,31,82,299	14	8	1,28,27,879	12	9	A 3,55,607	15	10	1,187	13	11
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—												
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,24,465	1	5	1,18,612	12	6	5,852	4	11	......		
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	78,043	10	5	76,313	10	0	1,730	0	5	......		
Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies	11,480	0	4	7,298	12	10	4,181	3	6	......		
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	25,331	14	0	26,593	14	9	......			1,262	0	0
Commission paid on account of money-orders	595	11	0	506	14	0	28	13	0	......		
Amount of fine written back	......			11	15	0	......			11	15	0
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2,39,916	5	11	2,29,397	15	1	B 11,792	5	10	1,273	15	0
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,29,42,383	8	9	1,25,98,481	13	8	3,43,815	10	0	86	1	1
GRAND TOTAL	1,31,82,299	14	8	1,28,27,879	12	9	C 3,55,607	15	10	1,187	13	11
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	92,597	4	0	88,096	12	0	4,500	8	0	......		

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,491	996	1,502	1,027	...	...	11	31
Ditto of incumbents	549	769	535	738	14	31	...	...
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,249	804	1,251	820	...	...	2	16

	R	a.	p.
A.—Net increase in grand total of receipts	3,54,420	1	11
B.—Net increase in total disbursements	10,518	6	10
C.—Net increase in balance	3,43,901	11	1

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S. GEORGE, *Professional Accountant*, } *Auditors.*

F. W. DEMONTE,
Accountant.

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Secretary, U. S. F. P. Fund.

FUND OFFICE:
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The 29th May, 1896.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 25.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1896.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1896.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or karun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
urma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 2	256 2	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 12	14 13	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 15	17 15
Moulmein and Amherst	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 8	11 3	12 12	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 0	...	7 12	7 12	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	133 0	133 0	15 0	15 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 4	13 1	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 3	14 3
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	15 12	15 12
Pegu (inland)—																										
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 6	14 3	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	440 0	440 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 11	9 15	10 11	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	17 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	13 6	13 6	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 8	12 8	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	326 0	326 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 11	23 3	22 4	9 4	9 4	87 0	87 0	15 2	15 2
Bamo	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 9	11 10	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	220 0	220 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 13	10 10	11 0	37 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	20 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	25 4	25 4	7 2	7 2	222 8	222 8	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 1	14 14	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 0	16 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	25 0	25 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 8	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12
Cachar	8 9	8 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 4	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Hill tracts—																										
Khási and Jaintia Hills	7 0	5 4	...	...	5 4	5 8	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 0	15 12	...	...	60 0	65 0	7 0	6 8
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	4 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Manipur	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	100 0	100 0	3 2	3 4
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	18 0	19 0	...	...	6 8	7 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 8	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 0	...	40 0	40 0	9 0	9 0
Darrang	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 6
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 8
Eastern—																										
Backergunj	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 8
Chittagong	10 14	10 14	...	...	10 0	10 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 1	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	11 0	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	9 12	9 12
Maimensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	11 0
Midnapur	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	367 0	360 0	10 4	10 4
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 4	14 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	...	...	12 4	12 4	100 0	100 0	9 12	10 0
Calcutta	11 13	11 13	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 12	13 5	18 13	19 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 8	14 8	16 6	16 6	14 3	14 3	85 5	85 5	11 13	11 13
Hooghly	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	14 8	14 9	21 5	21 5⅓	6 10	6 10⅓	14 8	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 5	...	...	19 0	20 0	128 0	128 0	10 10	10 10
Jessore	12 4	12 6	18 0	17 8	11 0	11 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	...	20 0	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	150 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	12 8	12 8	...	20 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	11 4	11 4	320 0	320 0	9 4	9 4
Burdwan	13 8	12 8	...	...	12 0	11 8	16 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 8	...	...	19 8	20 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 4
Birbhum	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	21 0	...	...	18 12	18 12	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Murshidabad	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	190 0	190 0	11 0	11 0
Santhal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	19 8	19 8	24 0	24 0	6 6	6 6	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	...	...	24 6	25 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	16 0	12 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	7 14	8 13
Rajshahi	15 0	16 8	24 0	26 4	12 0	12 0	13 14	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	...	...	24 0	23 12	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	12 12	14 0	15 8	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 8
Northern—																										
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Dinajpur	13 4	10 12	18 0	20 0	12 0	12 2	15 9	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 3	...	...	...	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Hills—																										
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	11 0	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	13 2	13 2	21 11	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11*	19 11*	...	...	17 1	18 6	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Mánbhum	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	15 0	14 0 to 14 8	16 0	15 0 to 16 0	16 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 2	9 2
Lohárdaga	6 8 to 12 0	6 8 to 12 0	18 0	20 0	11 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0 to 13 0	13 0 to 14 0	16 0	18 0	10 0 and 14 0	12 0 and 17 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
Palámau	11 12	11 11	18 9	20 4	10 2	11 4	12 6	14 1	...	...	...	...	20 4	23 10	...	...	15 13	14 10	16 14	16 14	15 12	16 14	...	...	7 14	8 7
Hazáribagh	10 0	11 0	16 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Kalai.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1896—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or Cholum. Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu. Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi. Past fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni. Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize. Past fortnight.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	15 8	15 4	24 8	25 0	9 0	9 0	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	23 0	22 8	23 8	24 0	16 12	17 0	128 0 to 168 0	128 0 to 168 0	10 0	10 0
Gaya	13 4	13 8	22 0	20 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	19 8	20 8	20 8	22 8	19 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 10
Patna	14 0 and 15 0	14 0 and 15 0	23 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	17 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	12 0 to 13 0	13 6 to 14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0 to 22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	26 0	30 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	31 0	20 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	18 0	16 0	320 0	310 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	22 11	22 11	12 10	13 14	16 6	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 11	20 13	25 4	25 11	20 3	20 13	151 8	151 8	9 7	9 7
Darbhanga	14 12	13 2	24 0	26 4	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	28 7	28 7	...	...	19 12	19 12	26 12	28 7	23 0	24 0	176 0	176 0	11 8	11 8
Muzaffarpur	14 8	14 8	23 0	22 8	8 8	9 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	24 0	25 0	21 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sáran	13 12	13 8	20 0	20 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 8	20 0	20 8	24 8	26 0	23 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Champáran	15 8	13 8	28 8	30 0	8 8	8 8	17 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	30 0	22 8	23 0	23 8	23 8	20 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	11 4	11 8	15 9¾	15 9½	10 11½	9 8	12 1	12 3	17 14	18 0	15 7	15 7	...	...	13 9	13 9	16 2	16 4	21 6½	22 4½	13 6¾	13 9	130 0	130 0	9 5	9 9
Ghazipur	12 12	12 12	19 0	18 12	9 0	8 8	13 8	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	20 8	20 8	22 0	24 0	16 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Jaunpur	12 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	22 8	22 8	16 8	16 0	170 0	170 0	10 0	10 0
Allahabad	12 0	12 0	16 4	16 0	‡ 7 12	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 14	14 12	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 12	18 0	19 4	19 12	19 12	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 8
Central—																										
Bánda	12 4	12 4	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	13 8	13 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 8
Fatehpur	13 0	12 8	16 8	16 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamírpur	12 4	11 3	14 3	15 2	8 0	8 0	10 11	10 12	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	17 4	19 13	19 8	13 14	12 14	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Jalaun	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0‖	14 0‖	16 0	16 0	16 0‖	18 0‖	18 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 0	13 12	17 4	17 4	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 8	18 8	21 8	23 0	20 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	11 12	11 12
Jhánsi	12 12	12 12	17 6	19 0	8 12	8 12	11 0	11 4	17 2	17 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 12	...	...	14 12	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etáwah	13 12	13 12	16 14	16 8	5 0	5 0	11 8	12 0	15 12	16 4	15 4	16 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 12	19 4	17 4	17 8	18 0	16 4	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 0
Farukhabad	13 0	13 4	16 0	17 8	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 8	16 12	16 12	12 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	...	...	16 0	17 0	130 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	15 2	15 8	18 4	19 8	4 8	4 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 6	19 8	17 4	17 4	14 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	15 4	15 12	19 4	21 4	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	17 8	17 8	15 8	15 8	20 8	20 8	9 8	10 8	19 4	21 12	17 8	17 8	15 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 8
Western—																										
Meerut	15 0	15 8	19 8	18 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	10 0	18 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 8
Agra	13 12	12 8	17 0	16 8	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	16 8	16 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 8	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	95 0	95 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	14 0	13 0	18 8	18 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 12	19 0	...	...	23 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	15 0	15 0	18 12	19 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 12	20 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	15 12	15 11	18 8	20 0	6 0	6 0	9 15	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	19 0	20 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane, east—																										
Ballia	13 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	12 0	12 12	17 12	17 12	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 6	...	...	15 0	13 4	177 8	177 0	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 10	13 1	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	14 6	14 14	14 6	16 3	10 13	10 13	17 2	17 2	13 8	14 6	18 0	18 0	20 11	18 14	16 13	16 0	144 0	144 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	13 4	13 0	18 8	18 0	9 4	9 4	14 0	14 4	17 8	18 0	...	...	18 4	18 8	10 4	10 8	17 8	17 12	18 8	19 0	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sub-montane, west—																										
Shahjahánpur	14 8	14 12	18 0	19 4	7 0	7 4	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 4	...	...	16 4	17 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	13 0	13 4	15 8	15 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	11 8	15 8	15 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 4	16 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	144 0	144 0	10 8	10 8
Pilibhit	13 6	13 5	18 4	19 8	5 0	5 0	11 10	12 2	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 10	...	18 0	15 8	17 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Bareli	12 5	12 10	17 0	16 6	4 11	4 11	10 9	10 9	14 1	14 1	11 12	12 6	...	...	15 9	15 0	15 14	15 9	15 4	17 0	10 14	12 0	125 0	125 0	10 5	10 7
Moradabad	13 0	13 7	17 0	17 5	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	14 14	15 13	12 15	14 1	...	...	10 4	10 0	16 10	17 8	17 14	18 0	15 13	16 9	140 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Bijnor	14 6	13 12	17 2	18 0	10 2	10 2	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 7	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	15 10	15 6	20 14	20 14	5 8	5 8	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	19 13	...	...	12 2	12 2	110 0	110 0	11 0	10 0
Sahâranpur	13 15	13 14	18 13	19 4	5 6	5 6	10 12	10 12	17 3	15 1	12 0	11 13	17 3	17 3	10 12	10 12	17 3	18 13	18 4	18 4	12 14	12 14	118 0	110 0	11 4	11 5
Dehra-Dún	12 8	12 8	15 12	15 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 13	16 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hills—																										
Naini Tal	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	16 4	16 4	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 8	17 8	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 0	9 4	10 8	10 8	8 4	8 12	9 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	12 0‖	12 0‖	...	...	10 8‡	11 0‖	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Garhwál	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partábgarh	14 4	14 0	19 0	19 0	9 4	9 4	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	...	...	15 4	15 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sultanpur	14 8	14 4	19 8	18 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Rae-Bareli	13 12	14 0	17 8	17 8	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	20 8	21 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Unao	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	21 0	18 0	16 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	13 12	14 0	18 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	12 4	12 8	19 8	21 0	18 8	20 0	18 8	20 0	19 4	19 8	22 0	22 8	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	15 8	15 0	19 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	...	...	16 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 2	13 0	18 4	17 12	11 8	11 8	14 4	14 4	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	20 9	20 10½	21 12	21 0	16 12	16 8	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	13 0	13 8	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	11 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	12 8	13 0	20 8	21 0	18 0	18 0	15 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gonda	13 11	13 4	22 4	21 4	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 8	20 8	21 13	22 8	25 8	25 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	14 4	14 4	23 8	23 2	10 12	11 4	15 4	15 4	19 8	19 8	14 0	14 0	26 8	26 8	12 0	12 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	24 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Sitapur	15 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	16 0	...	14 0	...	...	17 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	13 8	13 12	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	...	...	22 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	15 0	23 12	23 2	6 4	7 8	10 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 0	30 0	32 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	14 1	14 1
Bánswára	18 2	18 2	20 0	17 8	7 8	6 14	13 12	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	25 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6
Meywar (Udaipur)	12 8	12 1¾	17 15½	17 15½	8 9½	8 9½	9 6	9 6	20 5	20 5	12 8	10 15	Nil	...	12 14½	14 1	15 10	15 10	25 0	25 0	10 15	10 8¾	160 0	160 0	10 8¾	10 8¾
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 0	13 8	28 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	36 8	37 0	...	...	§	§	11 8	11 0
Sirohi	11 8	11 8	22 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	12 5	11 11	20 5½	20 3	7 2	7 2	9 0	9 2	18 4	20 6	17 4	17 5	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 11	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 1
Ajmere	12 8	12 8	17 8	17 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	21 5	21 5	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	12 0	12 0	18 4	18 11	5 12	5 12	7 4	6 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	11 12	12 8	16 12	18 8	8 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	16 8	17 12	14 0	14 0	†	†	†	†	16 8	19 8	17 0	20 8	†	†	*	*	11 12	12 8
Bundi	17 8	17 8	26 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	140 0	160 0	10 6	10 4
Kotah	15 8	16 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	23 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	12 6	12 15½	17 0½	18 1½	7 2	7 2	11 0	11 0	16 8	17 1	14 11½	14 11½	...	...	12 4½	12 4	14 9	15 6	20 4½	21 3½	11 0	11 0	175 0	175 0	9 3	9 3
Tonk	13 1	13 7	16 8	16 15	5 0	5 0	8 0	9 0	16 8	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 3	...	...	...	...	100 0	115 0	11 2	11 3
Jaipur	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	15 8	17 0	12 12	13 4	†	†	19 0	21 0	13-8 & 16 0	13-8 & 17 0	18 4	18 0	19 0	19 0	90 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Kerauli	14 6	14 6	17 8	18 2	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	18 2	18 12	15 15	15 15	...	...	15 0	25 0	16 4	16 14	...	...	23 12	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 15	10 15
Dholpur	13 8½	12 14½	17 11¾	17 4	8 7	8 7	10 7½	10 4¾	16 1½	16 6½	15 13½	16 2¾	...	...	14 10	12 15	16 1½	16 7½	...	...	22 0¾	21 1¾	90 0	90 0	11 8½	11 8½
Bhartpur	13 10	13 9	17 13	18 4	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	16 0	16 0	14 2	14 2	...	...	13 8	15 0	16 0	17 4	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Alwar	13 4	13 9	17 12	18 5	6 10	6 10	10 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 10	16 15	18 0	18 0	24 12	24 12	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	15 10½	14 6½	19 7	18 13	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	20 2	19 9	17 8	17 9	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 8	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	12 4	12 4
Nasirabad Cantonment	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	17 8	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Bálmer	9 12	9 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	13 0	13 5	...	...	6 6	7 4	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 9	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpura	13 8	13 8	17 4	17 10	9 0	9 4	11 0	11 0	18 4	18 4	...	16 4	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 2	...	20 4	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 10	11 6
Western—																										
Jodhpur	10 11	10 12½	16 14	17 13	6 4	8 1	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 6	16 14	16 14	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 2	13 2
Jaisulmer	9 4	9 4		...	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 4	11 0	11 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	21 0	21 0
Bikanir	11 2½	11 5½	14 0	14 0	3 0	3 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 5½	10 14	...	...	...	...	15 12½	16 5½	...	...	8 8	8 8	80 0	80 0	11 8	12 0
Central India—																										
Indore	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	13 8	14 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	†	†	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	12 4	12 4
Guna	11 12	11 8	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 4	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	12 12	11 13	14 14	16 7½	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	15 8¾	15 15	15 6¼	15 15	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	13 8¾	17 0	17 8¼	13 11	14 9¾	191 4	170 0	11 9	11 6¾

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Husked. § Nine pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1896—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pencillaria spicata*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola kadalai or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Punjab—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozpur	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	12 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Central—																										
Lahore	18 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	87 0	87 0	12 12	12 12
Gujránwála	17 0	14 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	17 0	17 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	95 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	16 0	15 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelam	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	*	*	15 0	15 0	*	*	*	*	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
South-eastern—																										
Gurgáon	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	18 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	14 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	16 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Ambala	15 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	17 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	17 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	14 0	120 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jalandhar	17 0	15 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	14 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hoshiarpur	17 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	18 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	17 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	†	†	10 0	11 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Siálkot	13 0	13 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	8 2	8 4
Kangra	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	20 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Ráwalpindi	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	*	*	72 0	72 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	16 0	‡	†	†	‡	‡	16 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	81 0	81 0	12 0	12 0
Peshávar	13 0	13 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	†	†	14 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	83 0	86 0	29 0	32 0
Kohát	15 0	13 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	†	†	18 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	128 0	128 0	38 4	35 0
Bannu	18 0	18 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	23 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	25 0	22 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	14 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	15 0	16 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Multan	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4
Montgomery	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	†	†	‡	‡	†	†	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	230 0	230 0	12 0	12 0
Dera Ismail Khan	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	4 0	4 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	125 0	125 0	29 0	29 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Dera Ghazi Khan	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	17 8	20 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	13 0	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	91 0	91 0	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 8	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 0	10 0	121 14	121 14	12 8	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	12 8	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	142 0	142 0	12 0	12 3
Upper Sind Frontier	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	17 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	14 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 8	13 8	18 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	95 0	80 0	9 0	9 0

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JUNE 20, 1896.

Districts.	Wheat. Present	Wheat. Past	Barley. Present	Barley. Past	Rice, best. Present	Rice, best. Past	Rice, common. Present	Rice, common. Past	Jawar. Present	Jawar. Past	Bajra. Present	Bajra. Past	Marua. Present	Marua. Past	Kangni. Present	Kangni. Past	Gram. Present	Gram. Past	Maize. Present	Maize. Past	Arhar. Present	Arhar. Past	Firewood. Present	Firewood. Past	Salt. Present	Salt. Past
Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	11 1	11 1	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 2	11 2	15 3	15 3	15 0	15 0	21 9	21 9	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	11 4	11 4	312 0	312 0	10 10	10 10
Ratnágiri	10 13	10 13	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 13	12 13	14 5	14 5	15 14	15 14	17 10	17 10	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	10 13	10 13	134 6	134 6	13 0	13 0
Alibág (Kolába)	10 2	10 2	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 9	12 9	*	*	12 12	12 12	*	*	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	9 10	9 10	89 10	89 10	12 12	12 12
Bombay	13 10	13 10	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 1	11 1	17 2	17 2	13 15	13 15	15 12	15 12	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 3	10 3	87 6	87 6	11 9	11 9
Tanna	9 9	9 9	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 0	12 0	*	*	12 10	12 10	*	*	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 15	10 15	112 0	112 0	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	16 9	17 7	...	...	12 7	12 7	13 6	13 6	30 3	28 5	26 1	24 3	...	...	...	...	13 11	14 10	...	...	11 5	12 1	100 0	100 0	12 2	12 2
Belgaum	16 3	16 3	...	...	12 14	12 6	13 10	13 2	24 14	24 14	21 7	21 7	30 0	28 0	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	13 10	12 11	96 0	92 7	11 9	11 9
Satara	14 8	11 0	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 14	10 14	18 11	18 11	16 10	16 10	...	*	...	...	16 10	17 6	...	...	14 0	14 0	91 3	91 3	12 4	12 4
Sholapur	15 13	15 13	...	...	7 10	7 10	11 11	11 11	26 13	26 13	20 9	21 7	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 14	...	...	15 12	15 12	85 5	85 5	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	18 10	19 1	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 6	12 6	28 13	28 13	24 11	24 11	...	*	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	13 6	13 6	80 0	80 0	11 13	11 6
Poona	12 13	12 13	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	20 0	20 0	16 2	16 2	14 13	14 13	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	11 15	11 15	81 1	81 1	12 6	11 13
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 9	10 9	24 12	24 12	20 8	20 8	*	*	...	...	17 5	16 10	...	...	14 11	16 1	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	14 6	15 13	...	...	8 14	10 5	11 11	13 3	*	*	19 1	19 12	23 0	25 5	...	...	14 15	15 11	...	...	12 13	12 13	128 0	128 0	12 1	13 6
Dhulia (Khandesh)	15 12	15 12	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	25 14	25 14	20 3	20 3	*	*	...	...	13 3	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	17 9	17 2	13 7	13 7	*	*	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	11 2	11 2	91 1	91 1	12 0	12 0
Broach	11 8	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	18 0	18 8	13 0	13 0	*	*	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	12 0	13 0	101 0	101 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	12 8	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	17 0	18 0	14 0	14 8	20 0	19 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 0
Baroda Cantonment	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	91 7	91 7	11 8	11 8
Ahmadabad	11 0	11 8	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	15 8	16 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Godhra (Panch Mahals)	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 8	23 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	12 0	13 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Disa Cantonment	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	17 8	15 8	16 0	*	*	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	142 4	11 0	11 0
Kathiawár—																										
Rájkot	12 0	13 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	15 4	16 5	12 8	12 8	*	*	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	13 8	14 4	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	15 1	...	...	12 1	12 1	100 0	100 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa—Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	*	*	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	13 13	13 13	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 0	9 0	16 2	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 11	16 10	...	...	10 13	12 11	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Betul	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	14 6	...	...	9 0	10 4	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Chhindwára	13 7	13 13	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	16 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 13	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	140 0	140 0	9 2	9 2
Nágpur	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 10	...	...	13 12	13 12	115 0	115 0	10 0	10 0
Wardha	14 9	14 9	...	...	7 4	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	13 5	14 9	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	13 1	13 1	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
Saugor	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 7	9 7	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	19 0	...	...	19 6	19 6	130 0	130 0	9 2	9 2
Damoh	10 10	11 0	...	...	8 2	9 10	10 0	10 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 4	...	...	10 10	10 12	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 0
Jubbulpore	14 12	14 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 4	13 8	15 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 4	12 8	145 0	150 0	9 4	9 8
Baghelkhánd (Satna)	12 12	13 2	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 8	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	*	*	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Mandla	15 0	14 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Seoni	14 15	14 15	...	...	8 10	8 10	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	11 8	11 8	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	...	...	11 4	12 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Chánda	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	22 14	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	15 15	15 15	320 0	320 0	...	...
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	13 5	14 7	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 8	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	9 0	8 0
Raipur	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Berar—																										
Buldána	15 8	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	182 0	182 0	10 0	10 0
Básim	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	70 0	70 0	9 0	9 0
Akola	13 0	13 8	...	...	6 0	5 8	7 8	7 8	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	12 0	11 8	106 0	106 0	12 0	11 0
Ellichpur	12 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amráoti	12 0	12 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Wun	13 0	13 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	240 0	220 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	12 3	12 11	*	*	6 13	6 3	8 12	9 0	21 7	20 1	21 7	23 0	27 0	27 0	*	*	13 3	13 3	*	*	20 1	20 1	100 0	90 0	8 12	9 0
Boláram	12 13	12 10	*	*	7 0	7 0	8 12	8 12	20 11	20 5	13 11	*	*	*	*	*	...	14 0	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	8 13	9 0

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 14	12 14
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	23 8	22 10	25 6	25 6	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 6	11 2
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 10	10 10
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 2	23 11	24 2	20 14	20 14	27 6	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184 11	184 11	11 13	11 13
Central—																										
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	33 0	33 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 2	85 2	10-5&11-8	10-5&11-8
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	29 6	29 6	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	10 6	11 8
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 13	22 2	23 6	24 11	24 11	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 13	11 13
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	29 8	29 8	...	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	9-13&11-5	9-8 & 10-8
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	27 11	27 11	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 0	12 0
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	29 2	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 2	12 2
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	23 3	22 2	*	*	23 13	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	29 14	28 13	22 10	20 11	27 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 3	20 3	...	...	22 10	22 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 13	93 13	13 2	13 2
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 5	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 14	91 14	13 5	13 5
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	12 3	25 [illegible]	25 8	23 2	23 2	27 6	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	11 2	11 8
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	30 13	32 5	28 10	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	12 13	12 13
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 6	...	...	29 0	29 0	31 11	31 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	14 8	*	22 6	26 11	27 14	27 8	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135 10	135 10	11 10	11 10
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 14	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 13	13 13
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	19 6	19 6	19 13	19 13	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2
Mysore—																										
Mysore	12 0	10 0	9 12	9 0	8 12	9 0	10 0	10 4	39 0	39 0	25 0	...	30 0	30 0	26 0	25 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 4
Bangalore	12 0	12 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 0	15 0	103 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	11 8	11 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	30 0	30 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	192 0	192 0	10 0	10 0
Tumkur	11 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	35 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	17 0	17 0	224 0	224 0	10 8	10 8
Hassan	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	144 0	144 0	9 8	9 0
Kadur	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	13 2	12 10	...	...	8 6	8 6	12 10	13 2	29 6	34 2	...	...	44 3	46 2	...	...	12 10	14 3	...	...	18 14	18 14	320 0	320 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldrug	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	38 0	38 0	28 0	28 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	45 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	175 0	175 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	10 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	...	...	18 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Aden	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1893-94 AND 1894-95.

No. 138-T., dated Simla, the 9th June, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

READ—

Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Nos. 4 and 7 Telegraph, dated, respectively, the 17th January, 1895 and 6th February 1896, and their enclosures, being the Administration Reports of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95, and the India Office notes reviewing them.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Reports and notes be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

N. F. MACKENZIE,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1893-94.

1. The control of the Department was transferred from the Government of India to the Secretary of State from the 1st April 1893, and the Office of the Director-in-Chief was re-opened in the India Office, London, on the 2nd June 1893.

CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNT.

2. *Capital.*—The capital account of the Department was decreased by R13,505, so that the capital expenditure to end of the year amounts to R1,14,46,190. The decrease was due to a reduction of the stores balance.

The following statement shows how the above decrease is made up :—

—	Increase.	Decrease.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R
Works . . .	1,679	...	1,679
Stores . . .	...	—16,333	—16,333
Suspense . . .	1,149	...	1,149
	2,828	—16,333	—13,505

A summary of the year's transactions on capital account is given in Appendix A.

3. *Revenue.*—Appendix B is a summary of the earnings and expenditure. * The earnings amounted to R13,50,856, or an increase of R48,340 when compared with 1892-93, when the sum reached was R13,02,516. The expenditure was R8,60,608 against R8,64,848 or a decrease of R4,240. The net result is a profit of R4,90,248 on the year's working against that of R4,37,668 in 1892-93, an improvement of R52,580.

4. The following statement shows the chief differences between the earnings and expenditure of the current and previous year :—

Earnings.

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
†Traffic Earnings .	15,08,258	15,58,466	50,208	...
Common Purse . .	—1,61,321	—1,36,353	24,968	...
Australasian Message Fund . . .	—70,312	—84,531	...	14,219
Profit and loss . .	—115	—663	...	548
Total Message Revenue	12,76,510	13,36,919	75,176	14,767
Miscellaneous Revenue	26,006	13,937	...	12,069
TOTAL .	13,02,516	13,50,856	75,176	26,836
NET INCREASE .	...	...	48,340	...

Expenditure.

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Persian Gulf—				
General charges .	1,33,410	1,27,147	...	6,263
Line maintenance .	32,644	31,603	...	1,041
Signalling . .	1,65,010	1,82,832	17,822	...
Cable maintenance	1,90,222	2,28,024	37,802	...
Persian Section—				
General charges .	1,02,585	95,869	...	6,716
Line maintenance .	1,18,374	70,584	...	47,790
Signalling . .	92,676	97,262	4,586	...
Exchange . .	11,049	14,527	3,478	...
Expenditure by other Departments	18,878	12,760	...	6,118
TOTAL . .	8,64,848	8,60,608	63,688	67,928
NET DECREASE .	...	...	...	4,240

* Excluding the cost of the London Office Establishment (1,125*l.*), which is included as part of the Establishment of the Secretary of State.

† *Traffic Earnings.*—This includes the amount collected in India on account of exchange. The tariffs on International messages are fixed in a gold standard, and the balances due to or from Foreign Administrations are settled in that standard. The rupee collections in India vary, therefore, in correspondence with the fluctuations in exchange, and the balance received from the Indian Telegraph Department at Karachi in rupees is sufficient to pay the Telegraph Companies and Foreign Administrations in the gold standard and retain the share of this Department in a gold standard also,

EARNINGS.

5. Under message revenue there is an increase of R60,409 over the previous year. Miscellaneous revenue shows a decrease of R12,069, due chiefly to less realisations in England of sale proceeds of india-rubber cable core.

EXPENDITURE.

6. The increases and decreases under the main heads are as follows :—

(1) *General Charges.—Persian Gulf.*—The net decrease is due principally to the pay of the present Director being less than that of the former Director, owing to the appointment of the Director being on a progressive salary, and the present incumbent drawing less than the maximum of the grade; also owing to less payments having been made during the year as compared with the previous year on account of subsidies payable to the chiefs of the Mekran Coast.

(2) *General Charges.—Persia.*—The decrease is due to the Director having gone on furlough out of India and to the appointment of the Assistant Director having been kept vacant in the meanwhile.

(3) *Line Maintenance.—Persian Gulf.*—The decrease is trifling, the amount being only R1,041.

(4) *Line Maintenance.—Persia.*—The decrease is principally due to the re-insulation of the Teheran Bushire line having been completed.

(5) *Signalling.—Persian Gulf.*—The increase under this head is due chiefly to the expenditure incurred on all buildings connected with the Indo-European Telegraph Department having been charged in the accounts of the Department under the orders conveyed in Government of India, Public Works Department, Letter No. 18 A. T., dated 16th April 1894; also to the annual increase of pay to General Service Clerks, etc.

(6) *Signalling.—Persia.*—The increase of R4,586 is made up of trifling increases and decreases under several of the sub-heads and are of no importance.

(7) *Cable Maintenance.—Persian Gulf.*—The net increase is due principally to the cost of renewing the boilers and of heavy repairs to the telegraph cable steamer *Patrick Stewart*; these were not completed at the end of the year.

NET REVENUE.

7. On a total capital expenditure of R1,14,46,190 a net profit of R4,90,248 was earned, which gives a dividend of 4·28 per cent. as compared with a dividend of 3·8 per cent. in 1892-93. The dividends earned during the past six years are as follows :—

YEAR.	Interest on Capital.
	R
1888-89	1·72
1889-90	0·44
1890-91	*Nil.*
1891-92	1·4
1892-93	3·8
1893-94	4·28

CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE.

8. Appendix C deals with the transactions in connection with this Agreement, which was entered into in 1878. The number of words carried between Europe and India or trans-India and *vice versâ* during the year by the three

Administrations (*viz.*, the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indo-European Telegraph Company and this Department) rose from 4,649,458 to 4,972,182, showing an increase of 322,724, while the net value shows an increase of 52,540*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* The Department's share of the Purse shows an increase of 5,432*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, while the amount paid into the Purse was more than in the previous year by 3,259*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

9. The following table shows the sums paid in and drawn out by the Department annually since the agreement was concluded:—

YEAR.	Paid in.	Drawn out.	EXCESS.	
			Paid in.	Drawn out.
	£	£	£	£
1878-79 . .	42,265	62,256	...	19,991
1879-80 . .	52,488	68,905	...	16,417
1880-81 . .	57,235	76,295	...	19,060
1881-82 . .	67,108	74,798	...	7,690
1882-83 . .	110,728	84,914	25,814	...
1883-84 . .	81,408	76,584	4,824	...
1884-85 . .	85,376	76,738	8,638	..
1885-86 . .	107,317	86,012	21,305	...
1886-87 . .	80,980	75,206	5,774	...
1887-88 . .	71,808	74,021	...	2,213
1888-89 . .	91,295	77,125	14,170	...
1889-90 . .	85,661	73,180	12,481	...
1890-91 . .	95,774	77,417	18,357	...
1891-92 . .	102,641	83,352	19,289	...
1892-93 . .	94,209	83,894	10,315	...
1893-94 . .	97,469	89,327	8,142	...
TOTAL .	1,323,762	1,240,024	149,109	65,371
TOTAL EXCESS PAID IN .	...	...	83,738	...

10. *Division of Traffic.*—The following are the proportions according to which the Joint Purse receipts have hitherto been divided, but it has now been decided that from the 1st January last a Supplemental Agreement should come into force, by which this Department's percentage on Indian traffic will be increased from 17·27 to 18·06 per cent. This agreement was arrived at owing to the contention of the Department that the Perso-Indian receipts, dealt with by the Department alone, were local receipts:—

ADMINISTRATION.	INDIAN RECEIPTS				Trans-Indian Receipts.	
	To 1894		From 1894.			
Eastern Telegraph Company . . .	60·39		59·82		80·53	
Indo-European Telegraph Company .	22·34	39·61	22·12	40·18	12·03	19·47
Indo-European Telegraph Department .	17·27		18·06		7·44	

11. The percentages of traffic which have been actually carried since 1878-79 are:—

Year.	On Indian Traffic.		On Trans-Indian Traffic.	
	Viâ Suez.	*Viâ* Indo-European Route.	*Viâ* Suez.	*Viâ* Indo-European Route.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1878-79 . .	71·31	28·69	95·26	4·74
1879-80 . .	67·91	32·09	94·10	5·90
1880-81 . .	69·01	30·99	92·50	7·50
1881-82 . .	64·63	35·37	81·26	18·74
1882-83 . .	48·34	51·66	59·26	40·74
1883-84 . .	55·96	44·04	83·52	16 48
1884-85 . .	53·02	46·98	84·44	15·56
1885-86 . .	52·14	47·86	75·91	24·09
1886-87 . .	55·46	44·54	85·32	14·68
1887-88 . .	60·93	39·07	86·48	13·52
1888-89 . .	51·69	48·31	77·04	22·96
1889-90 . .	49·92	50·08	82·89	17·11
1890-91 . .	46·67	53·33	83·21	16·79
1891-92 . .	43·52	56·48	80·75	19·25
1892-93 . .	48·09	51·91	82·49	17·51
1893-94 . .	51·75	48·25	85·20	14·80

12. *Interruptions affecting Joint Purse Agreement.*—Interruptions which affected traffic between Karachi and Teheran occurred only on the Persian Section, and amounted to 1 day 4 hours and 6 minutes. Beyond Teheran to London interruptions stopping traffic lasted 2 days 23 hours and 57 minutes.

13. On the Turkish route interruptions lasting 23 days 11 hours 28 minutes occurred on the Bushire-Fao Cable, and between Fao and Constantinople the line was interrupted for 101 days 5 hours 41 minutes.

During the last six years the Turkish route beyond Fao has been interrupted as follows :—

Year.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Days, hours, minutes .	51-17-22	31-22-15	62-5-17	77-8-12	108-9-54	101-5-41

Australasian Message Fund.

14. The Australasian Message Fund came into operation on 1st May 1891, from which date the rates to Australasia (excluding Queensland and New Zealand*) were reduced under the following conditions.

15. The total revenue for Australasian traffic, excluding outpayments, derived by the cis-Indian Administrations and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company during 1889 was taken as the basis, and was fixed at 237,736*l.* If, during any subsequent year, the total revenue of these Administrations (including that with Queensland and New Zealand) should fall below that amount, the Australasian Colonies agreed to pay to the Eastern Extension Company half the amount so lost, which sum the Eastern Extension Company credits to the Common Fund. The other half is borne by the cis-Indian Administrations and the Eastern Extension Company in the proportions agreed upon, except that the Department's loss shall not exceed 1,775*l.* and the Indo-European Telegraph Company's loss 2,800*l.* in any one year.

16. The contribution of the cis-Indian Administrations is that which each partner draws out of the cis-Indian Common Purse on account of Australasian traffic. The Eastern Telegraph Company also pays in its receipts on South African traffic.

* Note.—New Zealand joined the Guarantee Fund in 1893.

This is then divided as follows:—

Eastern Extension Company	64·57 per cent.
Eastern Telegraph Company for South African traffic	·18 "
Cis-Indian Administrations	35·25 "

and this 35·25 per cent. is divided as follows:—

Eastern Telegraph Company	80·53 "
Indo-European Telegraph Company	12·03 "
Indo-European Telegraph Department . . .	7·44 "

17. In 1891-92 (11 months) the Department's share of the loss was 670*l.*; in 1892-93, 632*l.*; and in 1893-94, 102*l.* (*see* Appendix C. 1.)

TRAFFIC.

18. The service regulations of the Paris International Conference of 1890 were in force throughout the year. The next Conference, which was to be held at Buda Pesth in 1895, has now been postponed until 1896.

19. Appendix E, with its Supplementary Statements E I and E II, shows the traffic carried by the two sections of the Department. The number of words was 1,662,620 against 1,658,435 in the previous year, showing an increase of 4,185; the value as stated in francs shows an increase from 2,372,721 to 2,450,991 francs.

In Indian currency the earnings of the Department are more by R50,208, being R15,58,466 against R15,08,258.

20. The comparative values of the franc and rupee have again varied considerably on the whole with an upward tendency in the value of former, thus increasing our revenue in rupees. The variations in the value of a franc were as follows, *viz.* :—

From 1st April to 31st July 1893	·66 of a rupee.
" 1st August to 31st August 1893 . . .	·61 of a "
" 1st September to 31st October 1893 . .	·66 of a "
" 1st November 1893 to 31st January 1894 .	·64 of a "
" 1st February 1894 to 28th February 1894 .	·68 of a "
" 1st March 1894 to 31st March 1894 . .	·71 of a "

21. The following table gives the amounts paid into the Joint Purse by the Department as compared with its independent traffic revenue:—*

—	For Joint Purse, etc.		Independent Revenue.	Total.
	Indian.	Trans-Indian.		
	Fcs.	Fcs.	Fcs.	Fcs.
Persian Gulf Section . .	1,711,274	428,359	9,616	2,149,249
Persian Section .	238,374	58,712	4,656	301,742
Total francs .	1,949,648	487,071	14,272	2,450,991

22. Appendix F gives the number of messages and words carried under the four following classes during the past five years:—

State.	Press.
Commercial and Private.	"Times" (special rate).

23. The average length of private messages during the year was 13·54 words as compared with 13·68 in the previous year. In the three years prior to last year, namely, 1891-92, 1890-91, and 1889-90, the averages were 13·70, 12·9 and 12·6, respectively.

24. In addition to the messages already classified, 796 messages, containing 66,814 words, were forwarded to the Resident at Bushire and not charged

* Note.—The independent traffic revenue is that obtained from traffic dealt with by this Department and not touching India, such as for telegrams between the stations of Jask and Bushire.

for; these are called Government and Press telegrams, and would, if paid for at press rates, have cost R16,450.

25. The percentage of traffic carried over the Teheran and Turkish routes was 93·60 and 6·40, respectively. The following statement shows the variations for the past six years:—

——	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Viâ Teheran .	94·28	93·00	93·92	92·37	92·96	93·60
Viâ Turkey .	5·72	7·00	6·08	7·63	7·04	6·40

26. The mean rate of transmission of telegrams between the United Kingdom and Bushire, and between Karachi and Teheran, the latter being the Section worked by the Department, during each of the past six years is as follows:—

YEAR.	Between the United Kingdom and Karachi, *viâ* Teheran.		Between the United Kingdom and Karachi *viâ* Turkey.		BETWEEN KARACHI AND TEHERAN.			
					Karachi to Teheran.		Teheran to Karachi.	
	Hours.	Min.	Hours.	Min.	Min.	Sec.	Min.	Sec.
1888-89	1	4	19	28	13	26	13	47
1889-90	0	59	12	14	11	23½	12	28
1890-91	0	59	10	25	18	26	10	20
1891-92	0	59	16	12	8	42	6	25
1892-93	0	45	27	47	5	51	4	26
1893-94	0	43	36	49	5	40	4	28

27. Appendix G gives the details, month by month, of the speed of working between Karachi and Teheran, and in Appendix H similar details are supplied with regard to the speed between the United Kingdom and Karachi, *viâ* Teheran and *viâ* Turkey. These statements show that a very high rate of speed has been maintained.

28. *Check of Errors.*—The accuracy with which the traffic has been conveyed during the year is shown below. The figures for 1892-93 were slightly lower than those for 1893-94 in the Persian Gulf Section, and higher in the Persian Section, showing an improvement in that Section: the percentage of errors standing as follows:—

In the Persian Gulf Section.

1892-93 . . . . 0·121
1893-94 . . . . 0·141

In the Persian Section.

1892-93 . . . . 0·245
1893-94 . . . . 0·233

29. *Complaints.*—The number received amounted to 95, or 25 less than in 1892-93; 64 were referred from Europe and 31 from India and the Far East. The details and nature of these complaints are shown in the statement beneath:—

NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	Received from Europe.	Received from India.	TOTAL.
Non-deliveries .	15	9	24
Non-deliveries due to insufficient address .	1	1	2
Mis-deliveries . .	18	3	21
Delays	3	1	4
Errors	16	11	27
Miscellaneous references	11	6	17
TOTAL .	64	31	92

Of the above, 27 were adjudged inadmissible by the Administrations concerned, and of the remaining 68 this Department was responsible for 14.

ESTABLISHMENT.

30. The following casualties occurred during the year:—

Resignations:—
- 1 Director to take up the appointment of Director-in-Chief of the Department.
- 1 Officer of the *Patrick Stewart*.
- 2 local signallers.
- 1 clerk, Store Branch.

Deaths:—
- 1 General Service Clerk.
- 1 Local Service Signaller.

Dismissals:—
- 2 General Service Clerks.

Services dispensed with:—
- 1 General Service Clerk.
- 1 Storekeeper, Cable Branch.

Re-transferred to Indian Telegraph Department:—
- 1 General Service Clerk.

31. Owing to the Gwadur Station having been closed, the signalling establishment was reduced by one General Service Clerk and one local signaller. The present establishment consists of 68 General Service Clerks and 31 local signallers.

CABLES.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

32. The lengths of the various cable sections on the 31st March of the last two years were as follows:—

CABLES.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Knots.	Knots.
Fao-Bushire . . .	152·393	153·822
Bushire-Jask Cable of 1869	501·460	502·527
Bushire-Jask Cable of 1885	520·538	520·580
Jask-Manora . . .	531·620	528·047
Manora-Karachi (3 cables)	13·179	13·140
TOTAL KNOTS .	1,719·190	1,717·116

showing a decrease of about 2 knots since last year, due to repairs and diversions.

33. In addition to the above, this Department keeps the following cables in good working order:—

	Knots.
(i) Cable for the Military Department connecting Karachi with the Forts at Manora, exclusive of 1·09 miles of land line joining the Central Telegraph Office at Karachi with the Royal Artillery Office in Camp	10·880
(ii) Cable connecting the Port Trust Office at Karachi with the Port Officer's Office at Manora, including short lengths of land line at each end	5·090
TOTAL .	15·970

Electrical condition of the Cables.

34. *Fao-Bushire Cable.*—This section broke down on the 19th March 1894, and up to the end of the year remained interrupted, the cable ship being in dock.

Bushire-Jask Cable of 1869.—The insulation of this cable, though low, remained fairly constant at 40,000 ohms absolute till the 5th March 1894, when

it suddenly fell to 1,100 ohms absolute at the Jask end. The fault, which is in the shore end at Jask, will be removed during the repairs to the Fao-Bushire Section. No difficulty is experienced in working through it.

Bushire-Jask Cable of 1885.—The condition of this cable remains very good: average insulation 847 megohms per knot.

Jask-Manora Cable.—The insulation of this section continues as high as can be excepted, *viz.*, 175 megohms per knot.

Harbour Cables, Karachi to Manora.—These are all in good working order.

Faults and Interruptions, including Diversions.

35. At the close of the official year 1892-93 the following faults remained to be repaired:—

(1) Partial earth fault in the Fao-Bushire Cable, discovered in January 1892.

(2) Partial earth fault in the Bushire-Jask India-rubber Cable of 1869, discovered in November 1892.

36. During the year under review 9 new faults developed in the Gulf Cables, *viz.*, 3 total breaks and 6 partial earths. Of the total breaks, 2 occurred in the Bushire-Fao Section, in both of which the cable broke through the guards having corroded. The third break occurred in the Bushire-Jask Cable of 1869, the guards in this instance having chafed through on a rocky bottom. Of the 6 partial earths 2 occurred in the Bushire-Fao Section, 1 in the Bushire-Jask Cable of 1885, 1 in the Manora-Jask Section, and 1 in the Bushire-Jask Cable of 1869. All these faults have now been removed with exception of 1 in the Bushire-Fao Section, and the high-resistance fault in the Bushire-Jask 1869 Cable, discovered in November 1892; this latter has now been localised in the shore end at Jask, and it is intended to cut it out on the cable steamer's next expedition to the Gulf.

37. Interruptions to traffic occurred only in the Bushire-Fao Section (the Turkish route). These were 2 in number, and were caused through corrosion of the guards of the cable, *viz.*:—

(1) From the 17th to the 26th June 1893, or days 9-10-49.

(2) From the 19th March to the 31st March 1893, or days 12-15-8.*

38. *Repairs and Renewals and Expenditure of Cable:*—

	Knots.
On the 31st March 1893 the stock of cable was	84·505
Manufactured at Manora during the year	24·000
Picked up at sea and re-taped	49·499
Total	158·004
Expended on repairs and renewals	74·955
Balance in stock on the 31st March 1894	83·049

39. One renewal of 36·334 knots, made in May 1883, completed the work of renewing the old cable, sanctioned by the Government of India in December 1888, and mentioned in paragraph 29 of last year's report; of the cable recovered on this occasion 20·5 knots was serviceable.

40. Two total breaks and seven partial faults were repaired with an expenditure of 33 knots of cable. This large expenditure is due to the fact that in the Bushire-Fao Section no less than 19·4 knots had to be inserted to remove four partial faults caused by toredo borers; most of the cable recovered was, however, in good order and after being re-taped was brought on stock.

41. It is intended to use brass-taped core on the Bushire-Fao Section for the future, as it is hoped by doing so that the toredo difficulty will be overcome.

* NOTE.—This break was repaired in April 1894.

Summary of the History of the Cables and their Mechanical Condition during 1893-94.

42. (1) *Fao-Bushire Gutta-percha Cable.*—The high-resistance fault, alluded to in last year's report, fell sufficiently low during August 1893 to be approximately localised, but prior to this (on the 17th June) a total break occurred, from corrosion of the iron guards, at 16½ knots from Reshire cable-house. This break, which was repaired on 26th June, caused a total interruption of 9½ days to international traffic *viâ* Turkey. In January 1894 it was decided to remove the existing fault in this cable, but on cutting in at the assumed locality of the fault it was discovered that not one, but five faults existed, four of which were within a 20-knots length of cable, and were cut out. The fifth offered such a variable and high resistance under tests as to make it impossible to localise it with any accuracy, and as it did not interfere with good working, it was left until such time as localisation was possible.

On the 19th March 1894 a total interruption was reported, and it was found that the copper conductor had broken inside the gutta-percha core; this was repaired in April 1894. The general mechanical condition of the section may be taken as good.

(2) *Bushire-Jask India-rubber Cable of 1869.*—This cable was reported interrupted on the 2nd August 1893 and communication was re-established on the 9th. The break was caused by the cable chafing on a rocky bottom off the Island of Frur, 288 knots from Bushire. A small diversion south of the existing line was made when repairing this break, in order, if possible, to escape the worst portion of the hard bottom. The partial fault of high resistance mentioned in the report for 1892-93, and which first appeared on 4th November 1892, did not develop materially till the 5th March 1894, on which date its insulation fell somewhat suddenly to 1,100 ohms. Tests placed the fault in the shore end at Jask, and it will be removed when the ship leaves to repair the Fao-Bushire cable in June.* The mechanical condition of this cable may be considered fairly good, though some of the pieces of retaped old cable may have to be renewed shortly.

(3) *Bushire-Jask Gutta-percha Cable of 1885.*—In this cable no less than four faults were removed in 1892-93, but only one showed itself during the year under review. This was discovered on the 30th April 1893, and found in the shore end at Jask, the cause being the introduction of some foreign matter in the gutta-percha core, apparently while in process of manufacture. As working was unaffected, the fault was not cut out till the 27th May 1893. Since then the cable has continued in perfect condition. Its mechanical condition is also fair.

(4) *Jask-Manora Gutta-percha Cable.*—Since the renewals effected in April and May 1893, off Webb's Bank and off Ormara, this cable has given no trouble in its deep-sea portion, but one partial earth developed in October 1893, which was eventually localised and cut out from the shore end at Manora on the 8th February 1894, where the core had perished in dry ground. A length of 180 feet of sound cable was used to replace such portions of the shore end near the cable-house at Manora as looked deteriorated. No original cable laid in 1864 now remains in this section, and its mechanical condition is very satisfactory.

Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart."

43. During the year the steamer made four expeditions to the Persian Gulf, one along the Mekran Coast, and three to Bombay, the last of which was in February 1894 for the purpose of receiving new boilers. She was still in dock at the end of the year, as on opening out the deck it was found that both poop and main decks were in very bad state and all had to be renewed, so that the repairs have been more extensive than anticipated.

44. The vessel steamed a total distance of about 10,200 knots during the year. She earned for doing work for other Departments R7,669.

* This has been done.

Cable-house and Cable Land Line.

45. All the cable-houses have been regularly inspected, and cable ends renewed where necessary. Cable-boxes 9 and 10 at Manora, both of which required general repairs, have been thoroughly overhauled.

46. The overhead land lines connecting the cable with the Manora Office were replaced by Fowler-Waring lead-covered three-core cable in August 1893. It had hitherto been an extremely difficult matter to keep the insulators on the land lines with reasonable insulation on damp days, but since the Fowler-Waring cable was laid, good results have been maintained and the average insulation of each conductor of this cable may be taken at 250 megohms per knot.

Manora Cable Factory.

47. The pier in the Karachi harbour has been extended an additional 75 feet and is at present accessible at all tides. The sand dredger belonging to the Port authorities has been at work alongside the pier on two occasions since it was extended and this dredging has assisted very materially in deepening the water at the foot of the steps.

48. The locomotive type boiler was inspected on 13th August 1893, and the vertical type boiler on 19th December 1893, and certificates granted by the Government Boiler Inspector for the next twelve months, with a working pressure for the former of 50 lbs., and for the latter of 80 lbs. per square inch. Both boilers were thoroughly cleaned, scaled, and painted.

49. The following is a summary of the work done in the Cable Factory during the year:—

	Knots.
Cable manufactured	24·000
„ repaired and retaped	49·499
„ stripped for core	14·500
TOTAL	87·999

Working and Testing.

50. Duplex working was extended to the Jask-Karachi Section in September 1893. No other alterations have been made during the year in the working and testing of our cables and land lines. On the closing of Gwadur Station in September 1893, a telephonic service was introduced, which permits the Native Political Assistant at Gwadur to converse with and send service messages to Charbar (117 miles), from whence they are transmitted to their destination by telegraph.

51. During the interruption on the Bushire-Jask Cable of 1869 duplex was worked the greater part of the day with perfect success between Bushire and Karachi, and it tended materially to keep the delay within small limits.

52. The average difference between the assumed and actual position of cable faults during the past year was 0·852 knots.

Mekran Coast Land Line.

53. The lengths of the various sections of this line on the 31st March 1894 were as follows:—

——	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.
Karachi to Sonmiani Branch	41·10	82·20
Sonmiani Branch	1·56	1·56
„ to Ormara	173·35	346·70
Ormara to Pasui Branch	88·40	176·80
Pasui Branch	3·20	3·20
„ to Gwadur	76·50	153·00
Gwadur to Charbar	117·18	234·36
Charbar to Jask	199·47	398·94
TOTAL	700·76	1,396·76

At the end of the official year 1892-93 the total length of line was 702·01. The reduction of 1·25 is due to diversions.

54. *Maintenance and Repairs to Land Line.*—In the Karachi-Gwadur sub-division the line was diverted for 22 miles from a salt plain near the sea to better ground under cover of a range of sand-hills; the line was lengthened by this diversion by about half a mile. Thirty miles of badly corroded wire were renewed, and 85 corroded standards were replaced by sound ones. In the Gwadur-Jask sub-division about 10 miles of corroded wire were renewed; two cylinder piers with masts were erected at the Jagin river, and by the diversion at that river the line was shortened by 2·18 miles.

55. *Interruptions.*—Total breaks occurred at the same time at various places on the Mekran Coast lines, lasting from 7-35 P.M. on the 24th January till 12-21 P.M. on the 1st February—a period of 7 days 16 hours 46 minutes. These interruptions were caused by cyclonic weather all along the coast with very heavy rains and exceptional floods. Another total interruption occurred, lasting 27 hours 20 minutes, through the wilful breaking of some insulators, bringing the duration of the total interruptions during the year up to 8 days 20 hours 6 minutes.

56. The reason of the line being totally interrupted for such a length of time was owing to the country for some 60 miles being under water on account of the heavy floods, and it was found impossible for line guards to cross the rivers and the salt plains.

57. Partial interruptions not affecting communications amounted to a total of 8 days 8 hours 36 minutes.

58. Wilful damages to the line, especially between Charbar and Jask, have much increased during the past year. The value of all material damaged or stolen has been deducted from the subsidies of the chiefs, and they have been warned that their subsidies will be stopped altogether if these damages continue; this appears to have had the desired effect.

Offices.

59. The offices were inspected by the Director during the year. That at Gwadur was closed on the 1st September 1893, but to enable the Political Native Assistant and the telegraph guards stationed there to communicate with the telegraph stations on either side of Gwadur, a telephonic service has been instituted, and this has worked very well on the whole.

60. Through closing Gwadur the establishment of the signalling clerks has been reduced by two men.

PERSIAN SECTION.

61. *Line Maintenance.*—Besides the reinsulation of 505 miles of wire having been completed, ordinary line repairs were carried out throughout the section during the spring and autumn inspections.

62. *Offices.*—There have been very few changes in the offices during the past year. The station buildings at Abadeh, the property of the Persian Government, were completely destroyed by a flood on the 19th and 20th December 1893, and have not yet been re-built by that Government. A temporary office has been hired in the village, the rent of which is defrayed by the Persian Administration.

Quarters for the Superintendent at Shiraz were built during the year.

63. *Interruptions.*—During 1893-94 a disastrous succession of floods and snow-storms were experienced in the South of Persia. The towns of Abadeh and Fasa, besides many villages, were swept away by floods, whilst great damage was done to the City of Shiraz itself. The line was also swept away between Borasjoon and Ahmedy (between Shiraz and Bushire). These floods caused a total interruption of 11 hours 5 minutes; but, by the aid of the new Cardew's vibrators, communication was established between Ispahan and Shiraz. Again, on the 8th and 9th February 1894, during the severest snow-storm which has visited Southern Persia for many years, 44 messages of 621 words were transmitted between Shiraz and Bushire—a distance of 122½ miles—by these delicate

instruments and a total interruption of four hours and five minutes thereby saved; also, on the night of the 28th February, a flood caused a fault at a river 32 miles south of Shiraz. This damage lasted 18 hours 50 minutes, but again total interruption was prevented by the use of the Cardew's vibrators: 46 messages of 445 words being transmitted. The lines stood the extraordinarily severe winter very well, the result comparing favourably with the last severe winter (1885-86), when there were total interruptions amounting to nearly 356 hours.

64. The interruptions from all causes, during the present and previous three years, have been as follows:—

YEAR.	1 Wire.	2 Wires.	3 Wires.
1890-91 . . .	827·22	50·14	41·40
1891-92 . . .	402·05	50·09	5·00
1892-93 . . .	383·55	28·38	*Nil.*
1893-94 . . .	376·03	95·28	11·05

65. *Wilful Damage.*—Three hundred and thirty-one acts of wilful damage were committed during 1893-94, being 45 more than in 1892-93. In the Acting Director's opinion this increase is attributable to the substitution of porcelain for iron-hooded insulators throughout the whole section. These insulators offer an excellent mark, and are easily broken; their cost, however, is not high, and the total amount claimed and recovered from the Persian Government for wilful damage during the year was only Krans 5,587·50, as against 7,296·50 Krans in 1892-93, showing a decrease of Krans 1,709. Of this sum Krans 1,493·50 were recovered from the local governors, and Krans 4,094 through Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Teheran. The accounts for wilful damage are made up from the 1st February to the 31st January of each year to suit the convenience of the Persian Government.

66. Wilful damage caused interruptions as follows:—

YEAR.	1 Wire.	2 Wires.	3 Wires.
1890-91 . . .	49·58	21·17	*Nil.*
1891-92 . . .	21·13	28·31	*Nil.*
1892-93 . . .	50·42	22·27	*Nil.*
1893-94 . . .	73·01½	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

67. Our relations with the Persian authorities and people, both at Teheran and in the provinces, have been and are of the most cordial description.

68. Owing to the flights of locusts which visited the province of Fars in the spring of 1893, there was great scarcity in Shiraz and the surrounding districts, and the disorder caused thereby throughout the province, during the year's rule of His Royal Highness the Ruku-ud-Dowleh (the brother of the Shah), culminated in serious riots at Shiraz in May 1893.

69. The telegraph office and compound, which are situated in the centre of the town, were occupied by the mob for some eight days, until an objectionable local governor was removed. During this time the Superintendent, Clerk-in-charge, and other officers of this Department were practically prisoners in the office; but, although completely in the power of the mob, they were not injured in any way and the instruments were not touched. This immunity was greatly due to the tact and knowledge of the language and people displayed by Mr. Fargues, the Superintendent, and also to the great respect in which Doctor Scully, the Assistant Medical Superintendent, is held in Shiraz. Without the personal influence of these officers it is impossible to say what might have happened. There were no recognised leaders, though two shop-keepers, descendants of the Prophet and much respected in the city, exerted themselves to keep

the crowd in check and prevent any damage to the telegraph buildings, instruments, etc. By order of the Secretary of State these men have been presented with gold watches and chains in recognition of their valuable services.

70. In Ispahan, too, there have been troubles connected with the high price of food, which culminated a short time since in riots. In this case, however, His Royal Highness the Zil-es-Sultan (the Governor of Ispahan) quieted the people before the rising had gained any head.

71. In Meshed, also, there have been bread riots during this spring (1894).

72. *Cholera.*—A severe epidemic of cholera visited the south of Persia during the end of September and first fortnigh tof October 1893. It was particularly severe at Kazeroon, Daliki, and Borazjoon. At the former place upwards of 1,600 people died. Mr. A. Malcolm, General Service Clerk, an officer well known and much respected throughout Southern Persia, was attacked and died at Borazjoon on the 12th October. Corporal Newey, R.E., and Messrs. Mackertich and Carapet deserve favourable mention for their energy and devotion at this trying time.

TEHERAN-MESHED LINE.

73. The Persian Government made over this line to the Department in 1885, and the Indian Government allow a sum not exceeding R20,000 per annum for its maintenance. The Persian Government also promised this year to contribute a total of Krans 98,788 (R24,697) by four annual sums of about Krans 24,697 for the improvement of the line, and during this year Krans 24,695 were received. The accompanying statement (Appendix I) shows how this sum was spent.

74. *Line Maintenance and Repairs.*—During the year 1,250 new wooden poles were erected, 2,500 Indian field-pattern insulators fixed, 4,700 Britannia joints were made and some 7,000 old twisted and other joints were cut out. Two diversions of 2½ miles and 2 miles were made. The section of line from Meshed to Shahrud (328 miles in length) has now been rejointed throughout with Britannia joints, while the gauge of wire has been made practically uniform. Portions of the sections from Teheran to Shahrud have also been rejointed, and the remainder will be done during 1894-95. Each line guard has been supplied with a complete set of good line tools, which have been paid for from the grant by the Persian Government.

75. Two hundred and fifty local-made insulators were completely destroyed during the winter by frost. The Indian field-pattern insulators are now being fixed in place of these local pattern and are found to stand well.

76. *Offices.*—New Dubern sounder instruments have been supplied to the section between Teheran to Shahrud, including two at the latter station in translation.

77. *Interruptions.*—The line was interrupted for 540 hours and 50 minutes during the year, *viz.*:—

	Hours.
Camels caused interruptions amounting to	109·25
Inattention, ignorance, or carelessness on the part of the Persian clerks	34·20
Wilful damage	124·10
Defective insulation	52·30
Lightning, storms, etc.	89·25
Unknown	133·00
TOTAL	542·50

In 1892-93 the interruptions amounted to 1,242½ hours, and in 1891-92 to 1,471 hours.

78. The great improvement this year is due to the better insulation of the line, while the line guards have repaired the faults much quicker than formerly. An order has also been obtained from His Highness the Governor-General of the Neshabur-Sabzewar district to all heads of villages directing them to

prevent, to the utmost of their power, wilful damage, and it is hoped this may be of great use in the future.

79. *Traffic* —The paid messages sent over the Meshed line by the Department's clerks during the year consisted of 6,766 words, producing a revenue for the Persian Government of 1,570 Krans (R628), of which 870 Krans were received for State messages sent by the British authorities.

Stores.

80. The principal items of expenditure under this head during the year were as follows:—

	R
Purchase of stores in India	2,621
London stores, including freight, landing charges and exchange	94,751
Stores for other Departments	6,377

and the following were the principal issues of stores:—

Repairs to cable	64,208
Repairs and renewals of land line	13,048
Issues to offices	28,876
Repairs and issues to cable steamer	21,120

Personnel.

81. As mentioned at the commencement of this report, the control of the Department was transferred from the Government of India to the Secretary of State from the 1st April 1893, and Mr. B. T. Ffinch was appointed Director-in-Chief from that date.

82. Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, R.E., held charge of the Persian Section from the 1st April to the 8th June 1893, when he proceeded on 17 months' furlough, making over charge to Major H. F. Chesney, R.E., the Assistant Director, who retained charge to the end of the year.

83. Mr. J. Possmann, formerly the Engineer and Electrician, was appointed Director of the Persian Gulf Section on Mr. Ffinch's vacating the appointment, and held charge of the section throughout the year.

84. Both Mr. Possmann and Major Chesney write in very flattering terms of their staff and of the continued good services rendered by them; and to both the above officers, as well as to Mr. F. W. Townsend, Acting Commander of the Telegraph Steamer, my special thanks are due—to the two former for the ready and willing assistance they rendered me throughout the year, and to the latter for his able services on board the R.I.M. vessel *Lawrence* while that vessel was used as the cable-repairing ship.

INDIA OFFICE;
The 1st November 1894.

B. T. FFINCH,
Director-in-Chief.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY of EXPENDITURE on CAPITAL ACCOUNT to 31st MARCH 1894.

	Charges. In India.	Charges. In England.	Charges. Exchange.	Charges. Total.	Credits. Total.		
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Capital expenditure on 31st March 1893						...	1,14,59,695 9 3
Capital expenditure from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894:—							
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.							
Works	...	...	...	...	...		
Do. (expenditure by Public Works Department)	...	...	...	...	...		
Suspense Heads:—							
Stores	24,173 12 2	59,177 10 8	38,457 8 2	1,21,808 15 0	1,38,142 9 9		
Advances	14,814 11 6	...	...	14,814 11 6	13,908 14 3		
Sales	1,798 13 6	...	...	1,798 13 6	1,576 7 10		
Purchases	608 4 0	...	...	608 4 0	608 4 0		
Balance credited to capital	...	...	...	15,205 7 10	...	—15,205 7 10	
TOTAL	41,395 9 2	59,177 10 8	38,457 8 2	1,54,236 3 10	1,54,236 3 10		
PERSIAN SECTION.							
Works	1,679 5 6	...	...	1,679 5 6	...		
Suspense Heads:—							
Advances	22,826 13 3	...	...	22,826 13 3	22,805 12 5		
Balance debited to capital	...	...	...	...	1,700 6 4	1,700 6 4	
TOTAL	24,506 2 9	...	...	24,506 2 9	24,506 2 9		—13,505 1 6
GRAND TOTAL						...	1,14,46,190 7 9

APPENDIX B.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH 1894.

To Net Earnings from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.	Fcs.	cts.	R a. p.
Traffic Earnings.			
Net Earnings on Indian, Trans-Indian, and Local Traffic, including mean rate *viâ* Turkey.			
India	2,718,586	05 17/24	
England	—267,595	39½	
TOTAL (Appendix E.)*	2,450,990	66 5/24	*15,58,466 0 3
Cis-Indian Common Purse.			
Receivable from companies	1,860,219	68¾	
Payable to companies	—2,063,776	87½	
	—203,557	18¾	
Payable on account of interruptions *viâ* Turkey	—3,061	04⅙	
NET TOTAL Cis-Indian Common Purse	—206,618	22 11/12	—1,36,353 8 8
Australasian Message Fund.			
Drawn out of Fund	153,328	54⅙	
Paid into Fund	—281,419	16⅓	
NET TOTAL Australasian Message Fund	—128,090	62⅕	—84,530 13 4
Profit and Loss.			
Write-off traffic outstandings for the year 1890-91	17	60 5/12	
Loss by exchange on remittance from Constantinople Ottoman traffic balance, 1891-92.	—1,021	87½	
TOTAL Profit and Loss	—1,004	27 1/12	—662 12 0
	2,115,277	53 17/24	13,36,918 14 3
Miscellaneous Receipts.			

—	Gulf.	Persia.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
India	9,216 14 5	3,503 9 7
England	737 8 0	...
Exchange	479 3 11	...
	10,433 10 4	3,503 9 7

	R a. p.
Miscellaneous Receipts	13,937 3 11
GRAND TOTAL	13,50,856 2 2

By Expenditure from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.					
General Charges	1,16,104 2 3	11,042 12 8	7,176 5 2	1,34,323 4 1	
Line Maintenance	31,603 7 11	...	...	31,603 7 11	
Cable Maintenance	2,28,024 3 0	...	...	2,28,024 3 0	
Signalling	1,82,831 15 4	...	...	1,82,831 15 4	
TOTAL	5,58,563 12 6	11,042 12 8	7,176 5 2	5,76,782 14 4	
PERSIAN SECTION.					
General Charges	84,558 4 5	11,310 14 8	7,350 9 1	1,03,219 12 2	
Line Maintenance	70,583 10 2	...	...	70,583 10 2	
Signalling	97,262 4 10	...	...	97,262 4 10	
TOTAL	2,52,404 3 5	11,310 14 8	7,350 9 1	2,71,065 11 2	
TOTAL Indo-European Telegraph Department.	8,10,967 15 11	22,353 11 4	14,526 14 3	8,47,848 9 6	
Cost of repairs, P. W. D.	...	...	...	515 0 0	
Jask Royalty	...	...	...	12,244 14 5	
					8,60,608 7 11
By Balance					4,90,247 10 3
GRAND TOTAL					13,50,856 2 2

APPENDIX B (1).

STATEMENT showing DETAILS of WORKING EXPENSES for past FIVE YEARS.

YEAR.	Account Heads.	Establishments	Apparatus and Plant.	Office Expenses.	Store-keeping Charges.	Repairs to Lines and Buildings.	Repairs to Cables.	Cable Steamer.	Subsidies.	Miscellaneous	Total as per Finance Accounts.	Expenditure by other Departments.	Total as per Administrative Accounts, Appendix B.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1889-90	General Charges	2,09,267	204	5,412	2,593	...	...	...	23,214	2,501	2,43,191	890	2,44,081
	Line Maintenance	51,809	6,309	772	3,491	51,214	...	...	...	...	1,13,595	11,765	1,25,360
	Cable Maintenance	14,869	1,314	2,393	...	...	2,81,789	1,14,538	...	...	4,14,903	...	4,14,903
	Signalling	2,04,944	14,858	26,132	3,492	3 356	...	...	...	6,270	2,59,052	4,172	2,63,224
	TOTAL	4,80,889	22,685	34,709	9,576	54,570	2,81,789	1,14,538	23,214	8,771	10,30,741	16,327	10,47,568
1890-91	General Charges	2,09,883	4	5,881	1,602	...	...	...	31,422	8,315	2,57,107	2,004	2,59,111
	Line Maintenance	61,238	551	1,801	...	70,490	...	...	...	...	1,34,080	12,245	1,46,325
	Cable Maintenance	12,205	...	184	...	4,042	2,55,436	1,28,082	...	...	3,99,949	...	3,99,949
	Signalling	1,99,557	5,760	39,726	...	8,410	...	...	...	6,807	2,60,270	6,548	2,66,818
	TOTAL	4,82,883	6,315	47,592	1,602	82,952	2,55,436	1,28,082	31,422	15,122	10,51,406	20,797	10,72,213
1891-92	General Charges	2,28,051	...	5,805	1,349	...	...	...	31,305	...	2,66,510	1,783	2,68,293
	Line Maintenance	66,771	...	114	...	1,03,079	...	...	...	...	1,69,9[illegible]4	12,245	1,82,209
	Cable Maintenance	1,264	...	—20	...	2,575	1,76,676	90,795	...	5,760	2,88,440	...	2,88,440
	Signalling	2,14,532	...	25,882	...	3,541	...	...	...	5,843	2,49,798	9,708	2,59,506
	TOTAL	5,22,008	...	31,781	1,349	1,09,195	1,76,676	90,795	31,305	11,603	9,74,712	23,736	9,98,448
1892-93	General Charges	2,08,756	...	5,325	1,598	...	...	...	29,827	1,538	2,47,044	...	2,47,044
	Line Maintenance	68,313	...	928	...	81,777	...	...	...	...	1,51,018	12,245	1,63,263
	Cable Maintenance	13,928	...	154	...	1,455	82,819	91,866	...	...	1,90,222	...	1,90,222
	Signalling	2,21,312	...	25,479	...	5,083	...	...	...	5,812	2,57,686	6,633	2,64,319
	TOTAL	5,12,309	...	31,886	1,598	85,315	82,819	91,866	29,827	7,350	8,45,970	18,878	8,64,848
1893-94	General Charges	1,97,688	...	5,435	711	...	...	...	27,080	6,629	2,37,543	...	2,37,543
	Line Maintenance	67,531	...	228	...	34,428	...	...	...	...	1,02,187	12,245	1,14,432
	Cable Maintenance	12,575	...	101	...	2,347	89,715	1,23,286	...	...	2,28,024	...	2,28,024
	Signalling	2,41,231	...	19,882	...	13,252	...	...	...	5,729	2,80,094	515	2,80,609
	TOTAL	5,19,025	...	25,646	711	50,027	89,715	1,23,286	27,080	12,358	8,47,848	12,760	8,60,608

NOTE.—The total cost of up-keep of the cable steamer *Patrick Stewart* including the pay of her officers and crew, is shown under "Cable Steamer."
The pay of the Cable Conservancy Establishment, including temporary establishment and cost of provisions, is shown under "Repairs to Cables."

APPENDIX C.

JOINT PURSE.

Table A.—Division of Receipts.

Year.	Indian Messages.					Trans-Indian Messages.					Totals.				
			Proportion for					Proportion for					Proportion for		
	Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878-79	1,720,865	310,009 16 2	187,214 18 10	69,256 3 5	53,538 13 11	841,866	117,170 15 7	94,357 12 6	14,095 13 2	8,717 9 11	2,562,731	427,180 11 9	281,572 11 4	83,351 16 7	62,256 3 10
1879-80	1,916,511	337,767 6 8	204,191 16 10	75,339 7 7	58,236 2 3	1,130,660½	142,541 14 11	114,657 0 5	17,206 6 7	10,663 7 11	2,947,171½	480,309 1 7	318,858 17 3	92,545 14 2	68,904 10 2
1880-81	2,143,516	379,839 8 8	229,385 0 9	84,856 2 5	65,598 5 6	1,043,695½	143,776 13 1	115,783 6 10	17,296 6 4	10,696 19 11	3,187,211½	523,616 1 9	345,168 7 7	102,152 8 9	76,295 5 5
1881-82	2,012,597½	360,011 1 9	221,721 18 1	78,165 12 1	60,123 11 7	1,140,106	155,093 0 8	118,529 6 4	21,839 15 3	14,673 19 1	3,152,703½	515,104 2 5	340,251 4 5	100,055 7 4	74,797 10 8
1882-83	2,086,976¼	384,007 5 9	227,080 3 4	88,797 13 1	68,129 9 4	1,196,822½	161,035 16 7	119,310 9 1	24,940 13 8	16,784 13 10	2,283,799	545,043 2 4	346,390 12 5	113,738 6 9	84,914 3 2
1883-84	2,056,841½	368,880 9 2	223,913 3 6	81,777 2 7	63,190 3 1	1,286,291½	175,123 6 7	140,324 19 11	21,404 12 10	13,393 13 10	3,343,139	544,003 15 9	364,238 3 5	103,181 15 5	76,583 10 11
1884-85	2,033,938	360,469 16 5	218,775 8 4	79,930 9 2	61,763 18 11	1,421,111	195,974 2 6	157,057 2 4	23,943 8 0	14,973 12 2	3,455,049	556,443 18 11	375,832 10 8	103,873 17 2	76,737 11 1
1885-86	2,328,875	404,063 1 4	244,016 9 2	90,300 11 7	69,686 0 7	1,442,842	194,749 16 11	152,939 16 4	25,483 15 1	16,326 5 6	3,771,717	598,812 18 3	396,956 5 6	115,844 6 8	86,012 6 1
1886-87	2,214,948¾	352,159 11 4	212,669 3 3	78,692 9 0	60,837 19 1	1,441,312	193,393 8 5	155,739 14 6	23,265 4 8	14,388 9 3	3,656,260¾	545,552 19 9	368,408 17 9	101,937 13 8	75,206 8 4
1887-88	2,207,439	338,324 5 6	209,265 10 8	72,856 18 10	56,201 16 0	1,616,877	213,106 12 4	167,833 18 2	27,453 16 10	17,818 17 4	3,824,316	551,430 17 10	377,099 8 10	100,310 15 8	74,020 13 4
1888-89	2,183,567½	335,257 11 4	201,209 16 8	75,703 11 6	58,344 3 2	1,691,066¾	220,776 19 5	172,737 12 8	29,258 5 8	18,781 1 1	3,875,534¼	556,034 10 9	373,947 9 4	104,961 17 2	77,125 4 3
1889-90	1,945,184	325,185 3 9	196,789 13 4	72,420 11 10	55,974 18 7	1,633,614½	228,917 15 8	184,013 0 10	27,699 11 0	17,205 3 10	3,578,798½	554,102 19 5	380,802 14 2	100,120 2 10	73,180 2 5
1890-91	2,235,127	345,638 2 10	208,721 3 5	77,204 4 8	59,682 14 9	1,828,445	238,281 18 6	191,877 2 8	28,670 14 10	17,734 1 0	4,063,572	583,890 1 4	400,598 6 1	105,874 19 6	77,416 15 9
1891-92	2,347,250	360,097 15 5	217,464 17 3	80,444 16 9	62,188 1 5	2,240,228¼	284,427 7 3	229,044 18 8	34,218 14 9	21,163 13 10	4,587,478¼	644,525 2 8	446,509 15 11	114,663 11 6	83,351 15 3
1892-93	2,319,743	359,591 14 8	217,157 8 10	80,332 15 11	62,101 9 11	2,329,715	292,907 7 3	235,878 6 1	35,236 15 3	21,792 5 11	4,649,458	652,499 1 11	453,035 14 11	115,569 11 2	83,893 15 10
1893-94	2,384,673¾	375,091 17 5	226,517 19 10	83,795 10 6	64,778 7 1	2,587,508½	329,947 19 3	265,707 2 1	39,692 14 9	24,548 2 5	4,972,182¼	705,039 16 8	492,225 1 11	123,488 5 3	89,326 9 6

Table B.—Division of Traffic as actually carried.

Year.	Indian Messages.				Trans-Indian Messages.				Totals.			
	Total Net Value.	Proportion credited by			Total Net Value	Proportion credited by			Total Net Value.	Proportion credited by		
		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	* £ s. d.
1878-79 . . .	310,009 16 2	221,062 0 7	48,921 2 0	40,026 13 7	117,170 15 7	111,616 0 7	3,316 9 4	2,238 5 8	427,180 11 9	332,678 1 2	52,237 11 4	42,264 19 3
1879-80 . . .	337,767 6 8	229,381 19 1	59,437 16 3	48,947 11 4	142,541 14 11	134,124 5 8	4,877 2 3	3 540 7 0	480,309 1 7	363,506 4 9	64,314 18 6	52,487 18 4
1880-81 . . .	379,839 8 8	262,115 19 4	64,967 10 10	52,755 18 6	143,776 13 1	132,990 5 3	6,307 8 7	4,478 19 3	523,616 1 9	395,106 4 7	71,274 19 5	57,234 17 9
1881-82 . . .	360,011 1 9	232,682 0 4	71,409 14 11	55,899 6 6	155,093 0 8	126,038 4 1	17,846 9 11	11,208 6 8	515,104 2 5	358,720 4 5	89,275 4 10	67,107 13 2
1882-83 . . .	384,007 5 9	185,637 10 3	113,201 11 7	85,168 3 11	161,055 16 7	95,426 5 8	40,049 13 6	25,559 17 5	545,043 2 4	281,063 15 11	153,251 5 1	110,728 1 4
1883-84 . . .	368,880 9 2	206,426 16 6	92,281 15 4	70,171 17 4	175,123 6 7	146,277 15 11	17,609 12 10	11,235 17 10	544,003 15 9	352,704 12 5	109,891 8 2	81,407 15 2
1884-85 . . .	360,459 16 5	191,129 15 6	95,655 5 6	73,684 15 5	195,974 2 6	165,473 1 3	18,809 7 5	11,691 13 10	556,443 18 11	356,602 16 9	114,464 12 11	85,376 9 3
1885-86 . . .	404,063 1 4	210,664 5 2	104,907 9 3	88,491 6 11	194,749 16 11	147,835 3 0	28,089 1 10	18,825 12 1	598,812 18 3	358,499 8 2	132,996 11 1	107,316 19 0
1886-87 . . .	352,159 11 4	195,305 5 6	87,058 6 11	69,795 18 11	193,393 8 5	164,991 6 11	17,217 18 3	11,184 3 3	545,552 19 9	360,296 12 5	104,276 5 2	80,980 2 2
1887-88 . . .	328,324 5 6	206,150 16 10	71,802 8 2	60,371 0 6	213,106 12 4	184,299 10 1	17,370 0 6	11,437 1 9	551,430 17 10	390,450 6 11	89,172 8 8	71,808 2 3
1888-89 . . .	335,257 11 4	173,284 11 0	90,609 12 4	71,363 8 0	220,776 19 5	170,090 6 7	30,755 1 5	19,931 11 5	556,034 10 9	343,374 17 7	121,364 13 9	91,254 19 5
1889-90 . . .	325,185 3 9	162,332 11 5	92,548 6 6	70,304 5 10	228,917 15 8	189,742 10 4	23,818 18 8	15,356 6 8	554,102 19 5	352,075 1 9	116,367 5 2	85,660 12 6
1890-91 . . .	345,608 2 10	161,313 2 11	104,238 18 0	80,056 1 11	238,281 18 6	198,287 12 1	24,276 6 5	15,718 0 0	583,890 1 4	359,600 15 0	128,515 4 5	95,774 1 11
1891-92 . . .	360,097 15 5	171,849 1 6	106,488 10 11	81,760 3 0	284,427 7 3	232,206 11 9	31,339 18 6	20,880 17 0	644,525 2 8	404,055 13 3	137,828 9 5	102,641 0
1892-93 . . .	359,591 14 8	187,583 11 1	97,363 16 2	74,644 7 5	292,907 7 3	244,273 3 1	29,069 4 2	19,565 0 0	652,499 1 11	431,856 14 2	126,433 0 4	94,209 7 5
1893-94 . . .	375,091 17 5	194,092 19 10	103,012 19 5	77,985 18 2	329,947 19 3	281,116 11 1	29,348 11 1	19,482 17 1	705,039 16 8	475,209 10 11	132,361 10 6	97,468 15 3

* Exclusive of the liability of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for interruptions in Turkey under Article X of Joint Purse Agreement, amounting to 122*l*. 8*s*. 10*d*. = R2,120-1-2.

	£ s. d.
NOTE.—Paid into Joint Purse . . .	97,468 15 3
Received from Joint Purse . . .	89,326 9 6
Excess paid in .	8,142 5 9 = R1,34,333-7-6.

APPENDIX C. (1).

STATEMENT showing the WORKING of the AUSTRALASIAN MESSAGE FUND since its commencement.

YEAR.	PAID IN.							DRAWN OUT.						Loss to Department as compared with Traffic of 1889, which was 6,235*l*.
	CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE.			Eastern Company for non J. P. Traffic.	Eastern Extension Company.	⅓ share of loss contributed by Australasian Colonies.	TOTAL.	CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE.			Eastern Company for non J. P. Traffic.	Eastern Extension Company.	TOTAL.	
	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.					Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1891-92 (11 months.)	97,592	14,581	9,018	436	45,612	25,114	192,353	54,601	8,158	5,045	346	124,202	192,353	670
1892-93	108,163	16,159	9,993	515	54,918	23,905	213,658	60,651	9,060	5,603	385	137,959	213,658	632
1893-94	121,842	18,201	11,257	854	76,898	4,805	233,857	66,385	9,917	6,133	421	151,001	233,857	102

APPENDIX D.

SUMMARY of CAPITAL and REVENUE ACCOUNT for the last FIVE YEARS.

YEAR.	CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		REVENUE ACCOUNT.									Net Profit or Loss.	Dividend on Capital.	REMARKS.
			RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.						
	Capital Expenditure during year.	Total Capital Expenditure to end of year.	Net Traffic Earnings.	Common Purse and Australasian Message Fund.	Profit and Loss.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total Earnings.	Persian Gulf Section.	Persian Section.	Expenditure by other Departments.	Total Expenditure			
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
1889-90	32,735	11,458,957	1,241,454	—181,039	35	36,933	1,097,323	756,547	274,195	16,827	1,047,569	49,754	0·44	Renewal of cables.
1890-91	—25,712	11,433,245	1,266,225	—243,832	62	41,014	1,063,469	753,513	297,893	20,797	1,072,203	—8,734	—	
1891-92	81,849	11,515,094	1,484,714	—334,300	83	9,985	1,160,482	629,050	345,662	23,736	998,448	162,034	1·40	Reinsulation of Persian Line.
1892-93	—55,398	11,450,696	1,508,258	—231,633	—115	26,006	1,302,516	529,300	316,670	18,878	864,848	437,668	3·52	
1893-94	—13,505	11,446,190	1,558,466	—220,884	—663	13,937	1,350,856	576,782	271,066	12,760	860,608	490,248	4·28	

APPENDIX E.

DETAILS of the MONTHLY NET EARNINGS (in Francs) of the INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT during 1893-94.

Month.	Persian Gulf Section.		Persian Section. Transit Messages.		Persian Section. Terminal Messages.		Total.	
	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.*	Amount.*
		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.
April 1893	122,710	159,813 33 1/3	110,870	20,713 04 11/24	3,755	1,275 32 2/3	123,662	181,801 70 1/4
May 1893	140,620 1/4	181,652 32 5/8	126,965 1/4	24,390 31 7/24	4,392	1,679 29 2/3	141,620 1/4	207,721 93 7/12
June 1893	152,458 1/2	201,119 09 1/8	140,414	28,018 49 5/8	6,346	2,380 56 5/6	153,668 1/2	231,518 15 7/12
July 1893	138,171 1/4	180,767 97 3/5	126,328	24,216 50 11/24	3,897	1,392 17 1/6	138,954 1/2	206,376 65
August 1893	131,198	169,480 76 7/8	119,607	22,588 13 5/8	3,459	1,037 28 5/6	132,106	193,106 19 1/3
September 1893	141,801	186,651 97 1/4	132,315	25,759 97 7/12	3,468	—1,112 25 1/6	142,718	211,299 69 2/3
October 1893	139,305	180,287 11 7/8	128,985	24,569 63 17/24	2,784	536 47 1/2	140,206	205,393 23 1/12
November 1893	143,711	186,972 18 3/4	133,549	25,650 39	2,749	369 27 1/3	144,754	212,991 85 1/12
December 1893	130,917	170,093 18 1/8	120,893	23,096 13 19/24	2,540	292 21 1/2	132,035	193,481 53 5/12
January 1894	156,454 1/4	203,280 52 1/4	145,309	28,757 99 23/24	3,123	580 38	157,717 1/4	232,618 90 5/24
February 1894	124,082	162,148 73 7/8	114,689	21,655 73 5/8	2,685	580 22 5/6	124,993	184,384 70 1/3
March 1894	128,279 1/2	166,981 41 1/9	120,041	22,777 86 3/8	3,455	536 83 1/6	130,185 1/2	190,296 10 2/3
TOTAL	1,649,708	2,149,248 62 3/5	1,519,965 1/4	292,194 23 1/3	42,653	9,547 80 1/3	1,662,620*	2,450,990 66 5/24

Equivalent of francs 2,450,990 66 5/24 at 25 francs = 1*l*.	£	98,040
Difference between the value of the rupee of the drawing rates and 10 R to the £	Rx.	62,937
Exchange on English transactions	Rx.	—5,130
	Rx.	1,55,847, the exact sum being R15,58,:66 o 3 (*vide* Appendix B).

*NOTE.—Traffic earnings are primarily worked in francs in accordance with the existing convention, but in converting the francs into rupees a uniform rate is not adopted. For the receipts from the Indian Department for traffic interchanged with it, a rate of francs 25·21 to the pound sterling is taken; and from sterling to rupees the coversion is made at the latest rate obtained by the Secretary of State for demand bills which is communicated to the Check Office. On the other hand, for the receipts from or payments to the Indo-European Company and Turkey, which are settled in London in sterling, a uniform rate of francs 25 to the pound in accordance with the convention is adopted, and the conversion to rupees made at the average rate of the Secretary of State's drawings for the year, which in the present case is 14·547*d*. to the rupee.

* *See* Appedix F.

APPENDIX E.—STATEMENT I.

MONTHLY NET EARNINGS (in Francs) of the PERSIAN GULF SECTION during the Year 1893-94.

Month.	Traffic *viâ* Teheran.*		Traffic *viâ* Turkey.†		Traffic *viâ* Persia.‡		Traffic from and to India and Persian Gulf.		Traffic between Persian Gulf Station.		Message in Transit.		Suspense Account Adjustment.		Refunds.	Total.	
	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.
		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.
April	110,301	146,063 10⅜	5,051	7,222 68	2,665	3,857 50	1,539	2,219 31½	3,253	581 13½	−76	−81 38	−23	−33 27	−15 75½	122,710	159,813 33½
May	124,858½	165,155 52⅜	5,399	7,385 71½	3,140	4,536 21½	1,505	2,137 32	4,376	869 03	1,343	1,826 33½	−1	−1 09	−256 72½	140,620½	181,652 32⅜
June	138,390	185,768 12½	4,007½	5,493 01¾	4,769	6,880 49½	826	1,148 15	3,355	455 32	1,112	1,444 22	−1	−1 45½	−68 78½	152,458½	201,119 09½
July	126,999	167,721 34⅜	5,225½	8,380 89¾	2,910	4,193 17	979	1,398 30	3,196	534 77	−1,118	−1,482 88	−20	−23 99	46 36	138,171½	180,767 97⅞
August	119,165	156,882 85⅝	5,712	8,273 96⅜	1,731	2,485 75½	667	964 68⅜	3,815	695 17	124	232 25	−16	−22 55	−31 36½	131,198	169,480 76⅜
September	132,603	176,076 13⅜	4,910	7,315 43	2,137	3,088 53	864	1,215 54	2,207	371 88½	−951	−1,378 16½	31	46 53½	−83 92	141,801	186,651 97½
October	127,063	166,188 28⅜	5,176	7,535 22	1,680	2,399 14	1,198	1,860 19½	3,053	426 04	1,129	1,551 37¾	6	−1 45½	−71 68½	139,305	180,287 11½
November	133,121	174,547 83½	4,957	7,903 73	1,426	2,057 31	1,361	2,111 06⅜	2,813	444 61½	38	−12 62	−5	−6 54½	−74 23	143,711	186,972 18⅜
December	122,013	161,841 47⅞	4,420	6,628 97½	1,030	1,472 37	1,167	1,781 39½	3,974	563 90	−1,681	−2,193 62	−6	5 23½	−6 55	130,917	170,093 18½
January	142,369	188,687 92½	5,654½	7,835 99⅝	1,321	1,890 66½	1,077	1,587 82	4,072	697 71	1,970	2,658 67½	−9	−14 89½	−63 38*	156,454½	203,280 52½
February	115,925	153,807 84⅜	4,925	7,464 13½	1,341	1,885 45½	773	1,107 57½	3,023	500 11½	−1,901	−2,559 01	−4	19 91	−77 29	124,082*	162,148 73¾
March	119,067	157,362 94⅞	3,573½	5,615 75¼	1,236	1,766 62½	932	1,463 94½	3,099	396 82½	369	445 03	3	4 36½	−74 08	128,279½	166,981 41½
TOTAL	1,511,874½	2,000,103 42½	59,010⅝	87,455 51⅜	25,386	36,513 23	12,888	18,995 30½	40,236	6,536 51½	358	450 21½	−45	−29 20½	−776 37½	1,649,708	2,149,248 62⅜

* Traffic *viâ* Teheran.—Messages from India and Trans-India to Europe, *viâ* Teheran, and *vice versâ*.
† " " Turkey. " " " " " " " " Turkey " " "
‡ " " Persia. " " " " " " Teheran-Bushire Station and Meshed Line, and *vice versâ*.

APPENDIX E.—STATEMENT II.

MONTHLY NET EARNINGS (in Francs) of the PERSIAN SECTION during the year 1893-94.

TRANSIT RECEIPTS.

MONTHS.	Traffic *via* Teheran.* Words.	Traffic *via* Teheran.* Amount.	Traffic *vid* Turkey.† Words.	Traffic *vid* Turkey.† Amount.	Traffic *vid* Persian Gulf.‡ Words	Traffic *vid* Persian Gulf.‡ Amount.	Messages in Transit. Words.	Messages in Transit. Amount.	Refunds.	Royalty due to the Persian Government.§	Indo-European Company's Moiety of Surplus Transit Receipts.‖	Total. Words.	Total. Amount.
		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.
April	110,301	51,139 37½	355	139 60½	390	198 90	−76	−28 36	−23 43	−10,000	−20,713 04 11/12	110,870	20,713 04 11/12
May	124,858½	57,817 69½	360	204 59½	404	206 04	1,343	639 47	−87 17	−10,000	−24,390 31 7/24	125,955½	24,390 31 7/24
June	138,390	65,046 56¾	305	175 76	647	309 57	1,112	505 24	−0 14	−10,000	−28,018 49⅝	140,414	28,018 49⅝
July	126,999	58,720 59½	79	40 91½	365	187 68	−1,118	−518 96	2 78	−10,000	−24,216 50 11/12	126,328	24,216 50 11/12
August	119,165	54,928 97½	118	60 18	200	102 0	124	81 70	3 42	−10,000	−22,588 13½	119,607	22,583 13½
September	132,603	61,657 63	201	109 24½	462	235 62	−951	−482 92½	0 38	−10,000	−25,759 97 7/12	132,315	25,759 97 7/12
October	127,063	58,190 05½	222	119 95½	571	291 21	1,129	543 15½	−5 10	−10,000	−24,569 63 11/12	128,985	24,569 63 11/12
November	133,[illegible]21	61,119 84½	63	32 60	327	166 77	38	4 46½	−13 97	−10,000	−25,650 39	133,549	25,650 39
December	122,013	56,670 89½	197	104 54½	364	185 64	−1,681	−767 81½	−0 99	−10,000	−23,096 13 11/12	120,893	23,096 13 11/12
January	142,369	66,080 07½	525	293 38½	445	226 95	1,970	930 84	−15 15	−10,000	−28,757 99 11/12	145,[illegible]09	28,757 99 11/12
February	115,125	53,854 34½	356	204 12	309	157 59	−1,901	−895 91	−8 67	−10,000	−21,655 73½	114,689	21,655 73½
March	119,067	55,101 09½	123	68 37	482	245 82	369	155 58½	−15 14	−10,000	−22,777 86½	120,041	22,777 86½
TOTAL	1,511,874½	700,327 12½	2,804	1,553 18	4,929	2,513 70	358	157 55½	−163 18	−120,000	−292,194 23½	1,519,165½	292,194 23½

TERMINAL RECEIPTS.

MONTHS.	Traffic *vid* Turkey.¶ Words.	Traffic *vid* Turkey.¶ Amount.	Traffic *vid* Persia.** Words.	Traffic *vid* Persia.** Amount.	Transferred from Credit to Joint Purse to Credit of Persian Goverment for Traffic *vid* Bushire.†† Words	Transferred … Amount.	Messages in Transit. Words.	Messages in Transit. Amount.	Refunds and Adjustments.	Two-thirds of Traffic Receipts due to Persian Government under Treaty of 1873, Art. VIII, sec. 4.	Total. Words.	Total. Amount.
		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.
April	138	76 00	3,617	3,749 98	...	...	...	...	...	−2,550 65½	3,755	1,275 32½
May	252	147 60	4,140	4,890 29	...	...	...	...	...	−3,358 56½	4,392	1,679 29½
June	267	216 20	5,979	6,925 50½	...	...	...	...	...	−4,761 13½	6,346	2,380 56½
July	204	105 80	3,693	4,079 71½	...	...	...	...	...	−2,784 34½	3,897	1,392 17½
August	820	486 80	2,639	2,625 06½	...	...	...	...	...	−2,074 57½	3,459	1,037 28½
September	414	248 40	3,054	3,316 04½	...	−2,300 40	...	...	...	−2,376 29½	3,468	−1,112 25½
October	203	113 80	2,581	2,687 22½	...	−397 20	...	...	...	−1,867 35	2,784	536 47½
November	280	153 20	2,469	2,523 02	...	−522 80	...	...	...	−1,684 14½	2,749	369 27½
December	392	225 0	2,148	1,964 44½	...	−437 60	...	...	...	−1,459 63	2,540	292 21½
January	539	292 20	2,584	2,637 92	...	−396 40	...	...	0 07½	−1,953 41½	3,123	580 38
February	433	227 40	2,252	2,373 68½	...	−386 80	...	...	...	−1,734 05½	2,685	580 22½
March	313	184 0	3,142	2,436 09½	...	−333 20	...	...	...	−1,740 06½	3,455	536 83½
TOTAL	4,355	2,476 40	38,298	40,189 99	..	−4,674 40	...	...	0 07½	−28,444 26	42,6[illegible]3	9,547 80½

TRANSIT RECEIPTS.

* Traffic *vid* Teheran.—*Vide* Statement I.
† Traffic *vid* Turkey.—Messages between Europe and Persia *vid* Turkey, Fao, and Bushire.
‡ Traffic *vid* Persian Gulf.—Terminal messages at Bushire, for which rate is credited to Persia.
§ Royalty due to Persian Government.—1,20,000 francs payable per annum (*vide* Article 4 of Renewal of Persian Convention of August 188[illegible]).
‖ Indo-European Company's moiety of surplus transit receipts. The Indo-European Company take half the total Teheran-Bushire

TERMINAL RECEIPTS.

¶ Traffic *vid* Turkey—Messages from Europe to Persia *vid* Turkey, and *vice versâ*.
** Traffic *vid* Persia.—Messages from India, Trans-India and Europe to Teheran-Bushire Line and *vice versâ*.
†† Traffic to Bushire.—Messages between India, the Far East, and Bushire.

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of MESSAGES and WORDS FORWARDED during the Year 1893-94, compared with four previous years.

YEAR.	STATE.		COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE.				PRESS.		TIMES.		TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.		Add or deduct Messages in transit.	Total as per Appendix E.
	Gulf.		Gulf.		Persia.		Gulf.		Gulf.		Gulf.		Persia.					
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Words.	Words.
1889-90	2,403	45,394	101,075	1,309,778¼	613	7,980	3,104	123,893	120	79,630	106,702	1,558,695¼	613	7,980	107,315	1,566,675¼	1,288	1,567,963¼
1890-91	2,646	67,150	116,424	1,467,108⅓	1,019	9,732	2,246	74,401	313	53,342	121,629	1,662,391⅓	1,019	9,732	122,648	1,672,123⅓	409	1,672,532⅓
1891-92	3,318	105,353	120,591	1,564,674½	1,446	12,771	1,323	45,979	411	82,178	125,643	1,798,184½	1,446	12,771	127,089	1,810,955½	240	1,811,1[illegible]5½
1892-93	2,866	91,235	111,930	1,449,117¾	1,227	10,177	1,091	44,451	386	65,310	116,273	1,650,113¾	1,227	10,177	117,500	1,660,290¾	—1,855	1,658,435¾
1893-94	3,072	94,278	114,918	1,494,042	1,357	12,946	538	16,724	412	44,272	118,940	1,649,316	1,357	12,946	120,297	1,662,262	358	1,662,620

NOTE.—Under the columns headed "Gulf" are shown messages and words accounted for in Gulf Traffic Accounts.
Under the columns headed "Persia" are shown messages and words originating or terminating in Persia to or from Indo-European Company's line, which consequently do not appear in the Gulf Traffic Accounts.

APPENDIX G.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

SHOWING the AVERAGE DAILY MEAN RATE of TRANSMISSION of MESSAGES over the PERSIAN GULF and PERSIAN SECTION to and from KARACHI and TEHERAN during the Year 1893-94.

Month.	1893-94. Karachi to Teheran.		Teheran to Karachi.		Remarks.	1892-93. Karachi to Teheran.		Teheran to Karachi.		Remarks.
	M.	S.	M.	S.		M.	S.	M.	S.	
April	3	42	3	22		4	54	4	38	
May	5	08	4	35		5	0	4	15	
June	4	48	3	48		4	24	3	44	
July	5	29	3	16		4	46	5	15	
August	8	39	4	19		8	52	4	38	
September	5	28	3	22		5	16	4	42	
October	4	41	3	25		6	50	6	19	
November	4	54	3	34		3	54	3	54	
December	5	39	4	14		5	15	3	50	
January	6	18	8	29		11	54	4	29	
February	8	53	6	36		4	17	4	0	
March	4	52	4	37		4	54	3	33	
Average monthly mean rate of transmission per message during the year.	5	40	4	28		5	51	4	26	

APPENDIX H.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

STATEMENT showing the MAXIMUM, MINIMUM, and MEAN RATE of TRANSMISSION from the UNITED KINGDOM to KARACHI during the Year 1893-94, compared with that of the previous Year.

Month.	1893-94. United Kingdom to Karachi. Viâ Teheran. Maximum.		Minimum.		Mean.		Viâ Turkey. Maximum.		Minimum.		Mean.		Remarks. Teheran Route.	Turkish Route.	1892-93. United Kingdom to Karachi. Viâ Teheran. Maximum.		Minimum.		Mean.		Viâ Turkey. Maximum.		Minimum.		Mean.		Remarks. Teheran Route.	Turkish Route.
	Hrs.	Mins.	Hrs.	Mins.	Hrs.	Mins.	Hrs.	Mins.	Hrs.	Mins.	Hrs.	Mins.			Hrs.	Mins.	Hrs.	Mins.	Hrs.	Mins.	Hrs.	Mins.	Hrs.	Mins.	Hrs.	Mins.		
April	3	7	0	7	0	40	145	50	3	22	37	37	—	—	3	29	0	5	0	42	145	57	2	45	36	28	—	—
May	5	46	0	4	0	49	95	39	5	3	29	9	—	—	9	22	0	5	0	45	121	28	14	39	50	36	—	—
June	3	46	0	4	0	47	44	52	4	24	20	21	—	—	7	15	6	3	0	41	43	57	1	34	19	37	—	—
July	4	17	0	3	0	38	52	19	5	32	18	51	—	—	4	1	0	7	0	41	125	2	1	14	20	26	—	—
August	5	0	0	2	0	36	44	14	2	42	17	34	—	—	6	17	0	2	0	48	75	32	2	51	16	12	—	—
September	4	1	0	5	0	37	91	28	2	48	28	46	—	—	3	53	0	5	0	50	43	29	3	50	17	44	—	—
October	2	21	0	1	0	32	45	34	5	43	29	33	—	—	6	2	0	5	0	45	71	57	2	52	20	3	—	—
November	3	8	0	2	0	33	56	59	3	30	23	51	—	—	5	4	0	3	0	37	81	13	6	48	27	27	—	—
December	5	12	0	3	0	41	254	14	3	47	66	39	—	—	9	22	0	4	0	45	165	19	4	1	32	7	—	—
January	3	38	0	7	0	50	143	52	3	41	58	29	—	—	15	27	0	6	1	8	163	20	2	49	38	30	Eastern route interrupted.	—
February	5	57	0	8	0	49	89	51	5	13	33	34	—	—	4	10	0	5	0	45	107	40	7	8	30	47	—	—
March	14	4	0	2	1	6	160	29	8	47	86	17	The high maximum is due to the lines being down; only one message from Great Britain passed our lines on 18th.	—	4	29	0	6	0	38	124	36	3	26	23	20	—	—
Average for year	5	1	0	4	0	43	102	7	4	41	36	49	—	—	6	34	0	47	0	45	105	45	4	30	27	47	—	—

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing EXPENDITURE against PERSIAN GOVERNMENT GRANT of KRANS 24,695.

Item.	Number.	Cost. Krs.	g.	Remarks.
1. Field insulator cups	3,000	2,136	10	
2. Line tools for line guards	...	447	05	
3. „ wire	7,000lbs.	1,424	40	
4. Juniper poles, purchases	1,100	2,200	0	At 2 krans each.
5. „ „ distribution of	1,100	4,950	0	At 4½ krans each.
6. „ „ part distribution of	1,200	3,544	0	„ „
7. Insulator stalks, purchase	3,200	1,465	0	
8. Insulators, local make	800	480	0	
9. „ cementing	3,300	198	0	
10. Insulator cups, carriage	3,000	1,632	90	From Bushire to Teheran.
11. „ „ „	3,300	1,145	85	From Teheran towards Meshed.
12. Line wire, carriage	7,000lbs.	2,412	30	From Bushire to Teheran.
13. „ „ „	...	791	90	From Teheran towards Meshed.
14. Britannia joining material	...	784	90	
15. Examiners debits, packing, etc.	...	323	0	
16. Labour contingencies, etc.	...	759	60	
TOTAL KRANS		24,695	0	

APPENDIX K.

STATEMENT of WORK done by the TELEGRAPH STEAMER "PATRICK STEWART" during the year 1893-94.

Date. From	Date. To	Particulars.
1893. April 1	1893. April 3	Diverted Manora-Jask Cable off Webb Bank near Gwadur and returned to Karachi.
„ 4	„ 30	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
May 1	May 5	Left for Bombay with No. 5 Mountain Battery, arriving 5th.
„ 6	„ 11	In dock, cleaning, painting, etc.
„ 12	„ 15	Left for Karachi, arriving 15th.
„ 16	„ 18	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
„ 19	„ 30	Left Karachi, repaired faults in Jask-Manora Cable and in Jask-Bushire Cable, and returned to Karachi.
„ 31	June 18	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
June 19	July 3	Left Karachi, repaired fault in Bushire-Fao Cable, and returned to Karachi.
July 4	Aug. 3	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
Aug. 4	„ 15	Left Karachi, repaired fault in Bushire-Jask India-rubber Cable, and returned to Karachi.
„ 16	Sept. 30	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
Oct. 1	Oct. 4	Left for Bombay, arriving on the 4th.
„ 7	„ 22	In dock, cleaning, painting, etc.
„ 23	„ 26	Hauled out of dock and left for Karachi, arriving on the 26th.
„ 27	Nov. 6	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
Nov. 7	„ 11	Left Karachi with Director and land line stores for Pur and returned to Karachi.
„ 12	1894. Jan. 3	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
1894. Jan. 4	Feb. 8	Left Karachi with Director, on annual inspection of the Gulf Telegraph stations, and with reliefs and stores. Repaired fault in Bushire-Fao Cable and returned to Karachi.
Feb. 9	„ 19	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
„ 20	„ 23	Left for Bombay, arriving on the 23rd.
„ 24	March 31	In dock, fitting in new boilers and undergoing other repairs.

ABSTRACT.

	Days.
At moorings in Karachi Harbour	201
In Bombay Harbour and dock	60
At sea	104
TOTAL DAYS	365

Note dated 13th December 1894 by the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, reviewing the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1893-94.

The Indo-European Telegraph Department was transferred to the direct control of the Secretary of State from the 1st April 1893, and Mr. Ffinch now submits his first Annual Report for the year ended 31st March 1894.

The financial results of working the Department, as compared with the four preceding years, were as follows :—

YEAR.	Total Capital Outlay.	Gross Receipts.	Expenditure	Net Receipts.	PERCENTAGE OF	
					Net receipts to Capital.	Expenditure to gross Receipts.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
1889-90	1,14,58,957	10,97,332	10,47,568	49,764	0·44	95·4
1890-91	1,14,33,245	10,63,469	10,72,203	—8,734	—	100·8
1891-92	1,15,15,094	11,60,482	9,98,448	1,62,034	1·40	86·0
1892-93	1,14,59,696	13,02,516	8,64,848	4,37,668	3·80	66·3
1893-94	1,14,46,190	13,50,856	8,60,608	4,90,248	4·28	63·7

The capital account was decreased by R13,505 owing to a reduction in the Store balance.

The traffic actually carried by the Department shows an increase over the previous year of 4,185 words, while the message revenue increased from R15,08,258 to R15,58,465, but miscellaneous revenue decreased by R12,069, due chiefly to less realisations in England from the sale of old cable core. The Indo-European route actually carried 8·64 per cent. more Indian traffic, and 4·67 per cent. less trans-Indian than its fixed share under the Joint Purse Agreement, with the result that 8,142*l.* had to be refunded by the Department to the other partners against 10,315*l.* in the previous year. The value of Australasian traffic actually carried by the Department was 5,124*l.* more than its share due under the Australasian Message Fund Agreement. These adjustments reduced the gross Receipts to R13,50,856*l.*

Expenditure was reduced by R4,240, which was principally due to less expenditure being necessary on line maintenance in Persia. On the other hand, the cost of repairs to the cable steamer *Patrick Stewart* were heavy and were not completed at the end of the year.

The net receipts show an increased profit of R52,580 over 1892-93, or a total profit of 4·28 per cent. on the year's transactions. If the cost of abandoned lines, etc., had been excluded from the Capital Account the result would have been more favourable.

In paragraphs 8—13, Mr. Ffinch gives a summary of the working of the cis-Indian Joint Purse Agreement from which it will be seen that the share drawn out by the Department has steadily increased since the Agreement came into operation, and has this year reached the highest sum on record. The traffic actually carried in excess of the fixed share is also less, and the revised percentages for Indian traffic recently agreed upon will, it is anticipated, reduce this excess payment by about 3,000*l.* a year.

Paragraphs 14—17 give a summary of the working of the Australasian Message Fund. The result of this fund has been that whereas the Department's share of receipts from Australasian traffic in 1889, when the tariff to Australia was 9*s.* 4*d.* a word was 6,235*l.*, its share under the Agreement whereby the through rate has been reduced to 4*s.* 9*d.* was, during the past year, 6,133*l.*, showing how largely this traffic has developed since the rate was reduced.

The general working of the lines *viâ* Teheran during the year was satisfactory, and the average rate of transmission and accuracy of transmission both show an improvement. The Turkish route is, however, still very unsatisfactory, and the line between Constantinople and Fao was frequently interrupted.

The renewal of cables, sanctioned by the Government of India in December 1888, was completed in May 1893, and since then the mechanical condition

of the Persian Gulf cables is reported to be generally good. 19·4 knots of cable had to be inserted in the Fao Bushire Section in consequence of the damage done by teredo borers, but it is proposed to use brass-taped core on this section in future as a preventive against the teredo.

Altogether two total breaks and some partial faults were repaired during the year with an expenditure of 33 knots of cable. At the Manora Cable Factory 24 knots were manufactured and 49½ knots were re-taped and repaired.

A diversion of 22 miles was effected on the Mekran coast land line between Karachi and Gwadur, from a salt plain near the sea to better ground under cover of a range of sand-hills. On 24th January the line was broken at several places for nearly eight days by cyclonic weather all along the coast with heavy rains and floods.

In the Persian Section 331 acts of wilful damage were reported, but the cost of repairs has, in each case, been recovered from the Persian Government.

During 1893-94 a disastrous succession of floods occurred in the south of Persia and the towns of Abadeh and Fasa, besides many villages, were swept away whilst great damage was done to the city of Shiraz itself. The line was also swept away between Borazjoon and Ahmedy. By the aid of the new Cardew vibrators, however, communication was maintained during a great part of the time, and long and serious interruptions were thereby prevented. The lines stood the extraordinarily severe winter very well, the result comparing favourably with the last severe winter (1885-86).

In May 1893 a serious bread riot occured at Shiraz and the Telegraph employés and property were in serious danger, but owing to the tact and knowledge of the language and people displayed by the Superintendent, Mr. Fargues, and also to the great respect in which Dr. Scully, the Assistant Medical Officer, is held, no injury was done. By order of the Secretary of State, two shop-keepers of Shiraz who assisted to keep the peace were presented with gold watches and chains in recognition of their valuable services.

A severe epidemic of cholera visited the south of Persia during the end of September and the first fortnight of October 1893. It was particularly severe at Kazeroom, Daliki and Borazjoon. At the former place upwards of 1,600 people died. Mr. A. Malcolm, General Service Clerk, an officer well known and much respected throughout Southern Persia, was attacked and died at Borazjoon on the 12th October. Corporal Newey, R.E., and Messrs. Mackertich and Carapet are favourably mentioned for their energy and devotion at this trying time.

The line from Teheran to Meshed has been considerably improved and strengthened, and the Persian Government has promised to give four annual contributions, aggregating R39,520, towards repairs.

The station at Gwadur was closed on the 1st September 1893, but to enable the Political Native Assistant and the telegraph guards stationed there to communicate with the telegraph stations on either side of Gwadur, a telephonic service has been instituted and has worked very well on the whole. By closing this station the establishment of signalling clerks has been reduced by two men.

This is the first Administration Report of the Indo-European Government Telegraph Department since the control of that Department was transferred from India to England by the appointment to this Office of Mr. Ffinch as Director-in-Chief with effect from 1st April 1893.

It is satisfactory, therefore, to be able to report that the net profit of 4·28 per cent. on capital is the highest yet earned in the administration of the Department. This result has been brought about by a combination of increased traffic and somewhat diminished expenditure. The year's operations also justify the transfer of control to this country as the saving of 3,000*l*. per annum with effect from 1st January 1894, referred to in paragraph 10 of Mr. Ffinch's report, was obtained by the fuller knowledge now brought to bear in our discussions with the Eastern and Indo-European Telegraph Companies, who are our partners in the Joint Purse arrangement.

Various other telegraph questions which have arisen during the year have been referred to Mr. Ffinch, and his reports and suggestions have been valuable and satisfactory.

It is submitted that the report be printed and copies sent to the Government of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1894-95.

CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNT.

1. *Capital.*—The capital account of the Department was decreased by R3,305, so that the capital expenditure to end of the year amounts to R1,14,42,885. The decrease was due to a reduction of the stores balance.

The following statement shows how the above decrease is made up :—

—	Increase.	Decrease.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R
Works . . .	2,281	...	2,281
Stores	...	—3,059	—3,059
Suspense . . .	...	—2,527	—2,527
	2,281	—5,586	—3,305

A summary of the year's transactions on capital account is given in Appendix A.

2. *Revenue.*—Appendix B is a summary of the earnings and expenditure.* The earnings amounted to R15,70,420, or an increase of R2,19,564 as compared with 1893-94, when the sum realised was R13,50,856. The expenditure during the year was R8,26,897 against R8,60,608 in the past year, or a decrease of R33,711. The net result is a profit of R7,43,523 on the year's working against that of R4,90,248 in 1893-94, an improvement of R2,53,275.

3. The following statement shows the chief differences between the earnings and expenditure of the current and previous years :—

Earnings.

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
† Traffic Earnings .	15,58,466	18,14,916	2,56,450	...
Common Purse . .	1,36,353	1,54,001	...	17,648
Australasian Message Fund . . .	84,531	99,788	...	15,257
Profit and loss . .	663	508	155	...
Total Message Revenue	13,36,919	15,60,619	2,56,605	32,905
Miscellaneous Revenue	13,937	9,801	...	4,136
TOTAL .	13,50,856	15,70,420	2,56,605	37,041
Net Increase .	...	...	2,19,564	...

* Excluding the cost of the London Office Establishment (1,292*l*.), which is included as part of the Establishment of the Secretary of State.

† NOTE.—The head "Traffic Earnings" includes the amount collected in India, as also the loss on account of exchange on sterling transactions. The tariffs on International messages are fixed in a gold standard, and the balances due to or from foreign administrations are settled in that standard. The rupee collections in India vary, therefore, in correspondence with the fluctuations in exchange, and the balance received from the Indian Telegraph Department at Karachi in rupees is sufficient to pay the telegraph companies and foreign administrations in the gold standard and retain the share of this Department in a gold standard also.

Expenditure.

Head of Account.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Persian Gulf:—				
General charges	1,27,147	1,36,014	8,867	...
Line maintenance	31,603	28,407	...	3,196
Signalling	1,82,832	1,80,960	...	1,872
Cable maintenance	2,28,024	1,90,815	...	37,209
Persian Section:—				
General charges	95,869	99,257	3,388	...
Line maintenance	70,584	59,134	...	11,450
Signalling	97,262	96,804	...	458
Exchange	14,527	24,574	10,047	...
Expenditure by other Departments	12,760	10,932	...	1,828
TOTAL	8,60,608	8,26,897	22,302	56,013
Net Decrease	...	...	...	33,711

EARNINGS.

4. Under message revenue there is a net increase of R2,23,700 over the previous year wholly due to earnings in India on homeward transit messages. Miscellaneous revenue shows a decrease of R4,136, partly due to less earnings of the telegraph steamer *Patrick Stewart*, and partly to their having been no sale of old cable core in England as in previous years.

EXPENDITURE.

5. The increases and decreases under the main heads are as follows:—

(1) *General Charges.—Gulf Section.*—The increase is due partly to furlough allowances paid in England to officers on leave being in excess of similar payments made during the previous year, and partly to the annual increases in the salaries and allowances of officers.

(2) *General Charges.—Persian Section.*—The increase in this section is due to the same causes as in the Gulf Section.

(3) *Line Maintenance.—Gulf Section*—The decrease is due to less stores having been expended on repairs and renewals of lines than in the previous year.

(4) *Line Maintenance.—Persian Section.*—The decrease is principally under salary and travelling allowances of the line establishment, due to the number of inspectors having been reduced from six to four, from 1st March 1894, as sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council in Council Minute, dated 5th December 1893.

(5). *Signalling.—Gulf and Persian Sections.*—The decreases are trifling and call for no remarks.

(6) *Cable Maintenance—Gulf Sections.*—The decrease is due principally to fewer cable repairs being required; also to a portion of the pay of the permanent establishment employed on the work in connection with the manufacturing and laying of the Ceylon Cable having been charged to the Indian Telegraph Department.

NET REVENUE.

6. On a total capital expenditure of R1,14,42,885 a net profit of R7,43,523 was earned, which gives a dividend of 6.50 per cent. as compared with a dividend

of 4·28 per cent. in 1893-94. The dividends earned during the past six years are as follows :—

YEAR.	Interest on Capital.
	R
1889-90	0·44
1890-91	*Nil.*
1891-92	1·4
1892-93	3·8
1893-94	4·28
1894-95	6·50

CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE.

7. Appendix C. deals with the transactions in connection with this Agreement, which was entered into in 1878. The number of words carried between Europe and India or Trans-India and *vice versâ* during the year by the three Administrations (*viz.*, the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indo-European Telegraph Company, and this Department) rose from 4,972,182¼ to 5,110,230¾, showing an increase of 138,048½, while the net value also shows an increase of 11,268*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* The Department's share of the Purse shows an increase of 1,685*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, chiefly caused by the increase to the Department's percentage on Indian traffic, while the amount paid into the Purse was more than in the previous year by 1,798*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

8. The following table shows the sums paid in and drawn out by the Department annually since the agreement was concluded:—

YEAR.	Paid in.	Drawn out.	EXCESS.	
			Paid in.	Drawn out.
	£	£	£	£
1878-79 . .	42,265	62,256	...	19,991
1879-80 . .	52,488	68,905	...	16,417
1880-81 . .	57,235	76,295	...	19,060
1881-82 . .	67,108	74,798	...	7,690
1882-83 . .	110,728	84,914	25,814	...
1883-84 . .	81,408	76,584	4,824	...
1884-85 . .	85,376	76,738	8,638	...
1885-86 . .	107,317	86,012	21,305	...
1886-87 . .	80,980	75,206	5,774	...
1887-88 . .	71,808	74,021	...	2,213
1888-89 . .	91,295	77,125	14,170	...
1889-90 . .	85,661	73,180	12,481	...
1890-91 . .	95,774	77,417	18,357	...
1891-92 . .	102,641	83,352	19,289	...
1892-93 . .	94,209	83,894	10,315	...
1893-94 . .	97,469	89,327	8,142	...
1894-95 . .	99,267	91,012	8,255	...
TOTALS .	1,423,029	1,331,036	157,364	65,371
TOTAL EXCESS PAID IN .	...	...	91,993	...

9. *Division of Traffic.*—The following are the proportions according to which the Joint Purse receipts have hitherto been divided, but from the 1st January 1894 a Supplemental Agreement came into force, by which this Department's percentage on Indian Traffic is increased from 17·27 to 18·06 per cent. This agreement was arrived at owing to the contention of the Department

that the Perso-Indian receipts, dealt with by the Department alone, were local receipts.

ADMINISTRATION.	INDIAN RECEIPTS.				Trans-Indian Receipts.	
	To 1894.		From 1894.			
Eastern Telegraph Company . . .	60·39		59·82		80·53	
Indo-European Telegraph Company .	22·34	39·61	22·12	40·18	12·03	19·47
Indo-European Telegraph Department .	17·27		18·06		7·44	

10. The percentages of traffic which have been actually carried since 1878-79 are:—

YEAR.	ON INDIAN TRAFFIC.		ON TRANS-INDIAN TRAFFIC.	
	Viâ Suez.	*Viâ* Indo-European Route.	*Viâ* Suez.	*Viâ* Indo-European Route.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1878-79 . .	71·31	28·69	95·26	4·74
1879-80 . .	67·91	32·09	94·10	5·90
1880-81 . .	69·01	30·99	92·50	7·50
1881-82 . .	64·63	35·37	81·26	18·74
1882-83 . .	48·34	51·66	59·26	40·74
1883-84 . .	55·96	44·04	83·52	16·48
1884-85 . .	53·02	46·98	84·44	15·56
1885-86 . .	52·14	47·86	75·91	24·09
1886-87 . .	55·46	44·54	85·32	14·68
1887-88 . .	60·93	39·07	86·48	13·52
1888-89 . .	51·69	48·31	77·04	22·96
1889-90 . .	49·92	50·08	82·89	17·11
1890-91 . .	46·67	53·33	83·21	16·79
1891-92 . .	43·52	56·48	80·75	19·25
1892-93 . .	48·09	51·91	82·49	17·51
1893-94 . .	51·75	48·25	85·20	14·80
1894-95 . .	48·91	51·09	84·31	15·69

11. *Interruptions affecting Joint Purse Agreement.*—Interruptions which affected traffic between Teheran and Karachi occurred only on the Persian Section, and amounted to 2 days 17 hours 35 minutes. Beyond Teheran to London the Indo-European Company's lines were totally interrupted for 4 days 2 hours 42 minutes.

None of these interruptions affected the divisions of the Joint Purse.

12. On the Turkish route interruptions lasting 18 days 13 hours 32 minutes occurred on the Bushire-Fao Cable and between Fao and Constantinople the line was interrupted for 131 days 11 hours 20 minutes.

During the last six years the Turkish route beyond Fao has been interrupted as follows:—

YEAR.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Days, hours, minutes .	31-22-15	62-5-17	77-8-12	108-9-54	101-5-41	150-0-52

The Department was only liable for 92 days at Fcs. 50 per diem.

AUSTRALASIAN MESSAGE FUND.

13. Full particulars regarding the nature of this Fund are given in the Administrative Report of 1893-94 (page 6, paragraphs 14 to 17).

TRAFFIC.

14. The service regulations of the Paris Convention of 1890 were in force throughout the year. The next conference is to be held at Buda Pesth in June 1896.

15. Appendix E, with its Supplementary Statements E. I. and E. II., shows the traffic carried by the two sections of the Department. The number of words was 1,699,729 against 1,662,620 in the previous year, showing an increase of 37,109; the value as stated in francs shows an increase from 2,450,991 to 2,497,951 francs.

In Indian currency the earnings of the Department are more by R2,56,450, being R18,14,559 against R15,58,466.

16. The comparative values of the franc and rupee continued to vary considerably during the year, falling in the case of the rupee from 1 franc = ·71 rupees in April 1894, to 1 franc = ·80 rupees in January 1895, and rising to 1 franc = ·76 rupees in March 1895. As compared with the previous year the exchange value of the rupee has fallen greatly, which will account for the disproportionate increase in the revenue expressed in rupees, as compared with the increase in the number of words.

The variations were as follows :—

From 1st April to 9th May 1894	·71 of a rupee.
From 10th May to 22nd May 1894	·74 of a rupee.
From 23rd May to 30th June 1894	·76 of a rupee.
From 1st July to 31st August 1894	·74 of a rupee.
From 1st September to 27th September 1894	·71 of a rupee.
From 28th September to 11th December 1894	·74 of a rupee.
From 12th December to 18th January 1895	·76 of a rupee.
From 19th January to 3rd February 1895	·80 of a rupee.
From 4th February to 31st March 1895	·76 of a rupee.

17. The following table gives the amounts paid into the Joint Purse by the Department as compared with its independent traffic revenue :—*

—	For Joint Purse, etc.		Independent Revenue.	Total.
	Indian.	Trans-Indian.		
	Fcs.	Fcs.	Fcs.	Fcs.
Persian Gulf Section.	1,670,981	505,006	10,010	2,185,997
Persian Section	235,614	70,084	6,255	311,953
TOTAL FRANCS	1,906,595	575,090	16,265	2,497,950

18. Appendix F gives the number of messages and words carried under the four following classes during the past five years :—

State. Press.
Commercial and Private. "Times" (special rate).

19. The average length of "private and commercial" messages was 12·67 words in 1894-95 as compared with 13·54 words in the previous year. The average length, calculated from the averages of the past seven years, is 13·15 words.

20. In addition to the messages classified in Appendix I, 747 messages, containing 71,040 words, were forwarded to the British Resident at Bushire free of charge. These are called "Government and Press" telegrams, and would, if charged for, yield R21,753-12-0 at press rates.

* NOTE.—The independent traffic revenue is that obtained from traffic dealt with by this Department and not touching India, such as for telegrams between the stations of Jask and Bushire.

21. The percentages of traffic over the Teheran and Turkish routes were 94·36 and 5·64 respectively. The following table gives the respective percentages for the past seven years:—

YEAR.	*Viâ* Teheran.	*Viâ* Turkey.	REMARKS.
1888-89 . .	94·28	5·72	
1889-90 . .	93·00	7·00	
1890-91 . .	93·92	6·08	
1891-92 . .	92·37	7·63	
1892-93 . .	92·96	7·04	
1893-94 . .	93·60	6·40	
1894-95 . .	94·36	5·64	

22. The mean rate of transmission of telegrams between the United Kingdom and Bushire, and between Karachi and Teheran, the latter being the Section worked by the Department, during each of the past six years, is as follows:—

YEAR.	Between the United Kingdom and Karachi *viâ* Teheran.		Between the United Kingdom and Karachi *viâ* Turkey.		Between Karachi and Teheran.			
					Karachi to Teheran.		Teheran to Karachi.	
	Hours.	Min.	Hours.	Min.	Min.	Sec.	Min.	Sec.
1889-90 . . .	0	59	12	14	11	23½	12	28
1890-91 . . .	0	59	10	25	18	26	10	26
1891-92 . . .	0	59	16	12	8	42	6	25
1892-93 . . .	0	45	27	47	5	51	4	26
1893-94 . . .	0	43	36	49	5	40	4	28
1894-95 . . .	0	43½	46	46	7	7	5	00

23. Appendix G gives the details, month by month, of the speed of working between Karachi and Teheran, and in Appendix H similar details are supplied with regard to the speed between the United Kingdom and Karachi, *viâ* Teheran and *viâ* Turkey. These statements show that a very high rate of speed has been maintained.

24. The speed of transmission between Karachi and Teheran is not quite so good as that for 1893-94, being 7 minutes 7 seconds from Karachi to Teheran, and 5 minutes from Teheran to Karachi, as against 5 minutes 40 seconds, and 4 minutes 28 seconds. *See* Appendix G. This increase is due partly to longer interruptions on the Persian Gulf cables, and on the Persian line.

25. *Check of Errors.*—The accuracy of transmission over the lines of the Department for the past two years is shown below. It will be seen that in this respect the year under review compares favourably with the preceding one, the percentages of error for both sections being lower.

On both Sections.

1893-94	0·374 per cent.
1894-95	0·284 ,,

26. *Complaints.*—The number of complaints received for investigation amounted to 122, being 27 more than the total for the year 1893-94. Of this number, 80 were from Europe and 42 from India; 81 related to messages *viâ* Teheran, and 41 to messages *viâ* Turkey.

The following table gives all details :—

NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	Received from Europe.	Received from India.	TOTAL.
Non-deliveries . .	13	8	21
Non-deliveries due to insufficient address.	1	5	6
Delays . . .	16	5	21
Mis-deliveries . .	7	...	7
Errors	33	11	44
Refund of reply deposits not used.	5	5	10
Miscellaneous references	5	8	13
TOTAL .	80	42	122

Of the above, 36 were not admitted by the Administrations concerned, or are still being investigated by them. Of the remaining 86 this Department is responsible for 15.

ESTABLISHMENT.

27. The following casualties occurred during the year :—

Resignations :—
- 1 Assistant-Director, appointment abolished.
- 1 Assistant Superintendent.
- 1 Officer of the *Patrick Stewart* (cable steamer).
- 4 general service clerks.
- 2 local service clerks.
- 1 Director's clerk.
- 1 artificer.

Died :—
- 1 assistant surgeon.
- 1 general service clerk.
- 1 office clerk.

Dismissed :—
- 1 local service clerk.

Instead of a special man being engaged as clerk for the office of the Director, Persian Section, an extra general service clerk was sanctioned, making the present signalling establishment 69 general service clerks and 31 local signallers.

CABLES.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

28. The lengths of the various cable sections on the 31st March 1894 and 1895 were as follows :—

Cables.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Knots.	Knots.
Fao-Bushire Gutta-percha Cable	153·822	153·850
Bushire-Jask India-rubber Cable of 1869 . .	501·527	501·827
Bushire-Jask Gutta-percha Cable of 1885 . .	520·580	520·578
Jask-Manora Gutta-percha Cable . . .	528·047	528·000
Manora-Karachi (3 harbour cables)	13·140	13·140
TOTAL .	1,717·116	1,717·395

Showing an increase of 0·279 knots since last year, due to repairs.

29. In addition to the above, this Department keeps the following cables in good working order:—

	Knots.
(i) Cable for the Military Department connecting Karachi with the Forts at Manora, inclusive of 1·09 knots of land line joining the Central Telegraph Office at Karachi with the Royal Artillery Office in Camp	10·875
(ii) Cable connecting the Port Trust Office at Karachi with the Port Officer's Office at Manora, including short lengths of land line at each end	5·090
TOTAL	15·965

30. A new length of 1,970 yards of four-core Fowler-Waring underground cable has been laid for the Military Department between Forts 1 and 2 at Manora to replace a couple of thin-type lead-covered wires which are faulty, and an additional length of 1,100 yards of single-core Fowler-Waring cable between Fort 2 and Cable Box No. 9. This new cable will be connected up when the revised system for harbour defences is completed.

Electrical Condition of the Cables.

31. *Fao-Bushire Cable.*—This cable contains a small fault, which reduces its insulation to about 60 megohms per knot.

Bushire-Jask Cable of 1869.—The insulation of this cable is over 100 megohms per knot. This is as high as can be expected.

Bushire-Jask Cable of 1885.—This is satisfactory. The average insulation for the year works out to 627 megohms per knot; no faults occurred.

Jask-Manora Cable.—This section continues in about the same condition with regard to insulation as in 1893-94, *viz.*, about 195 megohms per knot.

Harbour Cables, Karachi to Manora.—These are all in good working order.

Faults and Interruptions, including Diversions.

32. At the close of the official year ending 31st March 1894 the following faults in the cables remained to be eliminated:—

(1) A partial earth fault in the India-rubber cable between Jask and Bushire.

(2) A partial earth fault in the Bushire-Fao Section discovered on 25th January 1894.

(3) A total rupture of the conductor in the same section, which took place on the 19th March 1894.

During the year under review nine additional faults developed, *viz.*, three total breaks and six partial earths.

33. Of the total breaks, two occurred in the Bushire-Jask India-rubber Section from corrosion of guards in pieces of old retaped cable; the third occurred through a chafe on the rock close to the Manora Cable House. Five of the partial earths showed themselves in the India-rubber Section between Bushire and Jask. The sixth is in the Bushire-Fao Section, and appeared after the elimination of a fault on 10th July 1894. An attempt to remove it there and then was made, but its electrical resistance was too high and changeable to localise it with any accuracy, and it has been left until it further develops. All the other faults have been removed.

34. There has been but one total interruption to traffic on our cables during the year, *viz.*, that due to the break of 19th March 1894 in the Bushire-Fao Section, which was repaired on 18th April 1894. The total duration of this interruption was 30 days 10 hours and 55 minutes, of which 12 days 15 hours 8 minutes belong to the previous official year, and 17 days 9 hours 47 minutes to the year under review. The long delay in repairing this cable was owing to the cable steamer being in dock and the difficulty in obtaining another steamer at once. The interruptions on account of three breaks while the sound line was available, and which breaks did not interfere with the traffic,

amounted to 45 days 18 hours 49 minutes. These long partial interruptions were caused in one instance by the cable steamer being in Bombay, and in the other two the ship was up the Gulf on repairing duty when the Jask-Manora* Cable broke, and repairs could not be effected until the vessel's return.

35. The interruptions on account of repairs to partial faults and renewals amount in the aggregate to 6 days 14 hours 54 minutes.

36. **Repairs and Renewals and Expenditure of Cable* :—

	Knots.
On the 31st March 1894 the stock of cable was	83·049
Manufactured at Manora during the year	10·000
Picked up at sea and retaped and relaid	15·785
TOTAL	108·834
Expended on repairs	51·594
Balance	57·240

Summary of the History of the Cables and their Mechanical Condition during 1894-95.

37. *Fao-Bushire Gutta-percha Cable.*—As mentioned in last year's report, this section was totally interrupted on 19th March 1894. As the departmental steamer was then in dock in Bombay undergoing extensive repairs, it was necessary to charter another steamer belonging to the Royal Indian Marine, and the fault was not repaired until the 18th April. Two other faults were, however, found to exist in the cable, but owing to the varying resistance they could not be accurately localized at the time. One was subsequently found and removed on the 10th July, but the other still remains.

The mechanical condition of the cable is the same as last year.

Bushire-Jask India-rubber Cable of 1869.—Eight faults were removed from this cable during the year under review. One was removed on 14th April, and a second which caused an interruption from 26th April was removed on the 14th May. Three other faults were removed in July and two in September, one of which caused a total interruption. The last fault was removed in January 1895, and since then this section has given no trouble, and the mechanical condition of the cable may be considered satisfactory. Most of these faults were caused by deterioration of guards.

While the *Patrick Stewart* was on repairing work, a renewal of 16·795 knots of cable was also made; this was necessitated by the rotten state of the guards.

Bushire-Jask Gutta-percha Cable of 1885.—No faults were reported in this cable during the year 1894-95. Its mechanical condition is perfect.

Jask-Manora Gutta-percha Cable.—Only one fault was reported in this section during the year, *viz.*, on 3rd July, when a total break occurred off Karachi harbour. Owing to the absence of the ship it was not repaired until the 18th, when the spare shore end (laid in 1892) was joined on.

This section's tests are slightly lower than last year, but its mechanical condition may be considered satisfactory.

Harbour Cables.—These have worked very satisfactorily throughout the year, and only one fault was reported and repaired.

Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart."

38. This vessel was in Bombay receiving new boilers and new poop and main decks from break of poop aft, from the 23rd February 1894 till the 2nd June, when she returned to Karachi. During the year she made three trips to the Persian Gulf, and three to the Mekran Coast.

39. She started on the 1st March 1895 for Ceylon, where she laid a new cable across Adams Bridge connecting India with the Island, repaired the 1885

* The Royal Indian Marine steamer *Lawrence* was on two occasions lent to the Department for cable repairs while the departmental cable steamer was in dock in Bombay. The cabling machinery was fitted on board of the *Lawrence*, and the repairs were quickly and satisfactorily carried out.

Gutta-percha Cable, by inserting 13 knots of new cable, and picked up the old India-rubber Cable, which she brought to Karachi. The Director-General of Telegraphs in India wrote, thanking Captain Tindall and the first officer, Mr. Townsend, for the excellent work performed by them.

40. The vessel steamed a total distance of about 12,500 knots during the year. (*See* Appendix I.)

Cable-houses and Cable Land Lines.

41. The whole of the cable-houses have been inspected and cable ends renewed when necessary.

42. The cable land lines are in good order.

Manora Cable Factory.

43. The following is a summary of the work done in the Cable Factory during the year:—

	Knots.	Knots.
Cable manufactured—For Ceylon . .	43·2416	
„ „ For this Department	10·0000	
Total		53·2416
Cable repaired and retaped		10·7260
„ stripped for core		29·2430
Total passed through Factory .		93·2106

44. The quantity of cable stripped includes 42·6 knots of thin-core gutta-percha which was found to be unserviceable. The total amount of stripped core lying in our tanks on 1st January 1895 was 52·143 knots; 38·26 knots of this (inclusive of the above 4·26 knots thin type) was despatched to London for sale on 19th March 1895.* The rest of the stripped core tests sufficiently high to be made again into cable.

45. A new furnace and drying grate was built near the present one, in which pitch compound is melted; this is intended to coat the coils of wire used for sheathing cables.

46. Quarters for one of the officers of the *Patrick Stewart* are being built in the north-west corner of the factory compound; the woodwork for this building comes from the dismantled telegraph office at Gwadur.

47. The locomotive boiler was inspected on 21st June 1894, and the vertical boiler on 23rd November 1894. Certificates were granted by the Government boiler inspector to each for 12 months. Working pressure for former 50 lbs., and for latter 80 lbs. per square inch. Both boilers were scraped, scaled, and cemented. The locomotive one was found to be considerably worn, and has since been only given extension for another six months. An estimate for a new boiler has been asked for from the Bombay dockyard.

Working and Testing.

48. No alterations have been made in the working or testing of our cables and land lines.

49. The average difference between the assumed and actual position of cable faults during the year was 0·297 knots.

* This has now been sold, and realised 1,036*l*.

Mekran Coast Land Line.

50. The lengths of the various sections of this line on the 31st March 1895 were as under:—

	Miles of Wire.	Miles of Line.
Karachi to Sonmiani Branch	41·10	82·20
Sonmiani Branch	1·56	1·56
" to Ormara	173·35	346·70
Ormara to Pasui Branch	89·65	179·30
Pasui Branch	3·20	3·20
" to Gwadur	76·50	153·00
Gwadur to Charbar	117·18	234·36
Charbar to Jask	199·47	398·94
TOTAL	702·01	1399·26

51. At the end of the previous year the total length of line was 700·76 miles. The increase of 1·25 miles is due to the diversion caused by altering the crossing over the Bassole River.

52. *Maintenance and Repairs to Land Lines.*—In the Karachi-Gwadur Subdivision a diversion of over 20 miles was made, rendered necessary by the River Bassole having partly altered its course during the floods in January and February 1894. The line was lengthened 1·25 miles by this diversion. About 16½ miles of badly corroded wire was renewed. 156 wooden posts were substituted for 213 corroded iron standards.

53. *Gwadur-Jask Subdivision.*—About 38 miles of wire were used to replace corroded wire between Jask and Gwadur, making the line perfectly secure. 50 wooden posts were substituted for 69 iron standards. The river crossings were carefully seen to and made secure.

54. The station at Gwadur was re-opened for telegraphic purposes on 5th October 1894, and is now worked as a combined post and telegraph office, with a postmaster in charge.

Interruptions.

55. The total interruptions on the land line during the year amounted to 3 days 15 hours 8 minutes, of which 1 day 7 hours 53 minutes were due to the east mast of Vindar River being carried away, and 2 days 7 hours 15 minutes by the breaking of both wires close together on a very exposed piece of line near the sea.

56. Partial interruptions on the Mekran line, not affecting communication, amounted to 12 days 3 hours 31 minutes, of which 7 days 7 hours 35 minutes are due to wilful damage between Gwadur and Jask, for which the Chiefs have been fined

Inspections.

57. All the offices in the Persian Gulf Section were inspected by the Director during the year. He also inspected the section of the land lines from Gwadur to Ormara, 170 miles. The lines and offices were found in a very satisfactory state, so also were the buildings at all stations excepting the rented one at Bushire, where the excessive rain of last year ruined one and made the two others unsafe. The landlord has since thoroughly repaired the two latter, and is now rebuilding the former. Other houses have been rented at the landlord's expense.

PERSIAN SECTION.

58. *Line Maintenance.*—In addition to the ordinary line repairs two short diversions were carried out which will render the line more secure.

59 *Offices.*—The office at Abadeh, which was destroyed by a flood in December 1893, was rebuilt, but not completed, as the funds supplied by the

Persian Government were not sufficient. Steps are now being taken to get it finished.

60. *Interruptions.*—There was only one total interruption of all the three wires. This occurred in November 1894 and lasted 65 hours 57 minutes. It was caused by the severe weather and exceptional state of the atmosphere, the falling snow being congealed on the wires and posts and causing them to break with the weight.

61. The interruptions on one and two wires were almost all caused by wilful damage and by caravan camels, which are allowed to wander under the line.

62. The interruptions from all causes during the present and previous three years have been as follows.—

Year.	1 Wire.	2 Wires.	3 Wires.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
1891-92	402·05	50·09	5·00
1892-93	383·55	28·38	*Nil.*
1893-94	376·03	95·28	11·05
1894-95	591·38	94·27	65·57

63. There were 208 acts of wilful damage committed during 1894-95, being 123 less than in 1893-94.

64. The total amount claimed and recovered from the Persian Government for the year was Krans 4,538, or 1,049·50 less than in 1892-93. Of the above sum Krans 475 were recovered from Local Governors, and the balance of Krans 4,063 through Her Britannic Majesty's Legation. The accounts for wilful damage are made up from the 1st February to 31st of January of each year to suit the convenience of the Persian Government.

65. Wilful damage caused interruptions as follows:—

Year.	1 Wire.	2 Wires.	3 Wires.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
1890-91	49·58	21·17	*Nil.*
1891-92	21·13	28·31	*Nil.*
1892-93	50·42	22·27	*Nil.*
1893-94	73·01½	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
1894-95	150·38	42·16	*Nil.*

66. Our relations with the Persian authorities and people, both at Teheran and in the provinces, have been and are of the most cordial description.

67. The cost of living in the Province of Fars has become a source of considerable anxiety, as the country has been swarming with locusts for the past few years. The cost of carriage has also increased enormously.

TEHERAN-MESHED LINE.

68. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—1,208 new juniper poles were erected and 3,000 Indian field pattern insulators were placed on the line, while a great many new soldered joints, replacing unsoldered ones, were made.

69. The second special annual payment of Krans 24,695 from the Persian Government for stores for this line were duly received. Details of its expenditure are given in Appendix K.

70. *Offices.*—A new battery room was built at Shahrud, and all the office fittings between that place and Teheran were thoroughly overhauled.

71. *Interruptions.*—The line was interrupted for 581 hours and 2 minutes during the year, *viz.*:—

—	1894—5.	1893—4.	1892—3.
Wilful damage	27·50	124·10	376·45
Camels	313·53	109·25	263·20
Inattention or carelessness of Persian clerks	67·55	34·20	113·00
Defective insulation	89·00	141·55	489·30
Unknown causes	82·00	133·00	Not recorded

72. *Traffic.*—The paid messages sent over the line by the Department's clerks during the year consisted of 11,951 words, producing a revenue for the Persian Government of Krans 3,657·25, of which 972·20 Krans were received for State messages sent by the British authorities.

PERSIAN SECTION.

73. *Inspections.*—The Acting Director inspected the line and offices from Shiraz to Teheran during the spring of 1894 and was satisfied with the appearance of the lines and offices.

Stores.

74. The principal items of expenditure under this head during the year were as follows:—

	R
Purchase of stores in India	3,300
London stores, including freight and exchange	49,626
Stores for other Departments	5,959

and the following were the principal issues of stores:—

Repairs to cable	32,426
Repairs and renewals of land line	9,921
Issues to offices	25,525
Repairs and issues to cable steamer	3,427

Personnel.

75. Mr. J. Possman, the Director of the Persian Gulf Section, held charge of that section throughout the year with marked success.

Major Chesney, Assistant Director, was in charge of the Persian Section until the return of Lieutenant-Colonel Wells in November, when the appointment of Assistant Director was abolished, and Major Chesney returned to India.

To these gentlemen my cordial thanks are due for rendering easy for me the administration of a Department situated thousands of miles from my head-quarters.

Both Lieutenant-Colonel Wells and Mr. Possmann continue to bring to notice in very favourable terms the good services rendered by the whole of their staff, who in a trying climate, and mostly in absolutely isolated localities, perform their duties with a willingness and zeal that is deserving of all praise.

B. T. FFINCH,
Director-in-Chief.

INDIA OFFICE,
1st December 1895.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO 31ST MARCH 1895.

	Charges. In India.	Charges. In England.	Charges. Exchange.	Charges. Total.	Credits. Total.		
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Capital expenditure on 31st March 1894						......	1,14,46,190 7 9
Capital expenditure from 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895:—							
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.							
Works	1,999 8 7	...	...	1,999 8 7	...		
Do. (expenditure by Public Works Department)	281 0 0	...	...	281 0 0	...		
Suspense Heads:—							
Stores	18,671 9 1	29,322 12 8	24,396 1 7	72,390 7 4	75,449 0 5		
Advances	4,177 8 1	...	...	4,177 8 1	5,767 2 9		
Sales	2,019 0 4	...	...	2,019 0 4	2,240 5 0		
Purchases	2,868 5 3	...	...	2,868 5 3	2,868 5 3		
Balance credited to capital	...	...	...	2,588 15 10	...	—2,588 15 10	
TOTAL	30,016 15 4	29,322 12 8	24,396 1 7	86,324 13 5	86,324 13 5		
PERSIAN SECTION.							
Works	...	...	...	...	...		
Suspense Heads:—							
Advances	28,368 2 0	...	...	28,368 2 0	29,084 4 3		
Balance credited to capital	...	...	...	716 2 3	...	—716 2 3	
TOTAL	28,368 2 0	...	...	29,084 4 3	29,084 4 3		—3,305 2 1
GRAND TOTAL						......	1,14,42,885 5 8

APPENDIX B.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st March 1895.

	Fcs.	cts.	R a. p.
To NET EARNINGS from 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.			
Traffic Earnings.			
Net Earnings on Indian, Trans-Indian, and Local Traffic, including mean rate *viâ* Turkey.			
India	2,536,524	11 1/16	
England	—38,573	37 1/8	
TOTAL (Appendix E.)	2,497,950	74 1/8	18,14,916 1 6
Cis-Indian Common Purse.			
Receivable from companies	1,884,307	81 1/4	
Payable to companies	—2,090,693	95 5/8	
TOTAL (Appendix C.)	—206,386	14 1/13	
Payable on account of interruptions *viâ* Turkey	—3,769	27 1/13	
NET TOTAL Cis-Indian Common Purse	—210,155	41 3/8	—1,54,000 9 0
Australasian Message Fund.			
Drawn out of Fund	155,151	77 1/13	
Paid into Fund	—291,326	77 1/13	
NET TOTAL Australasian Message Fund	—136,175	00	—99,788 2 11
Profit and Loss.			
Write off traffic outstanding for the year 1891-92	118	22 11/13	
Loss by exchange on remittance from Constantinople Ottoman traffic balance, 1892-93.	—811	25	
TOTAL Profit and Loss	—693	02 1/13	—507 15 8
	2,150,927	30 5/13	15,60,619 5 11

Miscellaneous Receipts.

—	Gulf. R a. p.	Parsia. R a. p.
India	6,403 1 4	3,397 12 0
England	...	...
Exchange	...	...
	6,403 1 4	3,397 12 0

	R a. p.
Miscellaneous Receipts	9,800 13 4
GRAND TOTAL	15,70,420 3 3

By EXPENDITURE FROM 1ST APRIL 1894 TO 31ST MARCH 1895.	India. R a. p.	England. R a. p.	Exchange. R a. p.	TOTAL. R a. p.	R a. p.
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.					
General Charges	1,21,208 6 10	14,805 4 0	12,317 11 9	1,48,331 6 7	
Line Maintenance	28,407 5 11	...	...	28,407 5 11	
Cable Maintenance	1,90,814 15 9	...	...	1,90,814 15 9	
Signalling	1,80,959 14 9	...	...	1,80,959 14 9	
TOTAL	5,21,390 11 3	14,805 4 0	12,317 11 9	5,48,513 11 0	
PERSIAN SECTION.					
General Charges	84,526 9 9	14,730 15 4	12,255 14 10	1,11,513 7 11	
Line Maintenance	59,133 8 10	...	...	59,133 8 10	
Signalling	96,803 14 4	...	...	96,803 14 4	
TOTAL	2,40,464 0 11	14,730 15 4	12,255 14 10	2,67,450 15 1	
TOTAL Indo-European Telegraph Department	7,61,854 12 2	29,536 3 4	24,573 10 7	8,15,964 10 1	
Cost of repairs P. W. D.	...	...	...	406 0 0	
Jask Royalty	...	...	...	10,526 5 0	
					8,26,896 15 1
By Balance					743,523 4 2
GRAND TOTAL					15,70,420 3 3

APPENDIX B (1).

STATEMENT showing DETAILS of WORKING EXPENSES for past FIVE YEARS.

YEAR.	Account Heads.	Establishments.	Apparatus and Plant.	Office Expenses.	Store-keeping Charges.	Repairs to Lines and Buildings.	Repairs to Cables.	Cable Steamer.	Subsidies.	Miscellaneous.	Total as per Finance Accounts.	Expenditure by other Departments.	Total as per Administrative Accounts, Appendix B.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1889-90	General Charges	2,09,267	204	5,412	2,593	...	...	...	23,214	2,501	2,43,191	890	2,44,081
	Line Maintenance	51,809	6,309	772	3,431	51,214	...	...	...	...	1,13,595	11,765	1,25,360
	Cable Maintenance	14,869	1,314	2,393	...	...	2,81,789	1,14,538	...	...	4,14,903	...	4,14,903
	Signalling	2,04,944	14,853	26,132	3,492	3,356	...	...	...	6,270	2,59,052	4,472	2,63,224
	TOTAL	4,80,889	22,685	34,709	9,576	54,570	2,81,789	1,14,538	23,214	8,771	10,30,741	16,827	10,47,568
1890-91	General Charges	2,09,883	4	5,881	1,603	...	...	...	31,422	8,315	2,57,107	2,004	2,59,111
	Line Maintenance	61,238	551	1,801	...	70,490	...	...	...	...	1,34,080	12,245	1,46,325
	Cable Maintenance	12,205	...	184	...	4,012	2,55,436	1,28,082	...	...	3,99,949	...	3,99,949
	Signalling	1,99,557	5,760	39,726	...	8,420	...	...	...	6,807	2,60,270	6,548	2,66,818
	TOTAL	4,82,883	6,315	47,592	1,603	82,952	2,55,436	1,28,082	31,422	15,122	1,51,406	20,797	10,72,203
1891-92	General Charges	2,28,051	...	5,805	1,349	...	...	...	31,305	...	2,66,510	1,783	2,68,293
	Line Maintenance	66,771	...	114	...	1,03,079	...	...	...	...	1,69,964	12,245	1,82,209
	Cable Maintenance	1,264	...	−20	...	2,575	1,76,676	90,795	...	5,760	2,88,440	...	2,88,440
	Signalling	2,14,532	...	25,882	...	3,541	...	...	...	5,843	2,49,798	9,708	2,59,506
	TOTAL	5,22,008	...	31,781	1,349	1,09,195	1,76,676	90,795	31,305	11,606	9,74,712	23,736	9,98,448
1892-93	General Charges	2,08,756	...	5,325	1,598	...	...	...	29,827	1,538	2,47,044	...	2,47,044
	Line Maintenance	68,313	...	928	...	81,777	...	...	...	...	1,51,018	12,245	1,63,263
	Cable Maintenance	13,928	...	154	...	1,455	82,819	91,866	...	...	1,90,222	...	1,90,222
	Signalling	2,21,312	...	25,479	...	5,083	...	...	...	5,812	2,57,686	6,633	2,64,319
	TOTAL	5,12,309	...	31,886	1,598	88,315	82,819	91,866	29,827	7,350	8,45,970	18,878	8,64,848
1893-94	General Charges	1,97,688	...	5,435	711	...	...	...	27,080	6,629	2,37,543	...	2,37,543
	Line Maintenance	67,531	...	228	...	34,428	...	...	...	...	1,02,187	12,245	1,14,432
	Cable Maintenance	12,575	...	101	...	2,347	89,715	1,23,286	...	...	2,28,024	...	2,28,024
	Signalling	2,41,231	...	19,882	...	13,252	...	...	...	5,729	2,80,094	515	2,80,609
	TOTAL	5,19,025	...	25,646	711	50,027	89,715	1,23,286	27,080	12,358	8,47,848	12,760	8,60,608
1894-95	General Charges	2,19,871	...	4,830	1,744	...	...	...	27,733	5,666	2,59,844	...	2,59,844
	Line Maintenance	59,796	...	748	...	26,907	...	...	...	...	87,541	10,526	98,067
	Cable Maintenance	12,707	...	129	...	2,309	53,640	1,22,030	...	...	1,90,815	...	1,90,815
	Signalling	2,40,888	...	22,34[illegible]	...	8,555	...	...	...	5,978	2,77,764	406	2,78,170
	TOTAL	5,33,262	...	28,050	1,744	37,861	53,640	1,22,030	27,733	11,644	8,15,964	10,932	8,26,896

NOTE.—The total cost of up-keep of the cable steamer *Patrick Stewart*, including the pay of her officers and crew, is shown under "Cable Steamer."
The pay of the Cable Conservancy Establishment, including temporary establishment and cost of provisions, is shown under "Repairs to Cables."

APPENDIX C.

JOINT PURSE.

Table A.—Division of Receipts.

Year.	Indian Messages.					Trans-Indian Messages.					Totals.				
	Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	Proportion for			Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	Proportion for			Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	Proportion for		
			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878-79	1,720,865	310,009 16 2	187,214 18 10	69,256 3 5	53,538 13 11	841,866	117,170 15 7	94,357 12 6	14,095 13 2	8,717 9 11	2,562,731	427,180 11 9	281,572 11 4	83,351 16 7	62,256 3 10
1879-80	1,916,511	337,767 6 8	204,191 16 10	75,339 7 7	58,236 2 3	1,030,660½	142,541 14 11	114,657 0 5	17,206 6 7	10,668 7 11	2,947,171½	480,309 1 7	318,858 17 3	92,545 14 2	68,904 10 2
1880-81	2,143,516	379,839 8 8	229,385 0 9	84,856 2 5	65,598 5 6	1,043,695½	143,776 13 1	115,783 6 10	17,296 6 4	10,696 19 11	3,187,211½	523,616 1 9	345,168 7 7	102,152 8 9	76,295 5 5
1881-82	2,012,597½	360,011 1 9	221,721 18 1	78,165 12 1	60,123 11 7	1,140,106	155,093 0 8	118,529 6 4	21,889 15 3	14,673 19 1	3,152,703½	515,104 2 5	340,251 4 5	100,055 7 4	74,797 10 8
1882-83	2,086,976½	384,007 5 9	227,080 3 4	88,797 13 1	68,129 9 4	1,196,822½	161,035 16 7	119,310 9 1	24,940 13 8	16,784 13 10	2,283,799	545,043 2 4	346,390 12 5	113,738 6 9	48,914 3 2
1883-84	2,056,841½	368,880 9 2	223,913 3 6	81,777 2 7	63,190 3 1	1,285,291½	175,123 6 7	140,324 19 11	21,404 12 10	13,393 13 10	3,343,139	544,003 15 9	354,238 3 5	103,181 15 5	76,583 10 11
1884-85	2,033,938	360,469 16 5	218,775 8 4	79,930 9 2	61,763 18 11	1,421,111	195,974 2 6	157,057 2 4	23,943 8 0	14,073 12 2	3,455,049	556,443 18 11	375,832 10 8	102,873 17 2	76,737 11 1
1885-86	2,328,875	404,063 1 4	244,016 9 2	90,300 11 7	69,686 0 7	1,442,842	194,749 16 11	152,939 16 4	25,483 15 1	16,326 5 6	3,771,717	598,812 18 3	396,956 5 6	115,844 6 8	86,012 6 1
1886-87	2,214,948¾	352,159 11 4	212,669 3 3	78,692 9 0	60,837 19 1	1,441,312	193,393 8 5	155,739 14 6	23,265 4 8	14,388 9 3	3,656,250¾	545,552 19 9	368,408 17 9	101,937 13 8	75,206 8 4
1887-88	2,207,439	338,324 5 6	209,265 10 8	72,856 18 10	56,201 16 0	1,616,877	213,106 12 4	167,833 18 2	27,453 16 10	17,818 17 4	3,824,316	551,430 17 10	377,099 8 10	100,310 15 8	74,020 13 4
1888-89	2,183,567½	335,257 11 4	201,209 16 8	75,703 11 6	58,344 3 2	1,691,066¾	220,776 19 5	172,737 12 8	29,258 5 8	18,781 1 1	3,875,534¼	556,034 10 9	373,947 9 4	104,961 17 2	77,125 4 3
1889-90	1,945,184	325,185 3 9	196,789 13 4	72,420 11 10	55,974 18 7	1,633,614½	228,917 15 8	184,013 0 10	27,699 11 0	17,205 3 10	3,578,798¼	554,102 19 5	380,802 14 2	100,120 2 10	73,180 2 5
1890-91	2,235,127	345,608 2 10	208,721 3 5	77,204 4 8	59,682 14 9	1,828,445	238,281 18 6	191,877 2 8	28,670 14 10	17,734 1 0	4,063,572	583,890 1 4	400,598 6 1	105,874 19 6	77,416 15 9
1891-92	2,347,250	360,097 15 5	217,464 17 3	80,444 16 9	62,188 1 5	2,240,228¼	284,427 7 3	229,044 18 8	34,818 14 9	21,163 13 10	4,587,478¼	644,525 2 8	446,509 15 11	114,663 11 6	83,351 15 3
1892-93	2,319,743	359,591 14 8	217,157 8 10	80,332 15 11	62,101 9 11	2,329,715	292,907 7 3	235,878 6 1	35,236 15 3	21,792 5 11	4,649,458	652,499 1 11	453,035 14 11	115,569 11 2	83,893 15 10
1893-94	2,384,673¾	375,091 17 5	226,517 19 10	83,795 10 6	64,778 7 1	2,587,508½	329,947 19 3	265,707 2 1	39,692 14 9	24,548 2 5	4,972,1 2¾	795,039 10 8	492,225 1 11	123,488 5 3	89,326 9 6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	76,283 14 7	63,615 3 5	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 6	206,540 16 8	44,208 17 1	27,396 15 9	5,110,230[illegible]	716,308 9 3	594,213 18 5	121,082 11 8	91,011 19 2

Year.	INDIAN MESSAGES.				TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.				TOTALS.			
	Total net value.	PROPORTION CREDITED BY			Total net value.	PROPORTION CREDITED BY			Total net value.	PROPORTION CREDITED BY		
		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878-79 . . .	310,009 16 2	221,062 0 7	48,921 2 0	40,026 13 7	117,170 15 7	111,616 0 7	3,316 9 4	2,238 5 8	427,180 11 9	332,678 1 2	52,237 11 4	42,264 19 3
1879-80 . . .	337,767 6 8	229,381 19 1	59,437 16 3	48,947 11 4	142,541 14 11	134,124 5 8	4,877 2 3	3,540 7 0	480,309 1 7	363,506 4 9	64,314 18 6	52,487 18 4
1880-81 . . .	379,839 8 8	262,115 19 4	64,967 10 10	52,755 18 6	143,776 13 1	132,930 5 3	6,307 8 7	4,478 19 3	523,616 1 9	395,106 4 7	71,274 19 5	57,234 17 9
1881-82 . . .	360,011 1 9	232,682 0 4	71,409 14 11	55,899 6 6	155,093 0 8	126,038 4 1	17,846 9 11	11,208 6 8	515,104 2 5	358,720 4 5	89,276 4 10	67,107 13 2
1882-83 . . .	354,007 5 9	185,637 10 3	113,301 11 7	85,168 3 11	161,055 16 7	95,426 5 8	40,849 13 6	25,559 17 5	545,043 2 4	281,063 15 11	153,251 5 1	110,728 1 4
1883-84 . . .	368,880 9 2	206,426 16 6	92,281 15 4	70,171 17 4	175,123 6 7	146,277 15 11	17,609 12 10	11,235 17 10	544,003 15 9	352,704 12 5	109,891 8 2	81,407 15 2
1884-85 . . .	360,469 16 5	191,129 15 6	95,655 5 6	73,684 15 5	195,974 2 6	165,473 1 3	18,809 7 5	11,691 13 10	556,443 18 11	356,602 16 9	114,464 12 11	85,376 9 3
1885-86 . . .	404,063 1 4	210,664 5 2	104,907 9 3	88,491 6 11	194,749 16 11	147,835 3 0	28,089 1 10	18,825 12 1	598,812 18 3	358,499 8 2	132,996 11 1	107,316 19 0
1886-87 . . .	352,159 11 4	195,305 5 6	87,058 6 11	69,795 18 11	193,393 8 5	164,991 6 11	17,217 18 3	11,184 3 3	545,552 19 9	360,296 12 5	104,276 5 2	80,980 2 2
1887-88 . . .	328,324 5 6	206,150 16 10	71,802 8 2	60,371 0 6	213,106 12 4	184,295 10 1	17,730 0 6	11,437 1 9	551,430 17 10	390,450 6 11	89,172 8 8	71,808 2 3
1888-89 . . .	335,357 11 4	173,284 11 0	90,609 12 4	71,363 8 0	220,776 19 5	170,090 6 7	30,755 1 5	19,931 11 5	556,034 10 9	343,374 17 7	121,364 13 9	91,294 19 5
1889-90 . . .	325,185 3 9	162,332 11 5	92,548 6 6	70,304 5 10	228,917 15 8	189,742 10 4	23,818 18 8	15,356 6 8	554,102 19 5	352,075 1 9	116,367 5 2	85,660 12 6
1890-91 . . .	345,608 2 10	161,313 2 11	104,238 18 0	80,056 1 11	238,281 18 6	198,287 12 1	24,276 6 5	15,718 0 0	583,890 1 4	359,600 15 0	128,515 4 5	95,774 1 11
1891-92 . . .	360,097 15 5	171,849 1 6	106,488 10 11	81,760 3 0	284,427 7 3	232,206 11 9	31,339 18 6	20,880 17 0	644,525 2 8	404,055 13 3	137,828 9 5	102,641 0 0
1892-93 . . .	359,591 14 8	187,583 11 1	97,363 16 2	74,644 7 5	292,907 7 3	244,273 3 1	29,069 4 2	19,565 0 0	652,499 1 11	431,856 14 2	126,433 0 4	94,209 7 5
1893-94 . . .	375,091 17 5	194,092 19 10	103,012 19 5	77,985 18 2	329,947 19 3	281,116 11 1	29,348 11 1	19,482 17 1	705,039 16 8	475,209 10 11	132,361 10 6	97,468 15 3
1894-95 . . .	348,071 19 9	170,259 17 2	101,549 6 8	76,263 15 11	368,236 9 6	310,461 3 2*	34,771 14 2	23,003 12 2	716,308 9 3	480,721 0 4	136,320 1 10	99,267 8 1

* Exclusive of the liability of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for interruptions in Turkey under Article X of Joint Purse Agreement, amounting to 150*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* = R2,762-1-7.

	£ s. d.
NOTE.—Paid into Joint Purse . .	99,267 8 1
Received from Joint Purse . .	91,011 19 2
Excess paid in . .	8,255 8 11 = R 1,51,238-7-5

APPENDIX C. (1).

STATEMENT showing the WORKING of the AUSTRALASIAN MESSAGE FUND since its commencement.

YEAR.	PAID IN.							DRAWN OUT.						Loss to Department as compared with Traffic of 1889, which was 6,235*l*.
	CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE.							CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE.						
	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern Company for non J. P. Traffic	Eastern Extension Company.	Half share of loss contributed by Australasian Colonies.	TOTAL.	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern Company for non J. P. Traffic.	Eastern Extension Company.	TOTAL.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1891-92 (11 months)	97,592	14,581	9,018	436	45,612	25,114	192,353	54,601	8,153	5,045	346	124,202	192,353	670
1892-93	108,168	16,159	9,993	515	54,918	23,905	213,658	60,651	9,060	5,603	385	137,959	213,658	632
1893-94	121,842	18,201	11,257	854	76,898	4,805	233,857	66,385	9,917	6,133	421	151,001	233,857	102
1894-95	126,132	18,842	11,653	964	76,962	2,085	236,638	67,174	10,035	6,206	426	152,797	236,638	29

APPENDIX D.

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL and REVENUE ACCOUNTS for the last FIVE YEARS

YEAR.	CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		REVENUE ACCOUNT.									Net Profit or Loss.	Dividend on Capital.	REMARKS.
			RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.						
	Capital Expenditure during year.	Total Capital Expenditure to end of year.	Net Traffic Earnings.	Common Purse and Australasian Message Fund.	Profit and loss.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total Earnings.	Persian Gulf Section.	Persian Section.	Expenditure by other Departments	Total Expenditure.			
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
1890-91	—25,712	1,14,33,245	12,66,225	—2,43,832	62	41,014	10,63,469	7,53,513	2,27,893	20,797	10,72,203	—8,734	—	Renewal of cables, Reinsulation of Persian Line.
1891-92	81,849	1,15,15,094	14,84,714	—3,34,300	83	9,985	11,60,482	6,29,050	3,45,662	23,736	9,98,448	1,62,034	1·40	
1892-93	—55,398	1,14,59,696	15,08,258	—2,31,633	—115	26,006	13,02,516	5,20,300	3,16,670	18,878	8,64,848	4,37,668	3·82	
1893-94	—13,505	1,14,46,190	15,58,466	—2,20,884	—663	13,937	13,50,856	5,76,782	2,71,060	12,700	8,60,608	4,90,248	4·28	
1894-95	—3,305	1,14,42,885	18,14,916	—2,53,789	—508	9,801	15,70,420	5,48,514	2,67,451	10,932	8,26,397	7,43,523	6·50	

H

APPENDIX E.

DETAILS of the MONTHLY NET EARNINGS (in Francs) of the INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT during 1894-95.

Month.	Persian Gulf Section.			Persian Section.						Total.		
				Transit Messages.			Terminal Messages.					
	Words.	Amount.		Words.*	Amount.		Words.*	Amount.		Words.*	Amount.	
		Fcs.	cts.		Fcs.	cts.		Fcs.	cts.		Fcs.	cts.
April 1894	125,921 3/4	164,730	77 3/5	120,279 3/4	23,156	23 19/24	3,069	573	30	127,305 3/4	188,460	31 1/6
May 1894	119,387	155,537	41 1/8	111,390	20,822	53 1/8	3,081	582	49 2/3	120,687	176,942	43 11/12
June 1894	124,023	162,871	58 7/8	117,015	22,179	86 23/24	3,077	703	76	125,260	185,755	21 5/6
July 1894	122,441	161,427	38 3/4	116,440 3/4	22,044	77 5/8	1,981	362	57	123,418	183,834	73 3/5
August 1894	139,905	184,450	61 3/4	132,194	25,801	42	2,064	356	29 1/3	141,081	210,608	33 1/12
September 1894	135,091 1/2	178,204	18 1/2	127,124 1/2	24,630	97 1/3	2,566	328	59 1/3	136,383 1/2	203,163	75 1/6
October 1894	155,190 1/2	200,292	86 3/8	144,141 1/2	28,135	94 1/24	2,301	297	30	156,271 1/2	228,726	10 5/12
November 1894	147,440	191,720	61 7/8	138,345	26,948	42 1/8	2,385	323	52	148,508	218,992	56
December 1894	128,371	160,221	94 1/8	116,221	21,346	49	2,529	501	29	129,645	182,069	72 1/8
January 1895	169,687	219,836	06 7/8	159,342	31,719	95 1/6	2,948	821	31 1/3	170,737	252,377	33 3/8
February 1895	148,305 1/4	187,998	51 3/8	134,156 1/4	25,900	54	4,433	1,632	41 1/6	148,941 1/4	215,531	46 13/24
March 1895	170,680	218,705	78 3/8	156,499	31,223	12 11/24	4,243	1,559	86 1/3	171,491	251,488	77 1/6
TOTAL	1,686,443	2,185,997	75 3/8	1,573,348 3/4	303,910	27 5/8	34,677	8,042	71 1/6	1,699,729	2,497,950	74 1/6

Equivalent of francs 2,497,950·74 1/6 at 25 francs = 1*l*.	£ 99,018
Difference between the value of the rupee at the drawing rates and 10R to the £.	Rx. 82,853
Exchange on English transactions	Rx. —1,284
	Rx. 1,81,492, the exact sum being Rs. 18,14,16 1 6 (*vide* Appendix B).

NOTE.—Traffic earnings are primarily worked in francs in accordance with the existing convention, but in converting the francs into rupees a uniform rate is not adopted. For the receipts from the Indian Department for traffic interchanged with it, a rate of francs 25·21 to the pound sterling is taken; and from sterling to rupees the conversion is made at the latest rate obtained by the Secretary of State for demand bills which is communicated to the Check Office. On the other hand, for the receipts from or payments to the Indo-European Company and Turkey, which are settled in London in sterling, a uniform rate of francs 25 to the pound (in accordance with the convention) is adopted, and the conversion to rupees made at the average rate of the Secretary of State's drawings for the year, which in the present case is 14,547*d*. to the rupee.

* *See* Appendix F. Most of these words are also shown under Persian Gulf Section, and are therefore excluded from the total column.

APPENDIX E.—STATEMENT I.

MONTHLY NET EARNINGS (in Francs) of the PERSIAN GULF SECTION during the Year 1894-95.

MONTH.	Traffic *viâ* Teheran. (1)*		Traffic *viâ* Turkey. (2)†		Traffic *viâ* Persia. (3)‡		Traffic from and to India and Persian Gulf		Traffic between Persian Gulf Stations		Messages in Transit.		Suspense Account. Adjustments.		Refunds.	TOTAL.	
	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.
		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.
April 1894	118,244¾	157,928 48⅕	1,392	1,801 95½	1,579	2,249 99⅓	848	1,221 24	2,913	288 13	957	1,312 38½	—1	—16 36½	—55 04¾	125,921¾	164,730 77⅜
May	110,338	145,934 63⅝	4,314	5,800 99	1,471	2,119 50	1,015	1,443 62	2,204	282 85½	27	—7 80	18	6 80½	—43 19½	119,387	155,537 41⅛
June	117,111	155,257 74½	3,825	5,440 79½	1,498	2,161 70½	735	1,050 58	1,764	235 72	—910	—1,209 44	...	0 36½	—65 88⅛	122,423	162,871 58⅞
July	114,336¾	151,561 13⅞	3,915¼	6,198 12⅞	826	1,183 58	538	765 15	1,585	130 43	1,242	1,693 81	—2	—2 91	—101 94	122,441	161,427 38¾
August	131,571	175,067 68¾	4,485	7,173 48	830	1,190 86	590	858 45	2,537	370 02	—119	—181 47½	11	13 45	—41 85⅛	139,905	184,450 61¾
September	127,703⅓	169,959 12	4,388	6,818 06½	1,108	1,565 78½	1,093	1,573 04⅓	2,389	412 22	—1,584	—2,123 67	—6	—12 02⅓	11 6.½	135,091⅓	178,204 18⅜
October	141,227½	185,338 67⅝	5,665	8,735 38	1,162	1,654 94	1,167	1,667 21	4,177	612 54½	1,792	2,363 92⅓	...	—0 36½	—79 44⅓	155,150⅓	200,292 86⅜
November	137,480	181,117 83⅞	4,056	6,456 55	1,182	1,688 42	1,184	1,719 58	3,227	526 66	310	322 40½	1	2 18½	—113 02	147,440	191,720 61⅞
December	114,572	147,891 05¼	6,431	9,046 21	1,102	1,559 61	1,361	1,370 95½	5,331	776 63⅓	—424	—423 61½	—2	2 54⅞	—1 45½	128,371	160,221 94⅜
January 1895	157,545	207,274 79⅓	5,690	8,674 72⅓	1,766	2,520 62	670	964 45½	3,940	476 25⅓	81	—28 00	—11	—10 52⅝	—36 26⅓	169,687	219,836 06⅞
Februray	132,753¼	174,357 01	4,327	5,648 75	3,592	5,200 08	1,129	1,484 29½	6,486	1,166 37⅛	21	142 10	—3	—1 82⅛	1 72⅛	148,305¼	187,998 51⅜
March	155,665	205,547 77⅞	6,096	8,337 23	3,293	4,755 54½	1,136	1,605 00⅓	6,226	749 97	—1,719	—2,243 45½	—17	—21 81⅓	—24 47½	170,680	218,705 78⅜
TOTAL	1,558,547¾	2,057,235 95¼	54,584¼	80,132 25⅞	19,409	27,850 64	11,466	15,723 58⅓	42,785	6,027 82¼	—326	—382 83	—23	—40 47⅛	—549 20⅞	1,686,443	2,185,997 75⅜

* Traffic *viâ* Teheran.—Messages from India and Trans-India to Europe, *viâ* Teheran, and *vice versâ*.
† " " Turkey. " " " " " " " " Turkey " " "
‡ " " Persia. " " " " Teheran-Bushire Station and Meshed Line, and *vice versâ*.

APPENDIX E.—STATEMENT II.

MONTHLY NET EARNINGS (in Francs) of the PERSIAN SECTION during the Year 1894-95.

TRANSIT RECEIPTS.

Months.	Traffic *viâ* Teheran.* Words.	Traffic *viâ* Teheran.* Amount.	Traffic *viâ* Turkey.† Words.	Traffic *viâ* Turkey.† Amount.	Traffic *viâ* Persian Gulf.‡ Words.	Traffic *viâ* Persian Gulf.‡ Amount.	Messages in Transit. Words.	Messages in Transit. Amount.	Refunds and Adjustments. Suspense Account Adjustment.	Refunds and Adjustments. Refunds.	Royalty due to the Persian Government.§	Indo-European Company's Moiety of Surplus Transit Receipts.‖	Total. Words.	Total. Amount.
		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.	Fcs.	Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.
April	118,244½	55,294 00½	170	104 87½	908	463 08	957	459 44½	—	−8 92½	−10,000	−23,156 23 19/24	120,279¾	23,156 23 19/24
May	10,338	51,087 51½	467	280 94	558	284 58	27	−3 44½	—	−4 97	−10,000	−20,822 53½	111,390	20,822 53½
June	117,111	54,355 54½	395	226 98⅓	419	213 69	−910	−423 28	—	−13 20½	−10,000	−22,179 86 23/24	117,015	22,179 86 23/24
July	114,336⅝	54,061 15½	402	219 59	460	234 60	1,242	593 12	−2 08	−16 83	−10,000	−22,044 77⅓	116,440⅝	22,044 77⅓
August	131,571	61,290 93½	352	183 28	390	198 90	−119	−63 50½	—	−6 77	−10,000	−25,801 42	132,194	25,801 42
September	127,703½	59,498 97½	297	152 56⅔	708	361 08	−1,584	−743 40½	—	−7 27	−10,000	−24,630 97½	127,124½	24,630 97½
October	141,227⅓	64,872 20⅔	273	142 36½	849	432 99	1,792	827 24	—	−2 92	−10,000	−28,135 94 1/24	144,141⅓	28,135 94 1/24
November	137,480	63,396 25½	408	211 84	347	176 97	310	112 94	—	−1 16	−10,000	−26,948 42½	138,545	26,948 42½
December	114,572	51,775 43	1,481	754 24	592	301 92	−424	−148 23	—	−1 38	−10,000	−21,346 49	116,221	21,346 49
January	157,545	72,568 68	899	467 26½	817	416 67	81	−9 65	—	−3 06	−10,000	−31,719 95½	159,342	31,719 95½
February	132,753½	61,040 25	724	385 22	658	335 58	21	49 45	—	−9 42	−10,000	−25,900 54	134,156½	25,900 54
March	155,695	71,901 40½	1,332	724 12⅔	1,191	607 41	−1,719	−784 91	—	−1 78	−10,000	−31,223 12 11/24	156,459	31,223 12 11/24
TOTAL	1,558,577½	720,142 34½	7,200	3,863 29	7,897	4,027 47	−326	−133 78½	−2 08	−76 68½	−120,000	−303,910 27½	1,573,348½	303,910 27½

TERMINAL RECEIPTS.

Months.	Traffic *viâ* Turkey.¶ Words.	Traffic *viâ* Turkey.¶ Amount.	Traffic *viâ* Persia.** Words.	Traffic *viâ* Persia.** Amount.	Transferred from credit to Joint Purse to Credit of Persian Government for Traffic *viâ* Bushire.†† Words.	Transferred ... Amount.	Messages in Transit. Words.	Messages in Transit. Amount.	Refunds and Adjustments.	Two-thirds of Traffic Receipts due to Persian Government under Treaty of 1873, Art. VIII, sec. 4.	Total. Words.	Total. Amount.
		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.
April	105	62 20	2,953	2,606 90	—	−316 40	—	—	—	−1,779 40	3,069	573 30
May	310	172 80	2,771	2,627 09	—	−350 80	—	—	—	−1,866 59½	3,081	582 49⅔
June	342	177 80	2,735	2,599 95	—	−252 40	—	—	−3 09	−1,918 50	3,077	703 76
July	178	100 20	1,803	1,555 91	—	−192 80	—	—	—	−1,110 74	1,981	352 57
August	55	30 40	2,006	1,691 29	—	−217 60	—	—	—	−1,147 78⅔	2,064	356 29½
September	166	99 60	2,400	2,128 18	—	−414 60	—	—	—	−1,485 18⅔	2,566	328 59⅓
October	58	30 80	2,243	2,156 70	—	−435 20	—	—	—	−1,465 18⅔	2,301	297 30
November	135	74 40	2,250	2,235 36	—	−446 40	—	—	—	−1,539 84	2,385	323 52
December	153	84 40	2,375	2,119 47	—	−233 20	—	—	—	−1,468 98	2,529	501 29
January	162	81 80	2,786	3,142 94	—	−253 60	—	—	—	−2,149 82⅔	2,948	821 31⅓
February	205	109 60	4,228	5,732 37⅓	—	−315 60	—	—	0 68⅓	−3,894 65	4,433	1,632 41⅔
March	139	75 60	4,104	5,378 59	—	−258 60	—	—	—	−3,635 72⅔	4,243	1,559 86⅓
TOTAL	2,012	1,098 60	32,665	34,094 74½	—	−3,686 60	—	—	−2 40⅔	−23,462 23	34,677	8,042 71⅓

TRANSIT RECEIPTS.

* Traffic *viâ* Teheran—*Vide* Statement I.
† Traffic *viâ* Turkey.—Messages between Europe and Persia *viâ* Turkey, Fao, and Bushire.
‡ Traffic *viâ* Persian Gulf.—Terminal messages at Bushire, for which rate is credited to Persia.
§ Royalty due to Persian Government.—120,000 francs payable per annum (*vide* Article 4 of Renewal of Persian Convention of August 1882).
‖ Indo-European Company's moiety of surplus transit receipts.—The Indo European Company take half the total Teheran-Bushire transit receipts after the payment of 120,000 francs to the Persian Government.

TERMINAL RECEIPTS.

¶ Traffic *viâ* Turkey.—Messages from Europe to Persia *viâ* Turkey, and *vice versâ*.
** Traffic *viâ* Persia.—Messages from India, Indo-India, and Europe to Teheran-Bushire Line, and *vice versâ*.
†† Traffic to Bushire.—Messages between India, the Far East, and Bushire.

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of MESSAGES and WORDS FORWARDED during the Year 1894-95, compared with four previous Years.

YEAR.	STATE.		COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE.				PRESS.		TIMES.		TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.		Add or deduct Messages in transit.	Total as per Appendix E.
	Gulf.		Gulf.		Persia.		Gulf.		Gulf.		Gulf.		Persia.					
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Words.	Words.
1890-91 . .	2,646	67,150	116,424	1,467,408½	1,019	9,732	2,246	74,401	313	53,342	121,629	1,662,391½	1,019	9,732	122,648	1,672,123½	409	1,672,532½
1891-92 . .	3,318	105,353	120,591	1,564,674¼	1,446	12,771	1,323	45,979	411	82,178	125,643	1,798,184½	1,446	12,771	127,089	1,810,955¼	240	1,811,195¼
1892-93 . .	2,866	91,235	111,930	1,449,117¾	1,227	10,177	1,091	44,451	386	65,310	116,273	1,650,113¾	1,227	10,177	117,500	1,660,290¾	—1,855	1,658,435¾
1893-94 . .	3,072	94,278	114,918	1,494,042	1,357	12,946	538	16,724	412	44,272	118,940	1,649,316	1,357	12,946	120,297	1,662,262	358	1,662,620
1894-95 . .	3,113	87,386	122,514	1,552,084	1,604	13,286	488	14,344	296	32,955	126,411	1,686,769	1,604	13,286	128,015	1,700,055	—326	1,699,729

NOTE.—Under the columns headed "Gulf" are shown messages and words accounted for in Gulf Traffic Accounts.
Under the columns headed "Persia" are shown messages and words originating or terminating in Persia to or from Indo-European Company's line, which consequently do not appear in the Gulf Traffic Accounts.

APPENDIX G.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

SHOWING the AVERAGE DAILY MEAN RATE of TRANSMISSION of MESSAGES over the PERSIAN GULF and PERSIAN SECTION during the Years 1894-95 and 1893-94.

MONTH.	1894-95. Karachi to Teheran.		1894-95. Teheran to Karachi.		1894-95. REMARKS.	1893-94. Karachi to Teheran.		1893-94. Teheran to Karachi.		1893-94. REMARKS.
	M.	S.	M.	S.		M.	S.	M.	S.	
April	7	10*	5	52	* One circuit.	3	42	3	22	
May	7	58†	6	23	† Ditto	5	8	4	35	
June	4	32	3	36		4	48	3	48	
July	9	56	5	19	Interruptions, cable and land line.	5	29	3	16	
August	5	4	3	15		8	39*	4	19	* One circuit long cypher.
September . . .	8	2	6	26	Cable interrupted and press.	5	28	3	22	
October	5	31	4	19		4	41	3	25	
November . . .	7	46‡	5	50‡	‡ One circuit.	4	54	3	34	
December . . .	10	0§	6	0	§ Working badly.	5	39	4	14	
January	5	30	4	20		6	18†	8	29†	† One circuit in Gulf.
February	6	21‖	4	19	‖ Contacts.	8	53‡	6	36‡	‡ Persian lines interrupted.
March	7	39¶	4	16	¶ Press of work.	4	52	4	37	
Yearly average . .	7	7	5	0		5	40	4	28	

APPENDIX H.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

STATEMENT showing the MAXIMUM, MINIMUM, and MEAN RATE of TRANSMISSION from the UNITED KINGDOM to KARACHI during the Year 1894-95, compared with that of the previous Year.

Month.	1894-95. United Kingdom to Karachi. Viâ Teheran. Maximum. Hrs.	Mins.	Minimum. Hrs.	Mins.	Mean. Hrs.	Mins.	Viâ Turkey. Maximum. Hrs.	Mins.	Minimum. Hrs.	Mins.	Mean. Hrs.	Mins.	Remarks. Teheran Route.	Turkish Route.	1893-94. United Kingdom to Karachi. Viâ Teheran. Maximum. Hrs.	Mins.	Minimum. Hrs.	Mins.	Mean. Hrs.	Mins.	Viâ Turkey. Maximum. Hrs.	Mins.	Minimum. Hrs.	Mins.	Mean. Hrs.	Mins.	Remarks. Teheran Route.	Turkish Route.
April	3	13	0	1	0	36	127	48	20	24	74	13	—	—	3	7	0	7	0	40	145	50	3	22	37	37	—	—
May	3	42	0	7	0	42	76	36	4	20	38	15	—	—	5	46	0	4	0	49	95	39	5	3	29	9	—	—
June	3	29	0	6	0	33	66	10	5	10	27	3	—	—	3	46	0	4	0	47	44	52	4	24	20	21	—	—
July	5	19	0	3	0	48	98	56	16	23	34	57	—	—	4	17	0	3	0	38	52	19	5	32	18	58	—	—
August	3	33	0	2	0	39	119	37	10	12	27	39	—	—	5	0	0	2	0	36	44	14	2	42	17	34	—	—
September	5	1	0	4	0	46	80	16	11	16	26	28	—	—	4	1	0	5	0	37	91	28	2	48	28	46	—	—
October	4	3	0	1	0	42	121	44	5	56	28	11	—	—	2	21	0	1	0	32	45	34	5	43	20	33	—	—
November	6	14	0	7	0	50	212	40	13	16	78	54	—	—	3	8	0	2	0	33	56	59	3	30	23	51	—	—
December	6	52	0	8	0	45	246	15	22	58	81	51	—	—	5	12	0	3	0	41	254	14	3	47	66	39	—	—
January	5	32	0	3	0	52	112	31	11	40	35	12	—	—	3	38	0	7	0	50	143	52	3	41	58	29	—	—
February	3	33	0	4	0	47	119	4	13	22	44	58	—	—	5	57	0	8	0	49	89	51	5	13	33	34	—	—
March	5	21	0	5	0	42	171		14	5	63	29	—	—	14	4	0	2	1	6	160	29	8	47	86	17	Interrupted.	—
Average for year	4	39	0	4⅙	0	43½	129	23	12	25	46	46	—	—	5	1	0	4	0	43	102	7	4	41	36	49	—	—

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT of WORK done by the TELEGRAPH STEAMER *Patrick Stewart* during the Year 1894-95.

Date. From	Date. To	PARTICULARS.
1894.	1894.	
April 1	June 1	In Bombay Dock, fitting in new boilers, etc.
June 2	„ 8	Hauled out of dock and left for Karachi, arriving on the 8th.
„ 9	„ 24	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
„ 25	July 18	Left for Persian Gulf, repaired Jask shore end, Jask-Bushire and Bushire-Fao Cables. Returned to Karachi.
July 19	Sep. 14	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
Sept. 15	Oct. 4	Left for Persian Gulf, repaired Indian-rubber cable between Jask and Bushire, picked up shore end pieces, finished repairs to cable off Manora, and returned to Karachi.
Oct. 5	Nov. 14	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
Nov. 15	„ 20	Left for Ormara and Basole with land line stores, and returned with Director to Karachi.
„ 21	„ 24	Left for Bombay, arriving 24th.
„ 25	„ 29	In dock, undergoing repairs.
„ 30	Dec. 3	Hauled out of dock and left for Karachi, arriving 3rd.
Dec. 4	„ 11	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
	1895.	
„ 12	Jan. 13	Left Karachi with Director, on annual inspection of the Persian Gulf stations, and with reliefs and stores. Repaired fault in Bushire-Jask Cable and returned to Karachi, arriving 13th.
1895.		
Jan. 14	„ 16	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
„ 17	„ 20	Left Karachi with Political Agent, S.E. Baluchistan, with escort to Gwadur, and returned to Karachi.
„ 21	„ 25	Left Karachi with troops for Gwadur, and returned to Karachi.
„ 26	Feb. 28	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
March 1	March 31	Left Karachi for cabling operations between India and Ceylon.

ABSTRACT.

	Days.
At moorings in Karachi Harbour	160
In Bombay Harbour and dock	67
At sea	138
Total days	365

APPENDIX K.

STATEMENT showing EXPENDITURE against PERSIAN GOVERNMENT GRANT of KRANS 24,695 during the Year 1894-95.

	Krans.
1. Juniper poles purchased	3,400
2. Field insulator cups purchased	2,710
3. Insulator stalks, purchase of	1,400
4. Other stores and instruments	6,989
5. Carriage of stores	8,702
6. Labour contingencies, etc.	561
Balance in hand	933
TOTAL KRANS	24,695

Note dated 22nd January 1896, by the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, reviewing the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1894-95.

The following statement shows the financial results of working the Department during the past five years:—

Year.	Total Capital Outlay.	Gross Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	Percentage of Net Receipts to Capital.	Percentage of Expenditure to Gross Receipts.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
1890-91 . . .	1,14,33,245	10,63,469	10,72,203	—8,734	—	100·8
1891-92 . . .	1,15,15,094	11,60,482	9,98,448	1,62,034	1·40	86.0
1892-93 . . .	1,14,59,696	13,02,516	8,64,848	4,37,668	3·80	66·3
1893-94 . . .	1,14,46,190	13,50,856	8,60,608	4,90,248	4·28	63·7
1894-95 . . .	1,14,42,885	15,70,120	8,26,897	7,43,523	6·50	52·6

The Capital Account was decreased by R3,305 owing to a reduction on the Store balance.

The traffic earnings of the Department increased from R15,58,466 in 1893-94 to R18,14,916 in 1894-95, and the share of the Indian and trans-Indian traffic (east of India) carried by the Indo-European route was again higher than its fixed *pro rata* share under the Joint Purse Agreement.

Expenditure was reduced by R33,711 as compared with the previous year. This was mainly due to savings on line and cable maintenance, and to a reduction in the number of Inspectors in Persia.

The net receipts show an increased profit of R7,43,523 against R4,90,248 in 1893-94, or 6·50 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

The general working of the lines and cables in Persia and the Persian Gulf has been very satisfactory, the total interruptions on the departmental lines only amounting to 2 days 17 hours and 35 minutes. In addition to this, however, the Indo-European Company's line was totally interrupted for 4 days 2 hours and 42 minutes. The average rate of transmission between the United Kingdom and Teheran still maintains its high standard, and the accuracy of transmission shows an improvement on first year, the percentage of errors being only ·284 against ·374 in 1893-94.

It is pointed out that the average length of "private and commercial" messages has again fallen to 12·67 words against 13·54 in the previous year, and an average of 13·15 in the past seven years. This tends to prove the continued increase and improvement of codes, and it is estimated by the Telegraph Companies that code words at the present time contain on an average from 15 to 20 ordinary words.

The Turkish route still works very badly, and the lines between Constantinople and Fao were interrupted for no less than 150 days during the year. The Fao-Bushire Cable was also interrupted for 18 days 13 hours and 32 minutes owing to the break occurring when the departmental steamer was in dock at Bombay.

In addition to the departmental work, the cable steamer laid a new cable between India and Ceylon for the Indian Telegraph Department; this was made up in the factory at Manora.

It is considered that the report has been carefully and correctly prepared, and that the administration of the Department by Mr. Ffinch continues to be economical and satisfactory. His interviews with the Company's officers, with which his Department works in partnership, have been successfully conducted,

and his reports and suggestions on telegraph questions which have been referred to him during the year have been carefully considered, and are valuable.

Mr. Ffinch, in his report, mentions in favourable terms Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, R.E., and Mr. Possmann, the Local Directors. It is suggested that the thanks of the Secretary of State should be conveyed to these gentlemen for the good services rendered.

Mr. Ffinch draws attention to the fact that the Administration Report for 1893-94 was not published in the *Gazette of India*, and asks that the present and previous one may now be published.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	In the two months, April and May, of									
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	42	34	37	42	57	51	45	50	48	68
Liquors:										
Spirit	8,25	8,41	8,39	9,08	8,68	9,33	8,59	9,17	10,36	9,77
Other liquors	1,25	1,14	1,17	1,12	1,29	1,09	1,18	1,01	1,20	1,16
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,09	1,11	1,17
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	44	44
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,63	...
Piece-goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,61	8,65
" white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,59	3,24
" coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,09	3,44
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	18
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	55	58
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	62	71
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	65	77
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,24	1,26	1,27
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	1,46	1,64
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	78	72
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,41	4,71	4,40
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	23	25
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	63	46
Oils: Petroleum	—	2,02	2,68	2,84	3,38	3,34	3,57	2,90	8,02	5,56
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	29	33
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	44	43
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	1,43	1,39
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,75	1,91	1,91
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	52	67
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	24	31
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,40	3,56	2,02
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	27	33
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	40	32
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	23	19
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	58	60
Imports by post	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	21	26
All other articles	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	3,51	4,68	3,75
TOTAL	9,92	11,92	12,62	13,47	13,92	14,27	13,80	36,71	66,01	57,60
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).										
Rice and rice-flour	15,51	11,64	15,84	17,43	16,20	11,34	15,06	17,92	17,20	15,60
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	25,43	23,56	28,46	30,90	30,12	25,61	28,86	54,63	83,21	73,20
TOTAL NET REVENUE	24,80	22,93	27,85	30,16	29,18	24,91	28,00	53,49	81,50	71,02
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.										
Bengal — Import	2,03	3,03	3,42	3,27	3,88	4,47	3,57	9,15	19,76	19,33
Bengal — Export	2,19	2,97	2,24	2,79	2,36	2,24	2,81	2,28	3,55	2,62
Bombay — Import	2,83	3,83	3,92	4,76	4,66	4,64	5,23	17,73	27,39	24,31
Bombay — Export	42	45	53	45	31	41	49	50	68	75
Sind — Import	1,00	1,08	1,28	1,27	1,34	95	1,28	2,64	3,99	3,74
Sind — Export	19	16	20	25	19	20	13	16	17	11
Madras — Import	1,50	1,81	1,68	2,23	2,04	1,92	1,76	3,75	7,56	3,83
Madras — Export	86	75	1,02	76	61	65	73	1,19	97	1,27
Burma — Import	2,27	1,94	2,02	1,64	1,60	1,93	1,58	2,72	5,90	4,65
Burma — Export	11,51	6,91	11,54	12,74	12,19	7,50	10,42	13,37	11,53	10,41

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
June 19, 1896.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.





The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 2680.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1896.

THREE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1896-97.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow four hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner:

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December. The notes will be in the Form annexed to this Notification and they will not be discharged before December 31st, 1916, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be published in the Government Gazette.

Tenders.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 4,00,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Wednesday, the 22nd July next. Tenders must be for sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the Form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Three Per Cent Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

NOTE.- Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants General, Madras and Bombay, on account of the Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 21st July and up to 11-30 or 11 o'clock local time respectively (corresponding with 12 o'clock in Calcutta) on the 22nd July; provided that -

(*a*) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at the Accountant General's Office (where a receipt will be given for them);

(*b*) they are made on printed Forms, to be obtained at the same office or at the local Presidency Bank;

(*c*) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000;

(*d*) that the deposit is either a promissory note or a Treasury Receipt from the Head Office of the local Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in Madras or Bombay in favour of the Accountant General, Madras or Bombay, respectively;

(*e*) that the amount of the tender is made payable either in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay;

and the Accountant General will return deposits on non-accepted tenders, and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras or Bombay.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

Deposits.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. The deposit must be in one of the following forms: (*a*) a receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or (*b*) a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or (*c*) Government Promissory Notes[1] standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit.

[1] *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller General.*

8. (*a*) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 16 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in even tens of rupees in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(*b*) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

Opening of Tenders.

9. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

10. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time), on Wednesday, the 22nd July next, and those received under the terms of the note under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountant General, Madras, at 11-30 (Madras time), and by the Accountant General, Bombay, at 11 o'clock (Bombay time) on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 12

11. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate and at rates above the recorded minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

Allotment Certificates.

12. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller General[2] as soon as possible after the 22nd July; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

[2] For tenders received by the Accountant General, Madras or Bombay, and payable at those places, the Accountant General will issue the allotment-certificates.

13 If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs 3,000, then the whole of the allotment certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 8(*a*)) will be made payable upon the 9th September.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments as follows:

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 7th August :

Instalment II.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 9th September :

Instalment III.—The balance payable upon the 9th October :

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 500.

14. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations; provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

15 Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal or Madras or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

Issue of Promissory Notes.

16. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 500), bearing interest from 31st December 1896, and he will also receive interest at 3 per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th of December 1896.

(*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 30th June 1896 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 30th June 1896.

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE (see Clause 2).

Fort William, the

Promissory Note *Government Rupees* *at 3 per cent.*

No. *of 1896-97.*

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from

the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only to the said ,
his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only from the ,
at the rate of three per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury at Fort William, to the said , his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment

as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

The Governor General in Council hereby further engages that Notice of Payment as aforesaid shall not be given before the Thirtieth day of September 1916, and that this Note shall not be discharged before the Thirty-first day of December 1916.

FORM OF TENDER (see Clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (*X*) of *The Three Per Cent. Loan* advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 22nd June 1896, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (*Y*) Annas (*Z*) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (*XX*), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of*† (*or at the*† *Branch of the Bank of*† ; *or into the Public Treasury at*† *as the case may be*)—

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.

† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury.

The first instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 7th August 1896.

The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 9th September 1896.

The balance on or before 9th October 1896.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before 9th September 1896.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D.* at*

* Here insert *C D.'s* address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B* does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted and wishes the allotment-certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

NOTE.—(1) *A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninety-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium" or "Par" or "One per cent discount."*

By order of the Governor General in Council,

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

The Comptroller General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements:

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office on application to the Durwan on duty, at all the Provincial Account Offices and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and will also be supplied to the principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountants General, Madras and Bombay, will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to them under the note to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of Non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller General or Accountant General, Madras or Bombay, a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should on the third day after the opening of the tenders be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller General or Accountant General, Bombay or Madras. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Comptroller General and the Accountant General, Madras or Bombay (in the case of tenders received by such Accountant General and payable in Madras or Bombay), will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts:—Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them; they will be substantially of the following form:

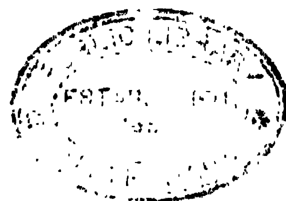
This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 2680, dated 22nd June 1896 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *dated 22nd June 1896), the abovenamed tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000 of the 3 Per Cent. Loan of 1896-97 at the rate abovementioned on or before ; and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000, bearing interest from .*

CALCUTTA
The 22nd June, 1896.

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller and Auditor General.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*





The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1896.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 2680.

Simla, the 22nd June 1896.

THREE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1896-97.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow four hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner:

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and 31st day of December. The notes will be in the Form annexed to this Notification and they will not be discharged before December 31st, 1916, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be published in the Government Gazette.

Tenders.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 4,00,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Wednesday, the 22nd July next. Tenders must be for sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Three Per Cent. Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name

an agent resident in India to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

NOTE.—Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants General, Madras and Bombay, on account of the Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 21st July and up to 11-30 or 11 o'clock, local time respectively (corresponding with 12 o'clock in Calcutta) on the 22nd July; provided that—

(a) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at the Accountant General's Office (where a receipt will be given for them);

(b) they are made on printed Forms, to be obtained at the same office or at the local Presidency Bank;

(c) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000;

(d) that the deposit is either a promissory note or a Treasury Receipt from the Head Office of the Local Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in Madras or Bombay in favour of the Accountant General, Madras or Bombay. respectively;

(e) that the amount of the tender is made payable either in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay;

and the Accountant General will return deposits on non-accepted tenders, and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras or Bombay.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

Deposits.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for, not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. The deposit must be in one of the following forms: (*a*) a receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or (*b*) a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or (*c*) Government Promissory Notes[1] standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit.

[1] *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller General.*

8. (*a*) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 16 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in even tens of rupees in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(*b*) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

Opening of Tenders.

9. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

10. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time), on Wednesday, the 22nd July next, and those received under the terms of the note under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountant General, Madras, at 11-30 (Madras time), and by the Accountant General, Bombay, at 11 o'clock (Bombay time) on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 12.

11. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate and at rates above the recorded minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

Allotment Certificates.

12. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller General[1] as soon as possible after the 22nd July; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

[1] For tenders received by the Accountant General, Madras or Bombay, and payable at those places, the Accountant General will issue the allotment-certificates.

13. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 8(*a*)) will be made payable upon the 9th September.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments as follows:

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 7th August:

Instalment II.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 9th September:

Instalment III.—The balance payable upon the 9th October:

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 500.

14. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations; provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

15. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal or Madras or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

Issue of Promissory Notes.

16. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 500), bearing interest from 31st December 1896, and he will also receive interest at 3 per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th of December 1896.

(*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 30th June 1896 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 30th June 1896.

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE (see Clause 2).

Fort William, the

Promissory Note	*Government Rupees*	*at 3 per cent.*
No.		*of 1896-97.*

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from

the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only, as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council,

to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only to the said , his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only from the , at the rate of three per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury at Fort William, to the said , his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

The Governor-General in Council hereby further engages that Notice of Payment as aforesaid shall not be given before the Thirtieth day of September 1916, and that this Note shall not be discharged before the Thirty-first day of December 1916.

FORM OF TENDER (see Clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (*X*) of *The Three Per Cent. Loan* advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 22nd June 1896, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (*Y*) Annas (*Z*) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (*XX*), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of*† (*or at the*† *Branch of the Bank of*† ; *or into the Public Treasury at*† *as the case may be*)—

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.

† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury.

The first instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 7th August 1896.

The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 9th September 1896.

The balance on or before 9th October 1896.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before 9th September 1896.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D.* at*

* Here insert *C. D.*'s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment-certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

NOTE.—(1) *A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount : thus " One hundred and two " or " One hundred " or " Ninety-nine " ; not " Two per cent. premium " or " Par " or " One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor General in Council,

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

The Comptroller General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements :

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office on application to the Durwan on duty, at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and will also be supplied to the principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountants General, Madras and Bombay, will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to them under the note to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of Non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller General or Accountant General, Madras or Bombay, a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should on the third day after the opening of the tenders be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller General or Accountant General, Bombay or Madras. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Comptroller General and the Accountant General, Madras or Bombay (in the case of tenders received by such Accountant General and payable in Madras or Bombay), will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts:—Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them; they will be substantially of the following form:

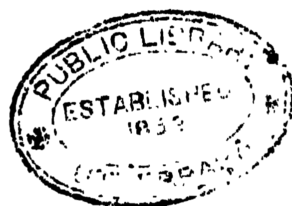
This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 2680, dated 22nd June 1896 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *dated 22nd June 1896*), *the abovenamed tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000 of the 3 Per Cent. Loan of 1896-97 at the rate abovementioned on or before ; and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000, bearing interest from*

CALCUTTA;
The 22nd June 1896.

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller and Auditor General.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 26.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 26th June, 1896.

No. 523.—The services of Surgeon-Colonel J. H. Newman, M.D., Administrative Medical Officer, and Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties.

POLICE.

The 25th June, 1896.

No. 330.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Assistant Commandants in the Burma Military Police:

Lieutenant G. T. Robinson, 33rd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant C. L. Gregory, 19th Bengal Lancers.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 24th June, 1896.

No. 182.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend A. Bridge, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th August 1895.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th June, 1896.

No. 1030-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council has heard with great regret of the death, at Quetta on the 13th instant, of MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., Royal Engineers, Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan.

SIR JAMES BROWNE'S active service in India extended over a period of more than thirty-six years, in the course of which he took part in the Mahsud-Waziri Expedition, 1860, the Umbeyla Expedition, 1863-64, the Afghan War, 1878-79, and the Egyptian Expedition, 1882. He discharged for two years with conspicuous energy and ability the duties of Engineer-in-Chief of the Sind-Peshin Railway, and he held with distinction from 1889 to 1892 the appointment of Quartermaster-General in India. SIR JAMES BROWNE was specially selected in 1892 for the high post which he filled at his decease, and his death—so near the conclusion of his long and very distinguished career—is much deplored by the Government of India.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1896.

No. 1033-*G*.—Captain A. H. McMahon, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is granted furlough for one year under Article 340 (*b*), Chapter XIII, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd June, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

The 24th June, 1896.

No. 1044-*G*.—Mr. S. M. Fraser, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, with effect from the 23rd May, 1896, and during such time as he may be employed as tutor and governor to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

No. 1048-*G*.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Kumar Shyama Coomar Tagore as Vice-Consul for Persia at Calcutta.

No. 1157-*E. A*.—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 817-E., dated 19th April, 1890, and in supersession of the entry in that Notification relating to the Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Offices and Courts shall be inserted in the first and second columns of the table annexed to that Notification between the entries relating to the office of Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, and the Office of Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi, and Railway District :

In the first column—

The office of the Political Agent, Upper Zhob.

The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Lower Zhob.

In the second column—

The Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Upper Zhob.

The Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Lower Zhob.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 2680.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1896.

THREE PER CENT. LOAN OF *1896-97.*

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow four hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner:

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December. The notes will be in the Form annexed to this Notification and they will not be discharged before December 31st, 1916, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be published in the Government Gazette.

Tenders.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 4,00,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Wednesday, the 22nd July next. Tenders must be for sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the Form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed *"Tender for the Three Per Cent. Loan."* If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

NOTE.—Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants General, Madras and Bombay, on account of the Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 21st July and up to 11-30 or 11 o'clock local time respectively (corresponding with 12 o'clock in Calcutta) on the 22nd July; provided that—

(*a*) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at the Accountant General's Office (where a receipt will be given for them);

(*b*) they are made on printed Forms, to be obtained at the same office or at the local Presidency Bank;

(*c*) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000;

(*d*) that the deposit is either a promissory note or a Treasury Receipt from the Head Office of the local Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in Madras or Bombay in favour of the Accountant General, Madras or Bombay, respectively;

(*e*) that the amount of the tender is made payable either in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay;

and the Accountant General will return deposits on non-accepted tenders, and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras or Bombay.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

Deposits.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. The deposit must be in one of the following forms: (*a*) a receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or (*b*) a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or (*c*) Government Promissory Notes[1] standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit.

[1] *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller General.*

8. (*a*) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect

of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 16 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in even tens of rupees in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(*b*) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

Opening of Tenders.

9. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

10. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time), on Wednesday, the 22nd July next, and those received under the terms of the note under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountant General, Madras, at 11-30 (Madras time), and by the Accountant General, Bombay, at 11 o'clock (Bombay time) on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 12.

11. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate and at rates above the recorded minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

Allotment Certificates.

12. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller General[2] as soon as possible after the 22nd July; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

[2]For tenders received by the Accountant General, Madras or Bombay, and payable at those places, the Accountant General will issue the allotment-certificates.

13. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 8(*a*)) will be made payable upon the 9th September.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments as follows:

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 7th August:

Instalment II.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 9th September:

Instalment III.—The balance payable upon the 9th October:

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 500.

14. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations; provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

15. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal or Madras or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

Issue of Promissory Notes.

16. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 500), bearing interest from 31st December 1896, and he will also receive interest at 3 per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th of December 1896.

(*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 30th June 1896 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 30th June 1896.

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE (see Clause 2).

Fort William, the

Promissory Note *Government Rupees* *at 3 per cent.*
No. *of 1896-97.*

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from
the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only to the said ,
his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette,* and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only from the ,
at the rate of three per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury at Fort William, to the said , his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

The Governor General in Council hereby further engages that Notice of Payment as aforesaid shall not be given before the Thirtieth day of September 1916, and that this Note shall not be discharged before the Thirty-first day of December 1916.

FORM OF TENDER (see Clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (*X*) of *The Three Per Cent. Loan* advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary,* dated the 22nd June 1896, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (*Y*) Annas (*Z*) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (*XX*), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of†* *(or at the†* *Branch of the Bank of†* *; or into the Public Treasury at†* *as the case may be)*—

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.
† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury.

The first instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 7th August 1896.

The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 9th September 1896.

The balance on or before 9th October 1896.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before 9th September 1896.

* Here insert *C. D.'s* address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment-certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D.* at*

NOTE.—(1) *A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninety-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium" or "Par" or "One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor General in Council,

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

The Comptroller General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements:

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office on application to the Durwan on duty, at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and will also be supplied to the principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountants General, Madras and Bombay, will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to them under the note to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of Non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller General or Accountant General, Madras or Bombay, a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should on the third day after the opening of the tenders be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller General or Accountant General, Bombay or Madras. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Comptroller General and the Accountant General, Madras or Bombay (in the case of tenders received by such Accountant General and payable in Madras or Bombay), will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts:—Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them; they will be substantially of the following form:

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 2680, dated 22nd June 1896 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *dated 22nd June 1896), the abovenamed tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000 of the 3 Per Cent. Loan of 1896-97 at the rate abovementioned on or before ; and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000, bearing interest from .*

CALCUTTA;
The 22nd June, 1896.

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller and Auditor General.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 22nd June, 1896.

No. 2727-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

r 1896. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

—	In May.		To end of May.		Whole year.	
the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1895-96.
Civil Revenue.						
d Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,82	1,92	3,70	3,77	27,02	27,03
um	52	64	1,06	1,23	6,90	7,11
	95	95	1,85	1,86	8,70	8,88
nps	36	38	79	81	4,73	4,73
ise	47	46	94	91	5,75	5,73
rincial Rates	37	37	64	60	3,67	3,73
toms	35	41	74	84	4,48	5,02
essed Taxes	8	8	15	15	1,70	1,69
est (Madras and Bombay only)	3	2	6	6	56	53
istration	4	5	7	7	43	42
utes from Native States	5	7	10	13	89	78
er Civil Revenue	31	28	52	58	3,73	3,53
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,35	5,63	10,62	11,01	68,56	69,18
Civil Expenditure.						
rest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 46	— 49	— 60	— 68	— 3,65	— 3,72
am	— 61	— 47	— 1,42	— 1,03	— 2,59	— 2,07
er Civil Expenditure	— 1,96	— 1,97	— 3,99	— 4,03	— 26,56	— 25,46
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 3,03	— 2,93	— 6,01	— 5,74	— 32,80	— 31,25
eipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
e figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 33	+ 4	+ 51	+ 10	+ 1,78	+ 49
est, Marine (Net as above)	— 2	— 1	— 4	...	+ 32	+ 33
ranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 37	+ 52	+ 89	+ 99	+ 3,81	+ 3,73
itto Repayment of Surplus Profits, etc.	...	...	— 1	...	— 60	— 50
tary Receipts	+ 3	+ 3	+ 7	+ 7	+ 70	+ 77
itto Issues	— 1,31	— 1,54	— 2,64	— 2,92	— 16,82	— 17,48
graph Receipts	+ 6	+ 7	+ 12	+ 14	+ 5	+ 85
itto Issues	— 6	— 6	— 12	— 12		— 75
lic Works Department—						
State Railways—Receipts	+ 1,07	+ 1,24	+ 2,15	+ 2,35	— 1,78	+ 13,70
" " Issues	— 78	— 75	— 1,72	— 1,62		— 10,35
East Indian Railway—Receipts	+ 41	+ 49	+ 83	+ 94		+ 4,95
" " " Issues	— 12	— 16	— 28	— 27		— 1,88
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 15	+ 9	+ 24	+ 18		+ 2,08
" Issues	— 51	— 47	— 1,14	— 1,10		— 7,17
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 38	— 51	— 1,14	— 1,26	— 12,54	— 11,23
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
nanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	— 2	— 2	— 3	— 11	+ 3,72	— 58
t Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	...	— 1	...	..	— 1
nange on Remittance Accounts	— 1,25	1,34	— 2,53	— 2,50	— 12,02	— 12,39
ncil Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 1,18	— 1,53	— 2,58	— 3,94	— 16,50	— 19,66
er Debt Heads (Net as above)	+ 41	+ 28	+ 13	+ 7	— 86	— 9
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 2,04	— 2,61	— 5,02	— 6,48	— 25,66	— 32,73
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 10	— 42	— 1,55	— 2,47	— 2,44	— 6,03
ning Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15,05	20,48	16,50	22,53	16,50	22,53
ing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,95	20,06	14,95	20,06	14,06	16,50

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 23rd June, 1896.

No. 2743-*Gl.*—Mr. J. C. Mitra, Probationer in the Office of the Comptroller, Burma, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Madras, on the expiration of his privilege leave.

The 24th June, 1896.

No. 2740-*Gl.*—Mr. W. L. Harvey is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from 15th June 1896.

No. 2741-*Gl.*—Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 15th June 1896.

The 26th June, 1896.

No. 2811-*Gl.*—Mr. R. Nathan is placed on special duty in this Department, with effect from 26th June 1896.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

The 22nd June, 1896.

No. 2713-*S. R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 134 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit, except in special cases with the written permission of the Political Resident, Aden, the transhipment of salt at the Port of Aden.

The 24th June, 1896.

No. 2760-*A.*—It is hereby notified—

(1) that in the Calendar year 1897 not more than 39,000 chests of Bengal Opium will be offered for sale, and not more than 3,250 chests in each month of the year;

(2) that of the quantity to be offered for sale each month, not more than 1,625 chests will be Benares Opium and not more than 1,625 chests Patna Opium; and

(3) that no reduction will be made in these quantities without three months' previous notice.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Judicial Stamps.

The 26th June, 1896.

No. 2807-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the fees chargeable on plaints in suits brought against British subjects by Bhittannis ordinarily residing outside British India:

(i) for the recovery of debts,

(ii) appertaining to the custody of a woman, or

(iii) appertaining to inheritance.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th June, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 745.—Colonel H. Pipon, Royal Artillery, to be Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Head-Quarters, Bengal Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General A. H. Murray, Royal Artillery, who has vacated. Dated 11th June 1896.

No. 746.—Major G. D. Stawell, Devonshire Regiment, Commandant, Murree Depôt, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Colonel F. Ventris, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Madras Command. Dated 15th June 1896.

No. 747.—Captain W. R. H. Beresford, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, *vice* Major F. W. Kitchener, who has vacated. Dated 8th May 1896.

No. 748.—The appointment of Captain F. J. M. Edwards as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment will have effect from the 8th February 1896, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 197 of 1896.

No. 749.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

Captain E. W. M. Norie, Middlesex Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Bombay Command, *vice* Major P. W. A. A. Milton, who has resigned. Dated 23rd April 1896.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 750.—Lieutenant A. Menzies, Manchester Regiment, to be Transport Officer, Malakand Brigade, *vice* Captain A. B. H. Northcott, who has rejoined his regiment. Dated 9th June 1896.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1st Infantry.

No. 751.—Surgeon-Lieutenant E. H. Sharman, Madras Medical Establishment, to be officiating Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon-Major F. J. Doyle, on furlough. Dated 9th June 1896.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 752.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Blenkinsop, Madras Medical Establishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, with effect from the 10th June 1896, while officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Bangalore and Southern Districts, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel S. B. Hunt, appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 753.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps,

with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

James Muscroft, Yorkshire Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment,—23rd October 1894.

Christopher Stewart Fellows, South Lancashire Regiment, wing officer, 8th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—8th November 1894.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 754.—*3rd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry*—

Jemadar Amir Miah Lalmiah, appointed on probation in Bombay G. G. O. No. 321 of 1894, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 1st May 1894.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 755.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 29th May 1896, page 3180.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 29th May, 1896.

* * * * * * * * * *

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second-Lieutenant G. A. S. Gordon is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with an anterior date.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 2nd June 1896, page 3247.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 2nd June, 1896.

* * * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Major-General J. Duncan is granted the local rank of Lieutenant-General in India, whilst officiating as a Lieutenant-General on the Staff in that country, during the absence of Lieutenant-General C. E. Nairne, C.B., Royal Artillery. Dated 4th April 1896.

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INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Harvey Woodhouse, Bengal Infantry is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 15th May 1896.

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PROMOTIONS.

No. 756.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

1st May 1896.

Macclesfield Heptinstall Anderson.

Henry Stuart Strong.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 757.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the dates specified:

20th June 1896.

Major-General Horace Moule Evans, C.B.

Colonel Charles Alexander Cuningham.

25th June 1896.

Colonel Richard Melville Clifford.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Command.

No. 758.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant P. O'Donnell to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. Mason to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor W. Hobbs to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor M. J. Flannery to be Conductor,—

with effect from the 1st June 1896, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary J. Mooney, who has retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 759.—*7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Net Ram to be Risaldar, Jemadar Piara Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Puna Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kapur Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th February 1896.

No. 760.—*6th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse)*—

Jemadar Harnam Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Rahim Bakhsh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1896.

Defadar Muhammad Nasir Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Rahmatulla Khan, resigned, with effect from the 26th February 1896.

No. 761.—*9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Bishn Singh Kuthait to be Subadar, and Havildar Nakul Singh Adhikari to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadur Singh Karki, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th April 1896.

No. 762.—*1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Subadar Kishanbir Rana, from the 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Tezu Khanka, *Sirdar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

No. 763.—*1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Havildar Tularam Mal to be Jemadar, *vice* Amar Sing Sahi, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th December 1895.

No. 764.—*2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Ganu Thapa to be Subadar, and Havildar Partab Chand to be Jemadar, *vice* Indarbir Kawar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th April 1896.

No. 765.—*3rd Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry*—

Subadar Mirza Ibrahim Beg to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Dulaji Parrab to be Subadar, and Havildar-Major Ganpat Yadhow to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdulla Beg, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th December 1895.

Color-Havildar Gangaram Kadam to be Jemadar, *vice* Lakshiman Mehtar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 30th October 1895.

No. 766.—*10th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry*—

Jemadar Ganu Sokunde, from the 12th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Daniel Israel, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 23rd April 1896.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 767.—*(The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Cavalry.*

Kot-Dafadar Muhammad Azim Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Turra Baz, deceased, with effect from the 9th January 1896.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 768.—Second class Assistant Surgeon George Henry Key, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 769.—Captain Thomas Clarke, Deputy Commissary, Ordnance Department, Madras Command, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd June 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 770.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Robert Cunningham Williams to be Captain, with effect from the 5th April 1896, *vice* List, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Edmund Kearsley Horsfall to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 5th April 1896, *vice* Williams, promoted.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 771.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel N. Arnott, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, 3rd class, Madras Command, Military Works Department, is appointed Director-General of Military Works, with effect from the 12th June 1896, *vice* Major-General W. P. Tomkins, C.I.E., Royal Engineers, who has vacated.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 772.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Brevet-Colonel W. T. Shone, C.B., D.S.O., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Temporary	27th March 1895.
Major E. Glennie, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Officiating	
Brevet-Colonel W. T. Shone, C.B., D.S.O., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion	11th April 1895.
Major E. Glennie, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III, *officiating*.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion	
Brevet Colonel W. T. Shone, C.B., D.S.O., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Temporary	27th April 1895.
Major E. Glennie, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Officiating	
Brevet-Colonel W. T. Shone, C.B., D.S.O., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion	18th June 1895.
Major E. Glennie, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III, *officiating*.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion	

This modifies G. G. O. Nos. 502 and 932 of 1895, so far as the promotions and reversions of Colonel Shone and Major Glennie, Royal Engineers, are concerned.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th June, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 20th and the 26th June 1896:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Engineers . .	Major-General Sir J. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B.	13th June 1896 .	Quetta.		
5th (Royal Irish) Lancers	Lieutenant C. H. Haworth .	6th June 1896 .	Poona.		

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th June, 1896.

No. 278.—Mr. J. Godfrey, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts of that railway in Class IV of Examiners (new classification) during the absence of Mr. H. Stuart on privilege leave.

No. 279.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 134, dated 9th March 1896, Mr. G. A. Campbell, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, will hold the rank of Superintendent of Works, while officiating as Engineer-in-Chief, Rae Bareli-Benares Railway.

No. 280.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 146 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Chapter VIII of that Act to the Tezpur-Balipara Steam Tramway.

The 22nd June, 1896.

No. 281.—Mr. R. N. Hodges, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, and Engineer-in-Chief, Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway Survey, is granted furlough for nine months under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th July 1896, or such subsequent date as he is permitted to avail himself of it.

The 24th June, 1896.

No. 283.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 1st April 1896:

Names.	From	To
Yates, L. E. H.	Class II, Grade 2	Class II, Grade 1.
White, C. F.	Class II, Grade 3	Class II, Grade 2.
Peyton, A.	Class III, Grade 1	Class II, Grade 4.
Schwabe, V. H.	Class III, Grade 4	Class III, Grade 3.

No. 284.—Mr. W. H. Robinson, Traffic Inspector, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway.

The 26th June, 1896.

No. 285.—Mr. C. E. Ross, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam, during the absence of Mr. E. A. Dennys, on privilege leave.

TELEGRAPH.

The 24th June, 1896.

No. 282.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary and officiating promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Date.
Mr. E. A. Kenyon	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary.	18th April 1896.
Mr. A. P. Hill	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary.	2nd May 1896.
Mr. R. Elrington	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary.	25th April 1896.
Mr. R. Meredith	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade, and temporary Class VI, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	18th April 1896.
Mr. N. U. K. Leslie	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade, and temporary Class VI, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	25th April 1896.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 20th, 1896.

During the week under review the south-west monsoon has burst on both sides of India. The burst occurred at Colombo on Sunday, the 14th, and on the four succeeding days the current advanced up the West Coast, reaching Bombay on Thursday, the 18th, and Kathiawar and Gujarat on Friday and Saturday. The winds during this advance were exceedingly strong, so that, though good rain fell along the West Coast, the daily amounts of rain varying between 2 and 6 inches, the heaviest amounts were not received at the coast stations but along the sides of the Western Ghâts, where the rainfall was very heavy. On the opposite side of India monsoon rainfall was first received over Burma, where during the whole week moderate to heavy rain was received. On Tuesday, the 16th, the observations gave evidence of the beginnings of a depression at the head of the Bay. This depression gradually grew, and early on Friday morning the centre passed into the Presidency division of Bengal, and thence during the next twenty-four hours westward through West Bengal. The depression was followed by a strong burst of monsoon winds and by heavy rain over a large part of Bengal. The West Coast current has penetrated well into the central parts of India, and good rain has been received at all the central stations. The Bay current has not, however, given much rain to the Gangetic Plain, but in the early part of the week thunderstorms gave good showers to various parts of Upper India. The mean temperature of India was about 3° above the normal on Sunday, the 14th, but with the advent of the monsoon currents a fall set in and normal temperatures were recorded till the close of the week.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, June 14th.*—Pressure was falling almost everywhere. Readings were highest in Tenasserim and lowest in the Punjab, but all over the west of the Peninsula pressure was uniform and rather low. The barometer was slightly to largely above the normal average over Northern and Central India and slightly to considerably below over the Peninsula and Ceylon. A strong westerly wind had appeared at Colombo, while light northerly winds prevailed on the West Coast, and moderate southerly winds over the Bay. The mean temperature was generally excessive. Light to moderate rain had been received in Burma, a large part of the Peninsula and of the central districts of the country, and the north-western districts of the North-Western Provinces. The most important feature in the weather was the setting in of the monsoon in West Ceylon.

Monday, June 15th.—Pressure had increased slightly to rapidly over part of the Punjab and decreased elsewhere. The fall was much greater over the northern and central parts of India than in the south, so that the uniform pressures over the Peninsula were disappearing, and gradients for westerly winds were developing. Readings were still highest in Tenasserim, but were lowest over Sind. The deficient pressures had extended northward and covered the greater part of India. The monsoon current was working up the coast and had reached

Karwar. Elsewhere the winds were not much changed. The mean temperature was excessive over the western desert, over the greater part of the Peninsula, and over Bengal and Bihar, and was in defect elsewhere—most so in the east of the Punjab. General fairly heavy rain had occurred over the West Coast districts and Burma, and showers, in many instances accompanying thunderstorms, had occurred over a large part of India.

Tuesday, June 16th.—Pressure had risen slightly or been nearly steady over the Peninsula and Ceylon, but had fallen more or less briskly elsewhere. Readings were highest in Malabar and Ceylon and lowest in the western desert, and steepish gradients were developing over the Peninsula and the Bay. Strong monsoon winds were blowing over the west of the Peninsula and the centre and south of the Bay, but in Northern India the winds were light, and calms were reported from Orissa. The mean temperature was low over Lower Burma, the south of the Peninsula, Gujarat, Rajputana, the North-Western Provinces, and the east of the Punjab, but was in excess in other parts of the country. The greatest abnormal deficiency was 11·8° at Agra, and the greatest abnormal excess 6·5° at Gaya. Moderate to heavy rain had again fallen over the West Coast districts and Burma, and thundershowers had occurred at several stations in the interior.

Wednesday, June 17th.—The barometer had generally changed slightly, except at the head of the Bay, where it had fallen briskly. A depression had formed over the north of the Bay, but in other respects the general conditions of pressure were unaltered. The barometer read below the normal average everywhere—most so on the Bombay Coast and over the east of the Bay. The winds were cyclonic over the north of the Bay and off the Bombay Coast, but were fairly normal elsewhere. The mean temperature was excessive over North-Eastern India, the east and south of the Peninsula, and the Punjab and Sind, but was in defect elsewhere. The variations from the normal were large, there having been a deficiency of 11° at Agra and of 8° at Rajkot, and an excess of 6·8° at Mooltan. Heavy rain had fallen over the West Coast districts and Burma, and moderate to light rain over the central parts of the country, Bengal, and the Gangetic Plain.

Thursday, June 18th.—Pressure had increased, except in Lower Sind and part of Kathiawar. Pressure was highest in Tenasserim, lowest in the western desert, and relatively low over Lower Bengal. The depression over the north of the Bay was advancing towards the coast. Gradients remained steep over the Peninsula and the Bay, and strong monsoon winds were blowing over those regions. On the Bengal Coast the directions were north-easterly. The mean temperature remained excessive over Bengal and Assam, the south of the Peninsula, and the extreme north-west of India. At Mooltan there was an abnormal excess of 10°, and at Agra a deficiency of 8°. The Bombay current had given moderate to heavy rain to the West Coast and to the central parts of the country, while the Bengal current had given moderate rain to Burma, Orissa, and South and East Bengal.

Friday, June 19th.—Pressure had fallen briskly over the Punjab and Northern Bombay and briskly to rapidly over Bengal. The depression from the north of the Bay had suddenly developed considerable intensity and lay near Calcutta,

where pressure was 0·35 inch below the normal. A small depression had also appeared over Kathiawar, where pressure was about 0·30 inch below the normal. The winds were cyclonic in the neighbourhoods of both disturbances, and a strong monsoon was blowing over the Peninsula and the Bay. The distribution of the mean temperature with respect to the normal was practically unchanged. Rain had fallen generally, but not very heavily, in the West Coast and central districts, while moderate to heavy rain had occurred over Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and South Bengal.

Saturday, June 20th.—Pressure had increased slightly to rapidly over part of Burma, Assam, and Bengal and had fallen elsewhere. The fall was greatest in Chota Nagpur and the east of the Central Provinces, and the centre of the depression from the Bay lay near Ranchi. The Kathiawar depression was practically unchanged. Readings were high in Tenasserim, Ceylon, and Malabar. The winds were strong and cyclonic in both depression areas, and a strong monsoon was blowing over the Peninsula and the Bay. The mean temperature was excessive over the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, and along the foot of the Himalayas, and was deficient elsewhere. Moderate to heavy general rain had fallen over Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the central part of the country, the west of the Peninsula, and Northern Bombay.

Temperature.—The variations of temperature from the normal have been large. The rains have not extended into the extreme north-west of India and were not heavy over Assam, North Bengal, and the Northern Gangetic Plain. Hence in these regions the mean temperature has been excessive. In all other parts of the country there has been a fairly general defect, which, though generally moderate, has increased and become very considerable with the occurrence of the heavy rainfall which accompanied the two depressions.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India:

PROVINCE.	June 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·7	+0·1	+0·1	0	−0·4	−0·9	−1·1	−0·1
Bengal and Assam	+1·7	+2·1	+2·2	+1·5	+1·3	+0·4	−1·2	+1·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2·1	−2·2	−4·7	−6·5	−3·4	0	+1·2	−1·9
Punjab	+9·0	−0·7	−2·5	+1·3	+3·5	+5·3	+6·6	+3·2
Bombay	+2·7	+0·4	−0·2	+0·5	−1·6	−1·6	−1·3	−0·2
Central Provinces and Berar	+2·4	−0·5	+1·5	+0·4	−1·5	−4·5	−4·3	−0·9
Central India and Gujarat	+1·8	−1·7	−0·5	−3·0	+0·8	+0·9	+0·7	−0·1
Sind and Rajputana	+4·0	+0·4	−0·2	+1·6	+3·5	+4·6	+5·6	+2·8
Madras	+0·4	+0·3	−0·1	+0·6	−0·7	−3·2	−1·4	−0·6
Mean for whole of India	+2·9	−0·2	−0·5	−0·4	+0·2	+0·1	+0·5	+0·4

The above shows that the mean temperature of the whole country was excessive on the 14th, but thereafter it became about normal, and so remained until the close of the week. As mentioned above the rainfall did not extend

during the week into the extreme north-west and only partially into the extreme north-east. Hence the mean temperature of Bengal and Assam, of the Punjab and of Sind and Rajputana was excessive for the week.

The following were the highest temperatures recorded throughout India on each day:

June 14th	118·4°	at Khushab.
„ 15th	116·4°	„ Montgomery.
„ 16th	110·9°	„ Umballa.
„ 17th	111·8°	„ Jacobabad.
„ 18th	118·0°	„ „
„ 19th	117·1°	„ „
„ 20th	118·0°	„ „

Rain.—The week has been marked by a strong advance of monsoon winds and rain on both sides of India. The burst occurred at Colombo on Sunday, the 14th. Thence the rainfall advanced quickly up the West Coast and was established along the whole coast before the close of the week. The rainfall extended well inland and was heavy over the Deccan and the central parts of the country. On the opposite side the burst of heavy rain commenced in Tenasserim on Monday, the 15th, reached Lower Burma on the 16th, Arakan on the 18th, and Bengal on the 19th and 20th. Slight advances of humid winds occurred at different times up the Gangetic Plain, which gave showers to several stations—more particularly in the submontane regions of Upper India. The heaviest rainfall on the West Coast varied between 3 and 6 inches in the twenty-four hours and in the Bay area between 3 and 5 inches during twenty-four hours. In Upper India some heavy falls occurred during thunderstorms in the early part of the week, the largest amount reported being 3·79 inches, which fell at Roorkee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A.M. on the 14th. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. The first column shows that more or less rain fell in all the divisions of India, except the Punjab (South), Sind, and the East Coast (North (*a*)), but in the case of the Punjab (South-East and West) and Baluchistan the average actual rainfall of the week was less than one-tenth of an inch. Hence in these six divisions there was actually or practically no rain during the week, while in all the remaining divisions effective rain was received. The heaviest average actual fall was 21·06 inches in Tenasserim, followed by 19·93 inches in Coorg, by 13·12 inches in Arakan, by 12·98 inches in the Konkan, and by 11·79 inches in the Malabar Coast district. The second column shows that the normal rainfall of the week ranges from 13·69 inches in Arakan to about 0·05 inch in Sind and Baluchistan. This comparison shows that the heavy rainfall in the extreme south, *i.e.*, in Tenasserim and the south-west of the Peninsula was exceptional, but that otherwise the ordinary distribution of rainfall was maintained. The third column shows that in twenty-seven of the rainfall divisions the fall for the week was short of the normal, that in one it was exactly normal, and that in twenty-eight it was in excess. The region of deficient rainfall included Arakan, all the Bengal divisions, except Orissa and Chota Nagpur, all the North-Western Provinces divisions, except the central and hills, all the Punjab divisions, except the Central, Sind, Baluchistan, the East Coast (North (*a*)), Hyderabad (South), and the East Coast (Central). The division with exactly normal rainfall was the Submontane (West) division of the North-Western Provinces, and the region of excessive rainfall included, besides the exceptions noted above, most of the Burma divisions, all the west and south of the Peninsula divisions, and all the

central divisions, including Rajputana. The greatest excess was 13·70 inches in Coorg, followed by 12·29 inches in Tenasserim, by 6·89 inches in the Konkan, and by about 4 inches in Lower Burma, Orissa, and Malabar. The greatest deficiency was 6·99 inches in the hills division of Assam, followed by 5·27 inches in North Bengal, and 4·36 inches in the Bengal Hills. This large deficiency over the Assam and Bengal districts appears to have been largely due to the westerly movement of the cyclonic storm which passed through South and West Bengal on the 19th and 20th. This storm drew the monsoon current after it, so that, while excessive rain was received in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, the more eastern and northern divisions of Bengal and all the Assam divisions were outside the limits of the monsoon current, and received much less than their normal rainfall. The storm mentioned above subsequently passed through the eastern and central divisions of the Central Provinces, and helped to give the excessive rainfall which was reported from that region. This westerly direction of advance of the storm was also in part answerable for the deficient rainfall, which is shown over the Gangetic Plain and the Punjab.

The three concluding columns of the table give the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the actual and normal rainfall for the period May 31st to June 20th. Owing to the delay in the proper establishment of the monsoon over India the general rainfall of the whole period is in defect, but the heavy rainfall of the past week has swept away the deficiency in some regions, and in the case of Orissa, the hill division of the North-Western Provinces, Coorg, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Berar, the Central Provinces (East), Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Madras (South) there is an excess of rain. In Baluchistan also there is an excess. In the case of Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Oudh (North), the North-Western Provinces (Central and Submontane), the Malabar Coast, Madras (South-Central), the Konkan, the Central Provinces (West and Central), Madras (Central), and East Coast (Central and South) the rainfall of the period has been normal, *i.e.*, has differed by less than twenty per cent. from the average, while in all the remaining divisions it has been in defect.

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week:—Kyaikto (Thaton) 23·16 inches, Rathedaung (Akyab) 14·91 inches, Darjeeling 11·10 inches, Cuttack 10·88 inches, Vayitri (Malabar) 29·12 inches, Karkal (Mangalore) 18·44 inches, Devola (Nilgiris) 14·54 inches, Virajpett (Coorg) 22·67, inches Nagar (Shimoga) 21·73 inches, Thana 23·92 inches, Bovda (Kolhapur) 27·34 inches. At Cherra Poonjee the total fall for the week was only 0·94 inch, which shows how completely the humid currents from the Bay avoided the extreme north-east of India.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 20th, 1896. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from May 31st to June 20th, 1896. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 31st to June 20th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	21·06	8·77	+ 12·29	28·40	28·85	— 2
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	8·64	4·17	+ 4·47	14·55	12·89	+ 13
	3. Central Burma	2·86	2·76	+ 0·10	5·04	8·68	— 42
	4. Upper Burma	3·57	?	?	8·49	?	?
	5. Arakan	13·12	13·69	— 0·57	22·97	40·34	— 43
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	3·24	5·05	— 1·81	11·44	15·19	— 25
	7. Assam (Surma)	4·44	6·88	— 2·44	13·36	18·72	— 29
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	1·71	8·70	— 6·99	10·80	23·42	— 54
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·40	3·56	— 2·16	4·97	11·08	— 55
	10. Deltaic Bengal	2·62	2·89	— 0·27	7·65	7·93	— 4
	11. Central Bengal	1·35	2·82	— 1·47	7·04	7·37	— 4
	12. North Bengal	0·99	6·26	— 5·27	6·76	17·22	— 61
	13. Bengal (Hills)	4·34	8·70	— 4·36	7·49	20·23	— 63
	14. Orissa	6·34	2·49	+ 3·85	10·97	5·38	+ 104
	15. Chota Nagpur	3·10	2·56	+ 0·54	5·40	5·42	0
	16. Bihar (South)	0·51	1·89	— 1·38	1·71	4·10	— 58
	17. Do. (North)	0·59	2·78	— 2·19	2·35	5·91	— 60
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East).	0·93	1·18	— 0·25	1·37	2·36	— 42
	19. Oudh (South)	0·92	1·19	— 0·27	1·46	2·21	— 34
	20. Do. (North)	0·83	1·40	— 0·57	2·28	2·70	— 16
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·21	1·00	+ 0·21	1·55	1·91	— 19
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	0·52	0·65	— 0·13	0·86	1·21	— 29
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	1·37	1·48	— 0·11	2·64	3·02	— 13
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	1·23	1·23	0	2·12	2·51	— 16
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	3·88	1·72	+ 2·16	5·97	3·81	+ 57
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0·03	0·80	— 0·77	0·57	1·29	— 56
	27. Do. (South)	0	0·64	— 0·64	0·15	1·04	— 86
	28. Do. (Central)	0·45	0·44	+ 0·01	0·62	0·89	— 30
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0·16	0·87	— 0·71	0·55	1·51	— 64
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·51	1·41	— 0·90	1·51	2·99	— 49
	31. Do. (North)	0·11	0·25	— 0·14	0·32	0·59	— 46
	32. Do. (West)	0·07	0·20	— 0·13	0·09	0·40	— 78
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar (Coast)	11·79	7·79	+ 4·00	23·89	27·00	— 12
	34. Madras (South-Central)	1·43	1·01	+ 0·42	4·20	3·77	+ 11
	35. Coorg	19·93	6·23	+ 13·70	23·77	18·69	+ 27
	36. Mysore	2·69	0·97	+ 1·72	4·49	3·35	+ 24
	37. Konkan	12·98	6·09	+ 6·89	17·80	18·66	— 5
	38. Bombay Deccan	3·43	0·89	+ 2·54	6·00	3·84	+ 56
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	2·71	0·85	+ 1·86	6·90	3·59	+ 91
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	3·42	1·85	+ 1·57	5·58	4·56	+ 22
	42. Central Provinces (West)	2·58	2·19	+ 0·39	4·46	4·91	— 9
	43. Ditto (Central)	3·52	2·69	+ 0·83	4·36	4·77	— 9
	44. Ditto (East)	5·44	2·70	+ 2·74	7·55	5·05	+ 50
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	3·73	1·72	+ 2·01	5·15	2·76	+ 87
	46. Kathiawar	1·85	0·95	+ 0·90	2·08	1·55	+ 34
	47. Sind	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·10	— 100
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0·05	0·07	— 0·02	0·25	0·09	+ 178
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	1·89	1·85	+ 0·04	2·23	4·27	— 48
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	1·09	0·92	+ 0·17	1·22	2·29	— 47
	51. Rajputana (West)	0·69	0·44	+ 0·25	0·76	1·01	— 25
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	1·97	1·31	+ 0·66	3·78	3·14	+ 20
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	1·76	— 1·76	4·35	6·34	— 31
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0·66	1·19	— 0·53	2·39	3·19	— 25
	54. Madras (Central)	0·58	0·46	+ 0·12	2·08	1·88	+ 11
	55. East Coast (Central)	0·47	0·69	— 0·22	2·21	2·01	+ 10
	56. Ditto (South)	0·46	0·39	+ 0·07	1·23	1·41	— 13
	57. Madras (South)	0·60	0·18	+ 0·42	1·27	0·82	+ 55

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *25th June 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Rainfall good in the Nilgiris and on the West Coast, moderate in the Circars and Coimbatore; light rain elsewhere. The water-supply is insufficient in parts of several districts. Preparations for sowing are proceeding generally. Pasture is scarce, but improving in parts, and fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are practically stationary, though some dry grains are slightly dearer in a few districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper; heavy in the Konkan, good or moderate elsewhere, except in Bijapur where the fall was slight. Slight rain also in two districts of Sind. More rain is required for sowing in Sholapur and Thar and Parkar, and urgently in Bijapur. Preparations for the monsoon cultivation are progressing in nine districts. Sowing of the early crops continues in eighteen districts, but is retarded in parts of Satara owing to excessive rain. Fodder is insufficient in three, and water in two, districts. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in parts of three districts. Prices are normal, except in one taluka of Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 22nd June.*—Ordinary monsoon weather prevailed with more or less rain in all parts of the province during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress, but in parts of Bihar more rain is required. Prospects of sugarcane, jute and the autumn rice are favourable. Sowing of winter rice and of the autumn crops in Bihar is going on, and in some districts transplantation has begun. In Bihar millets are being harvested. There is no longer any scarcity of water, except in a few places in the 24-Parganas and Patna. The price of common rice continues steady.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Rain has been general and heavy in a few places, but in the majority of districts the fall has been light, and more rain is needed to forward the ploughings and sowings for the autumn crops. The standing crops are flourishing. Shocks of earthquake are reported at Cawnpore, Banda, Hamirpur and Rae Bareli. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, June 20th, were—Banda 61,718, Hamirpur 8,108, Jhansi 8,348, Jalaun 7,055, Allahabad 9,316, Pilibhit 1,181, Garhwal 766, Almora 292, Hardoi 4,274—total 1,01,058; of this number 14,120 dependants were gratuitously relieved on the works, and 7,249 persons received gratuitous relief under other provisions of the Famine Code. The numbers employed on village works were—Banda 1,129, Hamirpur 3,248, Jhansi 3,218, and Jalaun 3,926. Supplies are sufficient, except in the Kheri district. Fodder is still scarce in some districts and is becoming dearer. Prices continue high, but are generally stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Rain has fallen in parts of Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Gurgaon. Harvesting of the spring crops is nearly over.

Ploughings for and sowings of the autumn crops continue. The cotton and sugarcane crops are being watered from wells in some districts. Rice sowings are in progress on canal irrigated lands in Gujranwalla. Rain is badly wanted for the autumn sowings in most districts. The condition of the standing extra spring crops is generally reported good to average; but the sugarcane crop is suffering from drought in Umballa. Prospects of the autumn crops are said to be unfavourable in Rawalpindi owing to drought. Cotton and *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) are coming up well on irrigated lands in Gurgaon. The stock of food-grains is sufficient in all districts, except Peshawar and parts of Lahore. Cattle are in poor condition in Umballa, Rohtak, Gujranwalla and parts of Lahore for want of fodder; they are dying of starvation in Hissar. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Prices are rising in Peshawar and are high elsewhere. The number of persons employed on relief works in the Sharakpur tahsil of the Lahore district is 6,218, and that of non-working children and dependants on relief works is 1,564.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 24th June.*—The weather is cloudy with generally good rain. The falls were heavy in Nagpur and Sambalpur. Sowings of rice are in progress, though excess of rain has somewhat retarded sowing operations in Chanda. Sowing of cotton has commenced in Wardha. Scarcity of water is diminishing, but fodder is still insufficient in places. Prices are almost stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Good to fair rain has fallen during the week in all districts of the dry zone, except Thayetmyo and Yamethin. In Lower Burma ploughing is progressing in all districts, except Tongwa and Prome. Sowing has now commenced in Tavoy and parts of Bassein and Myaungmya. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy still continues in Mandalay, Minbu and Yamethin. The cultivation of wet-weather paddy, early sessamum, *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and other wet-weather crops is progressing favourably. The condition of the standing crops is generally good, but early sessamum in the Pagan sub-division of Myingyan has been slightly damaged by heavy rain. More rain is required for paddy in parts of Shwebo, and rain is also urgently needed in Thayetmyo. The price of paddy has increased slightly in Myaungmya and decreased slightly in Rangoon and Prome; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 23rd June.*—The weather is hot. Rain is wanted in Nowgong. Prospects of tea and the standing crops elsewhere are fair. Ploughing for late rice is progressing. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 24th June.*—MYSORE.—Rainfall good in parts. The standing crops are in good condition. Paddy has been sown in parts of the State and harvested in parts of Bangalore and Tumkur. Prices have fallen in Bangalore and Kadur, but have risen in Shimoga.

COORG.—Rainfall very heavy. Ploughing of rice-fields continues. Sowing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been completed. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 24th June.*—BERAR.—The weather is hot and cloudy with plentiful rainfall during the week. Land is being

prepared for the autumn crops. Cotton sowings are in progress throughout the province. Fodder and water are still insufficient in some places. Prices are almost stationary.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall good. Fields are under preparation for the autumn crops. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Rainfall general. Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies. Cattle are in indifferent condition in Baghelkhand and Goona. Pasturage is good in Bhopal, and fair in Bhundelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar, but indifferent elsewhere. Prices are above normal in Baghelkhand, Malwa, Goona and in some districts of Gwalior; elsewhere prices are normal. The numbers employed on relief works in Gwalior are 12,587; in Bundelkhand 7,953; and on gratuitous relief in Gwalior 1,070 and in Bundelkhand 1,117. The figures for the Baghelkhand Agency have not been reported.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Rainfall over 6 inches at Abu, 4 inches in Jhallawar, above 2 inches in Bhurtpore and Kishengarh, above 1 inch in Ajmere-Merwara and in six States; slight rain elsewhere, except in Bikanir and Jaisalmere. Agricultural operations have generally commenced, or are in progress, except in Jaisalmere. The crops are very poor in Jaisalmere. Agricultural stock generally are in good condition, but are suffering in Ulwar and dying in parts of Jaisalmere for want of fodder and water. Pasturage and fodder are insufficient in seven States. Fodder is becoming scarce in Ajmere-Merwara and is failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore; elsewhere it is sufficient. Prices are rising in three States and fluctuating in one, but are steady elsewhere. The numbers employed on relief works were—Marwar 4,819, Shahpura 315, Merwara 1,460, Ulwar 612, Bikanir 2,562, Jaisalmere 616, Shahpura (for the previous week) 228. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Marwar 477, Shahpura 21, Bikanir 417, Jaisalmere 43, Shahpura (previous week) 45.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 23rd June.*—The weather is fine. Sowings of rice are almost finished. The spring crops are being harvested. Water is ample for irrigation. Prices are normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Rainfall slight. Sowings of the autumn crops continue. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Heavy showers have fallen daily. Prospects are good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 15TH JUNE 1895, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 13TH JUNE 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1895.	Week ending 15th June 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 15th June 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 15th June 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 13th June 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 13th June 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 13th June 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st January to 15th June 1895.	Earnings from 1st January to 13th June 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	644	1,722	10,77,512	626	1,733	9,91,000	572	2,68,19,234	2,60,40,000	...	7,79,234
Bengal-Nagpur	190	862	1,20,209	140	862	85,000	99	42,53,975	34,67,000	...	7,86,975
Indian Midland (*a*)	137	752	97,747	130	752	94,400	126	25,39,366	25,90,000	50,634	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	101	21	2,272	108	21	3,000	143	75,979	85,000	9,021	...
Bezwada-Madras (Madras-Ennur section)	...	...	...	...	9	1,100	122	...	(*b*)20,500	20,500	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	313	1,790	6,28,727	351	1,815	4,26,000	235	1,33,81,309	1,11,76,000	...	22,05,309
Pálanpur-Deesa	51	17	621	37	17	900	53	21,439	19,500	...	1,939
South Indian	164	1,042	1,94,102	186	1,042	1,74,000	167	40,18,984	40,98,000	79,016	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	84	54	5,815	108	54	5,000	93	1,01,689	1,07,000	5,311	...
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	121	1,165	1,52,410	131	1,165	1,41,000	121	33,52,878	35,24,000	1,71,122	...
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	166	756	1,29,335	171	756	1,25,000	165	30,28,699	30,75,000	46,301	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	85	215	13,153	61	200	14,200	71	4,62,465	4,54,000	...	8,465
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	157	10,500	67	...	3,20,000	3,20,000	...
TOTAL	285	8,396	24,22,022	288	8,583	20,71,100	241	5,41,56,017	5,10,82,000	...	30,74,017
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	300	2,511	8,27,280	329	2,617	5,90,000	225	1,76,78,354	1,45,01,000	...	31,77,354
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	203	797	2,04,379	256	797	1,52,000	191	55,55,045	45,75,000	...	9,80,045
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	298	813	2,04,356	251	813	2,06,000	253	58,31,885	55,18,000	...	3,13,885
Bengal Central (*g*)	133	125	16,484	132	125	15,000	120	3,99,562	3,75,000	...	24,562
East Coast (state)	103	397	35,827	90	488	31,900	65	8,86,841	11,27,000	2,40,159	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	203	746	1,10,412	148	886	1,47,000	166	37,21,572	40,24,000	3,02,428	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	53	25	1,887	75	28	1,600	57	33,313	27,600	...	5,713
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	60	8	264	33	8	400	50	11,734	12,600	866	...
TOTAL	266	5,422	14,00,889	258	5,702	11,43,000	199	3,41,21,306	3,01,72,200	...	39,49,106
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	507	1,490	5,71,824	384	1,490	5,85,000	393	1,84,97,821	1,97,53,000	12,55,179	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	903	461	4,48,378	973	461	3,10,000	662	1,00,44,321	90,57,000	...	9,87,321
Madras	262	840	2,37,996	283	840	2,14,000	255	51,90,191	49,49,000	...	2,41,191
TOTAL	499	2,791	12,58,198	451	2,791	11,18,000	401	3,37,32,333	3,37,59,000	26,667	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	315	16,600	50,81,109	306	17,136	43,33,000	253	12,59,09,656	11,89,13,200	...	69,96,456
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	180	161	28,608	178	161	23,100	143	7,11,567	6,15,000	...	96,567
Tarkessur	304	22	5,253	239	22	5,100	232	1,63,473	1,56,000	...	7,473
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	123	66	7,126	108	66	6,400	97	1,83,656	1,74,000	...	9,656
Bengal Dooars	102	36	5,441	151	36	5,300	147	74,423	84,800	10,377	...
Dibru Sadiya	149	78	10,381	133	78	11,100	142	2,75,164	2,90,000	14,836	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	253	51	12,916	253	51	14,000	275	3,37,187	3,46,000	8,813	...
TOTAL	180	414	69,725	168	414	65,000	157	17,45,470	16,65,800	...	79,670
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	8	73	962	13	73	2,800	38	(*i*) 3,277	36,600	33,323	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	114	8,400	74	...	92,600	92,600	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	203	333	64,835	195	333	62,000	186	16,21,068	15,91,000	...	30,068
The Gaekwar's Petlad	121	13	1,447	111	13	1,700	131	38,668	41,900	3,232	...
Rájpura-Bhatinda	287	108	38,203	354	108	25,100	232	7,44,498	5,20,000	...	2,24,498
Kolar Gold-fields	268	10	3,500	350	10	2,500	250	62,967	64,400	1,433	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*j*)	92	362	33,6[illegible]8	93	362	41,000	116	7,92,989	8,64,000	71,011	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	5,815	63	93	8,300	89	1,80,829	1,70,000	...	10,829
Kolhapur	86	29	2,806	97	29	2,200	76	60,053	59,000	...	1,053
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	77	72	6,110	85	72	7,000	97	1,36,140	1,58,000	21,860	...
Cooch Behar	49	22	817	37	22	1,100	50	26,652	34,700	8,048	...
TOTAL	147	1,115	1,58,253	142	1,229	1,63,000	133	36,76,141	36,41,200	...	34,941
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	141	334	48,461	145	334	35,100	105	11,56,920	11,89,000	32,080	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	46	3,716	81	46	3,400	74	90,997	98,100	7,103	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	63	364	21,034	60	364	21,400	59	5,51,985	6,49,000	97,015	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*k*)	...	...	...	...	60	2,200	37	...	62,900	62,900	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	85	94	8,517	91	94	6,800	72	1,91,651	1,98,000	6,349	...
TOTAL	98	838	82,628	99	898	68,900	77	19,91,553	21,97,000	2,05,447	...
GRAND TOTAL	293	18,976	53,91,715	284	19,677	46,29,900	235	13,33,22,820	12,64,17,300	...	69,05,620

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Total earnings from 22nd February to 13th June 1896.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st May to 15th June 1895.
(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

SIMLA, the 25th June, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. X of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 15th June 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 15th June 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 15th June 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 13th June 1896. Mean mileage worked	Week ending 13th June 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 13th June 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 15th June 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 13th June 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,722	10,77,512	626	1,733	9,91,000	572	1,24,50,096	1,11,83,000	...	12,67,096
Bengal-Nágpur	146	862	1,20,290	140	862	85,000	99	17,76,274	13,16,000	...	4,60,274
Indian Midland (*a*)	126	752	97,747	130	752	94,400	126	11,07,897	11,94,000	86,103	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	2,272	108	21	3,000	143	35,165	32,000	...	3,165
Bezwada-Madras (Madras-Ennur section)	158	...	...	...	9	1,100	122	...	12,600	12,600	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,790	6,28,727	351	1,815	4,26,000	235	62,22,521	49,82,000	...	12,40,521
Pálanpur-Deesa	42	17	621	37	17	900	53	10,236	9,000	...	1,236
South Indian	167	1,042	1,94,102	186	1,042	1,74,000	167	19,71,984	19,36,000	...	35,984
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	5,815	108	54	5,000	93	54,089	54,000	...	89
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	117	1,165	1,52,419	131	1,165	1,41,000	121	16,77,589	16,82,000	4,411	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	144	756	1,29,355	171	756	1,25,000	165	14,11,300	14,48,000	36,700	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	215	13,153	61	200	14,200	71	1,90,456	1,95,000	4,544	...
Assam-Bengal	76	...	...	...	157	10,500	67	...	1,20,000	1,20,000	...
TOTAL	256	8,366	24,22,022	288	8,583	20,71,100	241	2,69,07,607	2,41,63,600	...	27,44,007
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	255	2,511	8,27,280	329	2,617	5,90,000	225	85,85,189	63,24,000	...	22,61,189
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	797	2,04,379	256	797	1,52,000	191	23,71,434	19,74,000	...	3,97,434
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	337	813	2,04,356	251	813	2,06,000	253	23,29,976	22,95,000	...	34,976
Bengal Central (*f*)	144	125	16,484	132	125	15,000	120	1,76,825	1,63,000	...	13,825
East Coast (state)	94	397	35,827	90	488	31,900	65	4,43,894	5,45,000	1,01,106	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	169	746	1,10,412	148	886	1,47,000	166	15,14,890	15,84,000	69,110	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	58	25	1,887	75	28	1,600	57	17,048	15,700	...	1,348
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	264	33	8	400	50	3,774	5,500	1,726	...
TOTAL	236	5,422	14,00,886	258	5,762	11,43,000	199	1,54,43,030	1,29,06,200	...	25,36,830
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	448	1,490	5,71,924	384	1,490	5,85,000	393	82,58,229	86,09,000	3,50,771	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	4,48,378	973	461	3,19,000	692	54,92,099	43,73,000	...	11,19,099
Madras	253	840	2,37,906	283	840	2,14,000	255	23,85,153	23,07,000	...	78,153
TOTAL	437	2,791	12,58,108	451	2,791	11,18,000	401	1,61,35,481	1,52,89,000	...	8,46,481
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	16,609	50,81,101	306	17,136	43,33,000	253	5,84,86,118	5,23,58,800	...	61,27,318
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	160	161	28,668	178	161	23,100	143	3,40,054	2,84,000	...	56,054
Tarkessur	265	22	5,253	239	22	5,100	232	77,078	72,100	...	4,978
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	117	66	7,129	108	66	6,400	97	1,04,327	97,300	...	7,027
Bengal Dooars	139	36	5,441	151	36	5,300	147	34,120	35,600	1,480	...
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	10,381	133	78	11,100	142	1,17,228	1,31,000	13,772	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	12,916	253	51	14,000	275	1,80,735	1,96,000	15,265	...
TOTAL	173	414	69,725	168	414	65,000	157	8,53,542	8,16,000	...	37,542
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	962	13	73	2,800	38	(*h*)3,277	20,000	16,723	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	...	...	...	114	8,400	74	...	77,500	77,500	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	64,835	195	333	62,000	186	7,24,259	6,82,000	...	42,259
The Gaekwar's Petlad	110	13	1,447	111	13	1,700	131	21,094	21,800	706	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	195	108	38,203	354	108	25,100	232	2,38,167	2,37,000	...	1,167
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	3,500	350	10	2,500	250	30,764	28,700	...	2,064
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	98	362	33,698	93	362	41,000	116	3,76,159	4,09,000	32,841	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	68	93	5,815	63	93	8,300	89	90,572	88,200	...	2,372
Kolhápur	82	29	2,866	99	29	2,200	76	30,582	27,000	...	3,582
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	6,110	85	72	7,000	97	83,953	73,000	...	10,953
Cooch Behar	48	22	817	37	22	1,100	50	9,292	15,200	5,908	...
TOTAL	121	1,115	1,58,253	142	1,229	1,63,000	133	16,08,119	16,79,400	71,281	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	48,461	145	334	35,100	105	6,45,960	5,35,000	...	1,10,960
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	3,716	81	46	3,400	74	45,889	43,700	...	2,189
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	21,934	60	364	21,400	59	2,50,773	2,70,000	19,227	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	42	...	...	...	60	2,200	37	...	28,000	28,000	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	8,517	91	94	6,800	72	1,06,843	1,03,000	...	3,843
TOTAL	85	838	82,628	99	898	68,900	77	10,49,465	9,79,700	...	69,765
GRAND TOTAL	259	18,976	53,91,715	284	19,677	46,29,900	235	6,19,97,244	5,58,33,900	..	61,63,344

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Total earnings from 1st May to 15th June 1895.
(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 25th June, 1896.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
RAILWAY.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Synopsis of transactions for, and to end of, the 1895.

No. 324-A. R., dated Simla, the 18th June, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read the following:

Note by A. R. BECHER, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the synopsis of transactions of the East Indian Railway for the year 1895.

In continuation of my note No. 357-R. of 17th May 1895, I beg to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a synopsis of the transactions of the East Indian Railway from the date of its purchase by the State (1st January 1880) to the close of the year 1895.

2. The Capital expenditure of the East Indian Railway may be thus stated.

Under the Purchase Act, 42 and 43 Vict., Cap. CCVI, the Capital Stock of the Company was taken over by Government at a commuted value of £125 for every £100 of Capital Stock:

		£
The share capital of the Company, amounting to £26,200,000, was accordingly stated at		32,750,000
Under the same Act the debentures and debenture stock were taken over by Government, and amounted to		4,450,000
TOTAL ...		37,200,000
	Rs.	
The Company had at 31st December 1879 overdrawn from Government on Capital Account ...	26,45,269	
The Cost of the land taken up for the Railway and paid for by Government had been	59,26,183	

and the further outlay to close of the year 1895 from grants by Government from borrowed moneys has been:

	Rs.	Rs.
On Construction Account .	4,35,60,278	
„ Stores Suspense Account	78,10,911	
„ Capital Advance Account	—9,04,423	
		5,04,66,766
		5,90,38,218

Deduct—Assets on the 31st December 1879, received by Government on purchase of the line, and made over to the Company—

	Rs.	Rs.
Stores in stock ...	76,65,340	
Balance of cash and other Suspense accounts ...	8,22,167	
	84,87,507	
Realization by the sale of surplus and obsolete stores originally valued at Rs. 16,06,079 not taken over by the undertaking, and other miscellaneous receipts	6,30,652	
		91,18,159

making the Capital outlay at close of 1895 Rs. 4,99,20,059 + £37,200,000

		Rs.
3. During the year the gross traffic earnings were	...	5,41,50,856
the working expenses	...	1,59,34,108
and the net earnings	...	3,82,16,748

4. These results of working the East Indian Railway affected the finances of the Government of India in the manner and to the extent exhibited in the following paragraphs.

5. The liabilities which the Government of India incurred in connection with the purchase of the East Indian Railway, so far as they are still outstanding, are as follows:

	Capital.	Interest.
Sterling liabilities—		
	£	£
(*a*) Debenture stock ...	1,500,000	67,500
(*b*) Annuities, terminable in 1953	26,200,000	1,179,000 (inclusive of payment for redemption of Capital).
(*c*) Deferred annuities	6,550,000	262,000
		1,508,500
Less—Annual payment for redemption of Capital ...		65,500
Net sterling annual liability ...		1,443,000 which

at 13·305*d*. per rupee = Rs. 2,60,29,312.

6. The liabilities incurred by Government since the purchase of the line have been—

	Rs.
Debentures discharged	3,54,66,835
Construction Account	4,35,60,278
Stores Suspense Account	78,10,911
Capital Advance Account	—9,04,423
Land charges by the State	59,26,183
Add—	
Capital overdrawn at date of purchase	26,45,269
	9,45,05,053
Less—Credits to Government for value of stores, &c., made over to the Company	91,18,159
TOTAL ...	8,53,86,894

The corresponding figure at the 31st December 1894 was Rs. 7,96,05,227, so that the average for the year may be taken at Rs. 8,24,96,060.

7. The following, therefore, seems to be a fair account of the transactions of the Railway, as they affect Government, for 1895:

	Rs.	
Traffic earnings	5,41,50,856	
Less—Working expenses	1,59,34,108	
Net earnings		3,82,16,748
Sterling liabilities, £1,443,000 at 13·305*d*. per rupee	2,60,29,312	
Interest on Rupee liabilities, Rs. 8,24,96,060 at 4 per cent. ...	32,99,842	
Payment of surplus profits to the Company	14,29,078	
Payment to the Company's Provident Fund	3,82,022	
Total payments		3,11,40,254
Net profit to Government		70,76,494

D

The corresponding net profit was—

	Rs.
in 1894	56,27,445
„ 1893	85,22,279
„ 1892	73,98,751
„ 1891	1,02,36,236
„ 1890	71,13,115

8. The Capital outlay on the undertaking may be taken as under—

		£
Sterling (*vide* paragraph 2)		37,200,000
		Rs.
Converted into Indian currency at the average rate of 19·961*d.* per rupee at time of purchase		44,72,72,180
Rupee debt	Rs. 8,53,86,894	
Less—Rupee value of debentures discharged	„ *3,54,66,835*	
		4,99,20,059
TOTAL ...		49,71,92,239
The interest at 1 per cent. on this Capital would be ...		49,71,922

It follows from this, that—

(i) the net earnings of the Railway are $\frac{38217}{4972}$, or 7·69 per cent. on the Capital invested by the Government in it;

(ii) the burden which Government bears in respect of it is $\frac{31140}{4972}$, or 6·26 per cent.;

(iii) the clear profit to Government is 1·43 per cent.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the note and accompaniment now read, be forwarded to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, and to the Department of Finance, for information.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Synopsis of the Financial Transactions of the East Indian Railway from January 1880 (date of purchase by the State) to end of 1895.

Particulars.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
MILEAGE—																
Its own—																
Open	1,504¼	1,506¾	1,506¾	1,509¼	1,509¼	1,51[illegible]	1,515	1,513¼	1,513¼	1,525¼	1,525¼	1,525¼	1,610¼	1,610¼	1,664	1,700
Under construction	2¼	...	...	4	9¼		4¼	...	...	...	...	...	68¼	66¼	30¼	4
Branch State lines worked by Railway Company—																
Open	48¾	89¾	89¼	143¼	144	14[illegible]	144	144	166⅛	134¼	227	241⅞	183¾	183¾	182¾	183¾
Indian Midland Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Outlay by the State for purchase of line at 2s. the rupee.	36,61,57,759	36,59,70,381	36,58,32,387	36,57,61,510	36,56,99,005	36,56,97,0[illegible]	[illegible],54,805	36,55,23,073	36,55,31,400	36,55,27,110	36,55,27,110	36,55,27,110	36,55,27,110	36,55,27,110	36,55,27,110	36,55,27,110
Cost of land to 31st December 1879 ...	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,18[illegible]	[illegible],26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183
On Construction Account from 1st January 1880—																
For year	9,86,079	23,87,384	49,65,360	25,52,556	38,68,279	32,54,7[illegible]	[illegible],43,421	10,04,162	6,28,701	13,78,713	71,535	5,06,657	64,20,790	59,18,626	25,98,080	47,75,186
To date	9,86,079	33,73,463	83,38,823	1,08,91,379	1,47,59,658	1,80,14,4[illegible]	[illegible],57,828	2,12,61,990	2,18,90,691	2,32,69,404	2,33,40,939	2,38,47,596	3,02,68,386	3,61,87,012	3,87,85,092	4,35,60,278
On Stores Suspense Account—																
For year	84,96,479	34,44,650	−24,94,819	−7,99,156	−76,625	−11,37,68[illegible]	[illegible],200	−2,37,410	−3,29,129	2,68,451	1,31,401	−11,44,465	−7,54,706	7,51,553	6,84,917	10,89,655
To date	84,96,479	1,19,41,129	94,46,310	86,47,154	85,70,529	74,32,84[illegible]	[illegible],50,644	71,13,234	67,84,105	70,52,556	71,83,957	60,39,492	52,84,786	60,36,339	67,21,256	78,10,911
On Capital Advance Account—																
For year	13,02,319	−7,29,250	−7,17,259	1,95,147	−5,04,732	5,91,2[illegible]	[illegible]3,691	−1,59,771	−6,01,784	−10,511	1,900	21,908	7,512	−47,328	33,002	−83,177
To date	13,02,319	5,73,069	−1,44,190	50,957	−4,53,775	1,37,51[illegible]	[illegible]6,174	−2,25,945	−8,27,729	−8,38,240	−8,36,340	−8,14,432	−8,06,920	−8,54,248	−8,21,246	−9,04,428
Total Capital Expenditure to date ...	38,28,68,819	38,77,84,225	38,93,99,513	39,12,77,183	39,45,01,600	39,72,08,01[illegible]	[illegible],23,286	39,95,98,535	39,93,04,650	40,09,37,013	40,11,41,840	40,05,25,949	40,61,99,545	41,28,22,306	41,61,38,395	42,19,20,059
REVENUE ACCOUNT—																
Gross earnings	4,29,45,116	4,54,11,472	4,71,17,504	4,94,67,085	4,38,38,714	4,63,86,88[illegible]	[illegible]70,853	4,60,65,661	4,54,36,902	4,49,57,901	4,34,39,355	4,94,85,230	4,88,55,105	5,08,44,654	5,26,89,485	(a) 5,41,50,856
Working expenses	1,41,90,698	1,44,63,162	1,74,05,083	1,82,77,498	1,64,89,014	1,63,51,23[illegible]	[illegible]44,628	1,46,02,512	1,51,06,225	1,55,48,840	1,36,16,581	1,33,69,401	1,36,86,702	1,43,85,772	1,58,95,137	1,59,34,108
Net earnings—																
For year	2,87,54,418	3,09,48,310	2,97,12,511	3,11,89,587	2,73,49,700	3,00,35,65[illegible]	[illegible]26,225	3,14,63,149	3,03,30,677	2,94,09,061	2,98,22,774	3,61,15,829	3,51,68,403	3,64,58,882	3,67,94,348	(a) 3,82,16,748
From 1st January 1880 to date ...	2,87,54,418	5,97,02,728	8,94,15,239	12,06,04,826	14,79,54,526	17,79,90,17[illegible]	[illegible]16,402	23,99,79,551	27,03,10,228	29,97,19,289	32,95,42,063	36,56,57,892	40,08,26,296	43,72,85,178	47,40,79,526	51,22,96,274
Contribution to Provident Institution—																
For year	2,87,544	3,09,483	2,97,125	3,11,896	2,73,496	3,00,35[illegible]	[illegible]05,262	4,64,632	3,03,307	2,94,091	2,98,228	4,61,518	3,51,684	3,64,589	3,67,943	3,82,022
From 1st January 1880 to date ...	2,87,544	5,97,027	8,94,152	12,06,048	14,79,544	17,79,9[illegible]	[illegible]5,163	25,49,795	28,53,102	31,47,193	34,45,421	39,06,939	42,58,622	46,23,211	49,91,154	53,73,176
Railway Company's ¼th share of surplus profits—																
For year	17,72,690	20,63,867	17,88,073	19,99,731	11,72,323	16,29,50[illegible]	[illegible]97,276	15,87,252	11,64,693	8,31,347	10,37,019	26,45,392	20,88,760	17,04,125	15,39,767	14,29,078
From 1st January 1880 to date ...	17,72,690	38,36,557	56,24,630	76,24,361	87,96,684	1,04,26,18[illegible]	[illegible]23,462	1,35,10,724	1,46,75,414	1,55,06,761	1,65,43,780	1,91,89,172	2,12,77,932	2,29,82,057	2,45,21,824	2,59,50,902
Net receipts by the State—																
For year	2,66,94,184	2,85,74,960	2,76,27,313	2,88,77,960	2,59,00,947	2,81,05,79[illegible]	[illegible]23,687	2,94,11,258	2,88,62,677	2,82,83,623	2,84,87,527	3,30,08,920	3,27,27,959	3,43,90,169	3,48,86,638	3,64,05,648
INTEREST AND ANNUITY CHARGES—																
Deduct from Net Earnings to ascertain surplus profits—																
For year	1,96,03,398	2,03,10,492	2,04,75,021	2,08,79,039	2,12,14,590	2,15,87,80[illegible]	[illegible]34,584	2,30,62,220	2,42,03,905	2,49,58,239	2,43,39,449	2,24,27,351	2,43,72,918	2,75,73,670	2,87,27,570	3,06,74,803
From 1st January 1880 to date ...	1,96,03,398	3,99,22,890	6,03,97,911	8,12,76,950	10,24,91,540	12,40,79,34[illegible]	[illegible]3,931	16,98,76,151	19,40,80,056	21,90,38,295	24,33,77,744	26,58,05,095	29,01,78,013	31,77,51,683	34,64,79,252	37,71,54,055
The East Indian Railway Company also received from the Branch State lines worked by it:																
¼th share of profits—																
For year	...	...	...	1,07,991	1,20,665	1,52,79[illegible]	[illegible]5,658	1,71,286	1,53,992	1,10,385	1,06,095	1,27,840	79,575	37,605	39,067	39,773
To date	...	...	...	1,07,991	2,28,656	8,81,44[illegible]	[illegible]37,106	7,08,392	8,62,384	9,72,769	10,78,864	12,06,704	12,86,279	13,23,884	13,62,951	14,02,724
Contribution to Provident Institution—																
For year	...	...	...	...	2,934	7,71[illegible]	7,862	9,086	7,777	5,575	5,358	6,456	4,019	1,899	1,973	2,009
To date	...	...	...	...	1,113	18,83[illegible]	[illegible]26,692	35,777	43,554	49,129	54,487	60,943	64,962	66,861	68,834	70,843
Add from the Indian Midland Railway Company:																
12 per cent. on gross receipts—																
For year	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]1,081	20,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To date	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]1,081	32,058	32,058	32,058	32,058	32,058	32,058	32,058	32,058	32,058
Add from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company:																
7 per cent. on gross earnings—																
For year	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	3,082	27,004	28,701	...	...	...	...
To date	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	3,082	30,086	58,787	58,787	58,787	58,787	58,787





The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 25th June, 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1662 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 20th June 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 201 of 1896.—Moncrieff Lemaitre, permanent-way inspector, at present residing at Delhi, for an invention to be called "Lemaitre's patent combined railway carriage key and ticket nipper with pincers."

No. 202 of 1896.—Munshi Lal, municipal sub-overseer, Pilibhit, North-Western Provinces, for flour-grinding mills.

No. 203 of 1896.—John Malcolm Macdonald, engineer, of 2, Victoria Mansions, Westminster, London, for an improved apparatus for decorticating fibrous plants.

No. 204 of 1896.—Andrew Worthington Billing, chemist, formerly of 30, Moorgate Street, now of 21, Regent Street, London, for improvements in the manufacture of beer.

No. 205 of 1896.—Messrs. Schnek and Khonberger, of 1, Schottenring 23, Vienna, in the Empire of Austria, for improvements in or relating to the manufacture of stays or corsets.

No. 206 of 1896.—William Herbert Hyatt fellow of the chemical society of Great Britain, chemical engineer and metallurgist, of No. 1 Milton Road, Herne Hill, in the county of Surrey, England, for a method for extracting gold without the use of water by means of a combined air blast and mercury and apparatus for effecting same.

No. 207 of 1896.—Arthur James Hefferan locomotive superintendent, Calcutta Tramway Co., 97, Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, for a method of working trollies or other vehicles by hand power.

No. 1663 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Government of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in th

Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 208 of 1895.—The Central Cyclone Company, Limited, of 9 and 11, Fenchurch Avenue, London, for improvements in and relating to machines for grinding, crushing or disintegrating grain or other materials. (Specification filed 15th June 1896.)

No. 244 of 1895.—Angus Campbell, engineer, of Pittsburgh, and Thomas Rhys Morris, merchant, of Allegheny, both in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, for improvements in cotton-picking machines. (Specification filed 28th May 1896.)

No. 253 of 1895.—Samuel John Moore, manufacturer, of 1429, King Street West, in the city of Toronto, province of Ontario, Canada, for improvements in numbering machines. (Specification filed 28th May 1896.)

No. 317 of 1895.—Charles Hutchinson Thompson, gentleman, of 39, West 27th Street, New York city, in the county and state of New York, United States of America, for improvements in vapour burners or plumbers' torches. (Specification filed 30th May 1896.)

No. 328 of 1895.—Frank Wright, gas engineer, of No. 21, Old Queen Street, Westminster, in the county of London, for improvements in coin freed meter apparatus. (Specification filed 30th April 1896.)

No. 1664 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 34 of 1889.—George Ashworth and Elijah Ashworth, engineers, of the firm of Ashworth Brothers of the Moss Brook works, Collyhurst, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, for improvements in the method of and in means for attaching the clothing to carding engine flats. (From 27th June 1896 to 26th June 1897.)

No. 69 of 1889.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in stoves or air-heating apparatus. (From 25th July 1896 to 24th July 1897.)

No. 306 of 1890.—Samuel Davis Keene, engineer, of 27, Somerset Street, Providence, in the state of Rhode Island, United States of America, for improved method or process of and apparatus for bleaching, dyeing or otherwise treating fibrous materials. (From 15th September 1896 to 14th September 1897.)

No. 24 of 1891.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant of Sirocco works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in stoves or air-heating apparatus. (From 15th July 1896 to 14th July 1897.)

No. 42 of 1892.—George Thomas Beilby, chemical engineer, of St. Kitts, Slateford, in the county of Midlothian North, Britain, for a process and apparatus for the manufacture of cyanides. (From 23rd June 1896 to 22nd June 1897.)

No. 1665 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 181 of 1891.—Messrs. Stephen Wilcock and Samuel Davison's invention for improvements in chiming clock or carillon mechanism. (Specification filed 15th March 1892.)

No. 255 of 1891.—Mr. Charles James Rivett-Carnac's invention for an improvement in wooden golf club heads. (Specification filed 19th March 1892.)

No. 270 of 1891.—Messrs. Alexander Burns and Franz Neubert's invention for process for producing sparkling wines and in the apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 18th March 1892.)

No. 281 of 1891.—Daniel Martin Lamb's invention for electric batteries. (Specification filed 18th March 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th June, 1896.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						
	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.
Balance of 31st May, 1896	2,33,58,800	18,23,61,600	3,34,24,200	1,54,05,300	47,67,600	33,100	25,93,50,600
Add—							
Amount of transferred to London in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of transferred to London in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of transferred to London in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th June, 1896	...	...	4,400	...	...	...	4,400
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th June, 1896	9,000	8,65,000	3,000	...	...	...	8,77,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th June, 1896	2,34,100	14,89,000	1,09,500	...	29,000	...	18,61,600
	2,36,01,900	18,47,15,600	3,35,41,100	1,54,05,300	47,96,600	33,100	26,20,93,600
Deduct—							
Amount written off in the London Registers	60,500	1,64,900	1,35,000	32,100	...	...	3,92,500
Balance on 15th June, 1896	2,35,41,400	18,45,50,700	3,34,06,100	1,53,73,200	47,96,600	33,100	26,17,01,100

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS						
	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.
Balance of 31st May, 1896	14,827	17,900	31,400	55,200	1,16,700	12,700	2,48,727
Add—							
Amount of transferred to London in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of transferred to London in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of transferred to London in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th June, 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th June, 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th June, 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14,827	17,900	31,400	55,200	1,16,700	12,700	2,48,727
Deduct—							
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance on 15th June, 1896	14,827	17,900	31,400	55,200	1,16,700	12,700	2,48,727

PARTICULARS.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st May, 1896	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	25,98,34,527
Add—							
Amount of transferred to London in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of transferred to London in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of transferred to London in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th June, 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,400
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th June, 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,77,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th June, 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,61,600
	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,25,77,527
Deduct—							
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,92,500
Balance on 15th June, 1896	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,21,85,027

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th April 1896, enfaced from India, 9,357 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,151 lakhs.
" " 16th April 1896 " 30th " " ditto 10 " ditto 2 "
" " 1st May " " 15th May " ditto 29 " ditto 7 "
" " 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 12 " ditto 5 "
" " 1st June " " 15th June " ditto 27 " ditto 4 "

9,435 lakhs. 8,169 lakhs.
8,169 "

Balance against India . 1,266 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 18th June, 1896.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		68,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,15,16,371 10 7	2,35,44,319 15 9
Public Deposits at Branches	1,20,27,948 5 2	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		5,37,14,818 8 4
Bank Post Bills, etc.		3,26,470 14 8
Sundries		31,45,558 4 5
RUPEES		10,75,81,167 11 2

ASSETS.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Government Securities		74,33,130 0 0
Other authorized Investments		62,63,720 8 0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		1,54,67,687 7 5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities		1,43,19,005 2 10
Bills discounted and purchased		3,01,57,344 12 0
Balances with other Banks		7,67,410 8 10
Bullion		4,903 10 5
Dead Stock		13,23,602 6 4
Stamps		11,200 14 6
Sundries		13,70,087 9 3
		7,71,18,068 15 7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,61,01,123 7 4	3,04,63,098 11 7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,43,61,975 4 3	
RUPEES		10,75,81,167 11 2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 25th June, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 37·7.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of Operations of the Government Savings Bank from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.

	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance due to Depositors in 1894-95	......	23,91,810 3 9
Deposits in 1895-96	7,65,013 12 6	
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1895-96	59,787 12 6	8,24,801 9 0
TOTAL	......	32,16,611 12 9
DEDUCT— Withdrawals in 1895-96	14,98,593 11 3	
Investment in Government Loans, 1895-96	7,988 10 1	15,06,582 5 4
Balance	......	17,10,029 7 5
LIABILITIES. Balance due to Depositors in 1895-96	......	17,10,029 7 5
ASSETS. Due by General Books	16,50,241 10 11	
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1895-96	59,787 12 6	17,10,029 7 5

F. T. LEWIS,
Deputy Secretary.

BANK OF BENGAL,
GOVT. SAVINGS BANK,
Calcutta, 19th June, 1896.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th June, 1896.

Mr. W. R. Fink, 1st Assistant or Deputy Registrar, is allowed privilege leave, under Article 306 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, from 26th June to 5th September, 1896.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 18th June, 1896.

No. 4672.—Lieutenant A. H. O. Spence, of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 20th June, 1896, or the subsequent date of departure.

By Order,

A. B. DRUMMOND,
Assistant Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 11th June, 1896.

No. 2389—39-*I V.*—The following transfers have been made in the establishment of Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana :—

Class.	Name.	From	To	Date of transfer.
3rd	Sada Ram.	Native States Reserve List	Jeypore Raj Service	11th December, 1895.
3rd	Ramji Dass	Ditto	Ditto	1st February, 1896.
3rd	Abdulla Khan	Ditto	Marwar Raj Service	14th February, 1896.
3rd	Hurdeo Pershad	Marwar Raj Service	Native States Reserve List	9th February, 1896.
3rd	Jadunath Sircar	Ajmere Police Hospital	Ditto	1st March, 1896.
3rd	Jeewan Dass	Native States Reserve List	Jeypore Raj Service	1st April, 1896.
3rd	Hurdeo Pershad	Ditto	Pisangan Dispensary in Ajmere.	1st April, 1896.
3rd	Madan Lal	Ditto	Government Reserve List	1st December, 1895.
3rd	Madan Lal	Government Reserve List	Deolia Dispensary in Ajmere	15th April, 1896.
3rd	Debi Pershad	Jeypore Raj Service	Kishengurh Raj Service	5th April, 1896,
1st	Yusuf Narain	Deoli Agency Hospital	Meywar Raj Service	1st December, 1895.

No. 2390—39-*I V.*—Hospital Assistants Jeewan Dass and Moorat Sigh were appointed 3rd class Hospital Assistants for Government service and placed on the Native States Reserve List from the 19th January and 26th April, 1896, respectively.

No. 2391—39-*I V.*—Third class Hospital Assistant Habibur Rahman, in charge of the Mandana Dispensary, was granted leave on medical certificate for three months from 12th September to 11th December, 1895.

No. 2392—39-*I V.*—Second class Hospital Assistant Kirparam returned on 20th January, 1896 from the leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 5559-G., dated 30th December, 1895.

No. 2393—39-*I V.*—The following Hospital Assistants availed themselves of privilege leave for the period and from and to the dates specified against their names :—

Class.	Name.	Attached to	Period.	From	To
2nd	Geyan Chand	Raj Dispensary in Ulwar	1 month and 20 days.	23rd November, 1895.	11th January, 1896.
2nd	Jowala Pershad	Western Rajputana States Residency Hospital.	24 days	18th January, 1896.	10th February, 1896.
3rd	Nafar Chunder Dass	Kotra Agency Hospital	1 month	11th January, 1896	10th February, 1896.
3rd	Kamlanand Lalitanand Pandia.	Kotpatli Dispensary in Jeypore.	1 month and 27 days.	26th January, 1896.	23rd March, 1896.
3rd	Shib Lal	Jeypore Palace Hospital.	18 days	14th February, 1896	2nd March, 1896.
3rd	Umia Shanker Shib Shanker.	Jeysulmere Raj Dispensary.	3 months	4th January, 1896.	3rd April, 1896.
3rd	Muzharul Huq	Jhunjhunu Raj Dispensary.	2 months	1st March, 1896.	30th April, 1896.
3rd	Koheerul Hussain	Pisangan Dispensary in Ajmere.	3 months	3rd January, 1896.	2nd April, 1896.

No. 2394—39-*I V.*—First class Hospital Assistant Mumram Singh, attached to the Lansdowne Hospital at Oodeypore, was permitted to retire on pension from the 1st December, 1895.

The 16th June, 1896.

No. 2444-*G.*—210.—Maharaj Balbhadra Singh, Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputāna, was granted extraordinary leave without allowances under Article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations from the 28th March to the 13th May, 1896, both days inclusive.

The 22nd June, 1896.

No. 2533—226-*G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1646-G., dated the 28th April, 1896, Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. F. Bignell, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, is appointed to hold charge of the Office of Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th May, 1896, during the absence of Major E. R. Penrose on privilege leave, or until further orders.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1896.

No. 139.—Captain G. P. Lenox-Conyngham, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 27th May, 1896, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted him in Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 770—42-2, dated 19th March, 1896, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 28th May, 1896:—

Mr. E. F. Litchfield, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. J. S. Pemberton, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th June, 1896.

No. 26.—No. 615 Second grade Hospital Assistant Imam Ali, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, attached to No. 12 Survey Party, Sindh, is granted five months' leave on private affairs, under Article 40, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 27.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Scott-Reid, M.B., Officiating Medical Store-keeper, Punjab Command, is granted, under Article 644, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, ninety days' accumulated privilege leave, with effect from the 23rd June 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 23rd June, 1896.

No. 28.—The services of second class Military Assistant Surgeon Francis Joseph Salts, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Director-in-Chief, Indo European Telegraph Department, for employment at Shiraz.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.*,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 18th June, 1896.

No. 4494.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Officiating Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to invest Sheikh Taj Muhammad with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class, to be exercised within the local limits of the Pishin sub-division of the Quetta-Pishin district.

By Order,
W. M. CUBITT,
First Assistant.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 19th June, 1896.

No. 1952-S.—The Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, is pleased to sanction the grant of privilege leave for two months and three days to Mr. R. H. Tickell, State Engineer, Kotah and Jhallawar, with effect from the 6th August, 1896, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

R. R. PULFORD, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General in the P. W. D., Rajputana and Central India.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 23rd June, 1896.

No. 12.—Mr. M. S. S. O'Connor, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class III, grade 4, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, leave on medical certificate for six months, with effect from 11th July, 1896.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
R. E., & Col.,
Officiating Manager, North Western Railway.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 24th June, 1896.

No. 4642.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to direct that for the entry in Notification No. 292-C., dated the 19th April, 1890, regarding the Court of the Assistant Political Agent of Zhob, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

The Court of the Assistant Political Agent of Upper Zhob.	The Zhob District.
The Court of the Assistant Political Agent of Lower Zhob.	The Zhob District.

No. 4643.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 407 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General as such Agent by the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1890, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to direct that for the entry in Notification No. 3619, dated the 11th June, 1890, regarding the office of Assistant Political Agent and First Class Magistrate of Zhob, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

The office of Assistant Political Agent and First Class Magistrate of Upper Zhob.	The Zhob District.
The office of Assistant Political Agent and First Class Magistrate of Lower Zhob.	The Zhob District.

No. 4644.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and in supersession of that part of this office Notification No. 295-C., dated the 9th April, 1890, which refers to the Assistant Political Agent of Zhob, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed table to be Magistrates of the class specified opposite those offices in the second column of that table, in the local areas specified opposite to those offices in the third column of that table respectively:—

I.—Offices.	II.—Classes.	III.—Local areas.
The office of the Assistant Political Agent of Upper Zhob . .	First Class . .	The Zhob District.
The office of the Assistant Political Agent of Lower Zhob . .	First Class . .	The Zhob District.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th June, 1896.

No. 2235.—Mr. A. H. Sparling, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 27th May, 1896.

No. 2248.—Rai P. Anantha Charlu Bahadur, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 8th July, 1896, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

2. The following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders:—

Mr. M. R. Muthusawmy Naidu, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. K. Vithialingum Pillai, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 23rd June, 1896.

Anderson & Low.	Cargill & Co.	Morrison, J. (Bookseller).
Ashguar, S. A. A.	Charlison & Co.	Nichol Fleming, J., & Co.
Atkinson, F.	Darling, A.	Sardy, John L.
Baker, Anson & Co.	Dubyeroff, E.	Scallan & Co.
Bedwin, T. C.	Gaynor, G. F.	Stemben, Mr.
Bensley, E. C., Dr.	Jackson, G. M.	Vagliano, G. & N. M.
Binwell, William.	Jonquet, H. H.	Williams & Co.
Braize, P. J.	Keith, Allan & Co.	
Calcutta Oil Company.	Morley, A. R., & Co.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, Mrs. J.	Finckenstein, W.	Osman, E. J.
Archer, F. J.	Foster, H. F.	Parkinson, Mrs.
Arnowicz, B.	Fouthson, Mrs. M.	Paul, D.
Armitage, Lt. W. S.	Gallosly, Mrs.	Pinder, C. H. S.
Baker, C. A.	Gast, R.	Pitman, J. D.
Barrett, G. A., Mrs.	Gisseliere, A.	Pryce, A. E.
Behrend, C.	Goldner, C.	Rainard, E. M.
Bennett, A. E.	Gordon, S. C.	Rankin, J. R. L.
Bercowich, J.	Grove, F.	Rayner, T. W.
Beves, P. S.	Haly, J. J.	Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Blackett, W. S.	Hamilton, Mrs.	Reynolds, J. C.
Bovis, Mr.	Hanbury, Miss.	Richards, Mrs. A.
Brooke, Mrs.	Hawkins, A. B.	Rickmers, Peter.
Browne, L. G.	Hearn, Miss E. F.	Risch, Ulrich.
Browning, H. E.	Heastey, C. R.	Rlamehl, A.
Buck, Mrs.	Hoffmann, P.	Roberts, H. V. H., Mrs.
Bulma, Mrs. J.	James, Mrs.	Robertson, A. B.
Callie, R.	Jones, Mrs.	Ruffe, A. S.
Campenett, A.	Jones, Mrs. J. Goldsmith.	Smith, A. Mervyn.
Carlisle, C. M.	Jones, Miss L.	Smyth, R. S.
Carroll, Chas.	Jordon, H. S., Mrs.	Stewart, Mrs. J. M.
Carvalho, R.	Klasmer, M.	Talbot, A.
Casey, Miss.	Labolovect, Julia.	Tavner, G. O.
Celine, J.	Laurence, Professor C. L.	Tedman, A.
Coast, A.	Laurie, F.	Townsend, R. A.
Constable, A.	Lyall, J.	Tripe, J. T.
Constant, M.	Lyons, Benard.	Turner Falhill, Mrs.
Critchley, D. B.	Macfarquhar, Miss A.	Vangulm, A. H. E.
Crosteh, Miss.	Mackay, Ida.	Weiss, Madame J.
Dagmar, Miss V.	McGrath, Joseph.	Weynton, O.
Daly, Wm., Mrs.	McMaster, Thos.	White, J. H., Mrs.
David, Issiah.	Meikle, James.	Wickershaw, W. C.
DeGeneve, A. M.	Miller, Geo.	Wilkinson, E. A.
Delwood, Mr.	Mowbray, L., Miss.	Willard, Clifford.
Dempster, James.	Noakes, S. N.	Woods, W. C.
Denslord, J. E.	O'Connor, Mrs. Emily.	
Dewhurst, Amy, Miss.		
Edwards, J. T.		

Registered Letters.

Blene, Charles Fils.	Matcheff, A. P.	Skorzewski, Comte, V.
deVine, C. Leslie, Dr.	Mazinoff, A.	Vahatian, Karekin.
Lasigrian, Levon.	Pigott, A. E.	
Martuza, Professor.	Richard, Miss O.	
	Schvartz, Julius.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alkinsoa, L.	Green, Rebecca.	Niceford, C.
Angel, Ida.	Guriba, B. B.	O'Connor, T.
Aronevice, B.	Ganesh Gopal Gokhule.	Prentice, R. W.
Aroondin, Madame.	Hill, E. C.	Pullor, H.
Alderson, Mrs.	Harding, Charles.	Perceval, L.
Arthur, G.	Headon, W.	Price, F. G. B.
Aden, Capt.	Hawes, F.	Pellai, V. M. Gole.
Beresnich, F.	Hammond, M. E., Mrs.	Phelps, E. L.
Buckett, M. S.	Haiman, A. C.	Ramchary, T.
Burgess, H.	Hunter, W. Y. (Cst. Battn., King's Regt.)?	Rankin, J. R. L.
Bionovei, L.	Howell, H. N.	Rabatin, S.
Brockman, E., Mrs.	Herrenkotel, Olls Van.	Rolly, Mr.
Buksh, M.	Hill, W. H., Capt.	Swooan, R. L.
Burjorju Bujunji.	Haraman, Lucy, Mrs.	Szalay, E.
Carpenti, J. R.	Hagarth, Mrs.	Sloam, W.
Clementson, Mr.	Ilbery, Cott.	Stone, G., Mrs.
Chusel, Gusla.	Ishwari Persad.	Shamaheld, Al.
Campbell, J. E., Col.	Johnson, C., 1st B. C.	Stanly, W.
Conrey, J. L. C., Dr.	Jost, Steffee, Miss.	Sylveston, E.
Clack, L. L., Mrs.	Kearny, N. M.	Storkey, A.
Davidson, M.	King, J. G.	Scott, B.
Delumey, B.	Kelly, E. S., Miss.	Sheriff, F.
Derdesuk, B., Madame.	Koch, H.	Sanders, H.
Douglas, S. W., Lt.	Krishna Pillay.	Sylvester, C. F.
Duck, Mr.	Krishna Swami, Butler.	Scott, H. H., Lt.
Det, D. C., & Co.	Kroo, Irma.	Sylkies, H.
Esposito, G.	Kintrig, John.	Sehallfer, A.
Eswards, C. W.	Kinsbrunner, Mr.	Sehaltz, E.
Edwards, Mr.	Lidston, C. A.	Tipoki, R.
Ellcott, J., Mrs.	Lobo, H. N.	Thompson, Jos.
Farrell, T. P., Mrs.	Lubert, H. L.	Vaughan, R. E., Lt.
Fortune, R., Monsieur.	Leslie, T. D., Mrs.	Vithuldass Moolchand.
Fernandez, A.	Lewis, John.	Walley, T. St. Geo.
Florence, Madame.	Melchu, A.	Wandt, R.
Fernandez, A. C. (Gr.)	Moor, D.	Warkutein, Wm.
Grandees, Geo., Mons.	Morco.	Welkins, W., Mr.
Guntord, E. F., Mr.	Mirza Guffer Beg.	Wakefield, W. B.
Grenstien, Elli.	Nichol, Mrs.	Walmsby, J.
Groves, Y. W., Mrs.	Nevill, Charles R.	Watson, L. P.
Grant, P.	Nicholas, P.	Wilson, Mrs.
Gorbolesfsky, F., Miss.	Nishegawa, Mr.	Whillan, A. N.
Graham, H. E. B. B., Miss.		Wood, J., Miss.
		Wright, W. B.
		Wischencoskey, B.
		Wickershaw, W. C.
		Wood, C.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 22nd June, 1896.

Christie, G.	Highway, E.	Parks, Er.

The 27th June, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1896.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	30th June	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	4th July	*Viá* Tuticorin and Colombo.
*Australasian Colonies . .	4th ,,	Ditto.*
Ditto ditto . . .	27th June	Ditto.
Colombo	6th July	Per P. & O. Str. *Simla.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	30th June	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	3rd July	Per Steamer *Ethiopia.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	30th June	Per Steamer *Malda.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	1st July	Per Steamer *Karagola.*
Port Blair	30th June	*Viá* Rangoon.
Mauritius and Réunion . .	30th ,,	*Viá* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East *viá* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 8-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل کارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايلٹ مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی— يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل کارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هی - يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بکتي هی - ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or,	post free,	R18-12.
½ ,,	R 9,		,,	R9-8.
¼ ,,	R4-8,		,,	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৮্	বা	ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৸০
৷ আধ ,, ,,	৯্		,,	৯৷০
৷ শিকি ,, ,,	৪৷০		,,	৫্

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

Advertisement of Books and Publications which are less than two years old, for insertion weekly in Part II of the Gazette of India.

Catalogue of Books printed at Thomason College Press and procurable from Thomason College Book Depot.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered

N B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the College Book Depôt, at R64 per box. Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the Roorkee Workshops, and applications should be made to the Superintendent.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

First two Volumes are published in separate Sections as below, but can be bound up in Volumes if required :—

VOLUME I.*

Section I. Building Materials (1895), R2-8.

VOLUME II.*

Section VII. Bridges (in the Press), say

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods (in the Press).

,, II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

XV. Examples of Estimating. Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition in Press).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces (in the Press), say

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width. R1-8.

†**Thomason College Calendar** for 1895. R4-12.

Ditto ditto for 1894. R2.

FERROTYPE PRINTING.

Chemical and Lithographic Paper for this process can be purchased from Thomason College Book Depôt. Application to be made to the Curator.

CIRCULARS.

Circulars containing the Rules of Admission to the different Classes of the College will be forwarded to applicants.

* Date of Edition on sale.

†These include Question Papers for Engineer and Upper Subordinate classes and Superior Accounts Branch, P. W. D.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

II B

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues, as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1876:—

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance.

For the complete Series, *including postage* . . . R22-8

	Without postage. R a. p.	With postage. R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series	10 0 0	12 8 0
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series	6 0 0	7 0 0
„ a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...	2 0 0
„ a part of each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...	1 0 0

The following is the rate at which deductions will be made for parts out of print and at which duplicate copies will be supplied to subscribers when required in place of copies lost in transit:—

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For the Calcutta Series; per copy . .	0 8 9	0 10 3
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series; per copy . . .	0 5 3	0 5 9
„ the Calcutta Series. For the year .	7 2 6	8 6 3
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series. For the year . .	4 4 6	4 11 3

Persons desiring to subscribe for, or purchase, the Report should apply to—

Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
The Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

Orders and subscriptions for 1894 should be at once registered and remitted by money-order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrapper of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue	R 20	R 14	R 9
„ three issues	„ 55	„ 36	„ 24
„ six „	„ 100	„ 68	„ 45
„ nine „	„ 145	„ 96	„ 64
„ twelve „	„ 180	„ 120	„ 80

Several volumes of the BENGAL LAW REPORTS, from August 1868 to December 1875, and FULL BENCH RULINGS, Parts I and II, are available at the following rates:—

	Without postage. R a. p.	With postage. R a. p.
Bengal Law Reports, for one year . .	20 0 0	22 8 0
Single copies, R2 per copy.		
Full Bench Rulings, Parts I and II . .	20 0 0	22 8 0

Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
Remittances to be forwarded to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

All the wanting parts of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS (complete series) having now been reprinted, the complete Reports from 1876 to 1893 may be purchased for all the years, or for any particular year, on application to the Officer in charge of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

The subscription, R22-8 per annum, should be remitted in advance to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscription to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS:

CALCUTTA	. Thacker, Spink & Co.	BOMBAY	. Thacker & Co., Ld. Radhabai, Atmaram Sagoon.
MADRAS	. Higginbotham & Co.	RANGOON	. Myles, Standish & Co.

NOTICE.—Books required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments.

List of the books and publications for sale which are less than two years old.

NOTE.—A List of the Books and Publications for sale which are more than two years old will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[These publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super royal 8vo, cloth lettered.

B.—Local Codes.

The Bombay Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1894; containing the unrepealed Bombay Regulations and the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bombay. R4 (8a.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council up to the end of the year 1880. R5 (10a.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. III, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council from 1881 to 1895. R6 (12a.)

In the Press.

The Assam Code.

C.—Chronological Tables.

Chronological Tables of Enactments of British Indian Legislatures, with repeals and amendments noted up to the 1st November, 1895:—

Part I, comprising Enactments passed by the Governor General in Council or by the Governor General alone. 12a. (3a.)

Part II, comprising Enactments passed by Local Legislatures. 12a. (3a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act IV of 1857 (Tobacco, Bombay Town), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. 3a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XXIX of 1857 (Land-Customs, Bombay), as modified up to 1st December, 1895. 4a. (1a.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 6a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. R1-2 (2a.)

Act V of 1873 (Savings Banks), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1874 (Scheduled Districts), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 6a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1874 (Laws Local Extent), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 7a. (1a.)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 11a. (2a.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10a. (2a.)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st November, 1895; with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. R1 (2a.)

Act XVII of 1879 (Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 10a. (2a.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. R1-2 (2a.)

Act VI of 1882 (Companies), as modified up to 1st August, 1895; with Appendices containing Table B in the Schedule to Act XIX of 1857 and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895. R1-2 (3a. 6p.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. 10a. (2a.)

Act VIII of 1883 (Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10a. (2a.)

Act XVII of 1884 (Lower Burma Municipalities), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. R1 (2a 6p.)

Act II of 1886 (License-tax Amendment), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 8a. (1a. 6p.)

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1896.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 2	256 2	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 15	17 15
Moulmein and Amherst	7 0	7 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 0	14 0	7 12	7 12	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	133 0	133 0	15 0	15 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 5	13 2	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 3	14 3
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	15 12	15 12
Pegu (inland)—																										
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	440 0	440 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 3	13 6	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 8	12 8	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	326 0	326 0	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 9	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	9 2	13 3	23 3	9 13	9 4	87 0	87 0	15 2	15 2
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	220 0	220 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 10	10 10	37 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	25 4	25 4	7 2	7 2	222 8	222 8	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	12 10	13 8	13 10	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 0	16 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 9	12 3	12 7	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	25 0	25 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 1	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 1	12 5	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 6	10 0
Hill tracts—																										
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	7 0	7 0	...	...	5 15	5 4	7 1	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 2	16 0	16 0	...	...	70 0	60 0	7 1	7 0
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Manipur	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	100 0	100 0	3 2	3 2
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 0	18 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 8	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 8	...	...	9 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	9 0	9 0
Darrang	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunj	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	11 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	8 8	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	10 14	10 14	...	...	9 8	10 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 8	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Dacca	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 12	10 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	110 0	10 0	9 12
Maimensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	100 0	8 0	8 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	9 0	13 0	10 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Midnapur	15 8	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	400 0	367 0	9 0	10 4
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	12 12	12 4	100 0	100 0	9 14	9 13
Calcutta	11 13	11 13	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 12	12 12	19 6	18 13	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 8	14 8	16 6	16 6	13 14	14 3	85 5	85 5	11 13	11 13
Hooghly	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	14 8	14 8	21 5	21 5	6 10	6 10	12 13	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	128 0	128 0	10 10	10 10
Jessore	12 6	12 4	16 0	18 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 2	9 2
Faridpur	...	...	...	21 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	150 0	9 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	12 8	12 8	16 4	...	13 12	13 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	11 4	11 4	320 0	320 0	9 4	9 4
Burdwan	12 0	13 8	...	...	11 8	12 0	15 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	...	...	18 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 0
Birbhum	12 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	13 8	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 4	...	...	18 0	18 12	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Murshidabad	15 0	16 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	190 0	190 0	10 8	11 0
Sonthal Parganas	...	11 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	18 0	19 8	22 8	24 0	6 6	6 6	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	24 0	24 6	80 0	120 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	16 0	...	...	10 8	9 12	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	7 14	7 14
Rajshahi	15 0	15 0	25 8	24 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	...	...	22 8	24 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	15 8	16 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	31 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Northern—																										
Rungpur	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Dinajpur	10 8	10 4	16 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 0
Jalpaiguri	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Hills—																										
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	8 0	7 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 13	11 13	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	14 7	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 13	12 0
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	13 2	13 2	21 0	21 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 1*	19 11*	...	...	17 1	17 1	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	16 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Mánbhum	12 0	12 0	20 0	24 0	14 8	15 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	26 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	9 2	9 2
Lohárdaga	8 0 to 11 8	6 8 to 12 0	15 0	18 0	11 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	13 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 13 0	16 0	16 0	10 0 and 15 0	10 0 and 14 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 12
Palámau	11 4	11 12	18 1	18 9	9 0	10 2	11 13	12 6	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	...	...	13 8	15 13	16 14	16 14	10 14	15 12	...	...	7 5	7 14
Hazáribágh	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	9 0

* Kalai.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or Cholum. Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu. Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi. Past fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni. Past fortnight.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalai or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize. Past fortnight.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	15 8	15 8	24 0	24 8	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	23 8	16 0	16 12	128 0 to 168 0	128 0 to 168 0	10 0	10 0
Gaya	13 0	13 4	22 0	22 0	9 4	10 0	14 8	16 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	18 12	19 8	20 0	20 8	18 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 5	10 8
Patna	14 0 and 15 0	14 0 and 15 0	24 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	17 8	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	21 8	22 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	14 0	12 0 to 13 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0 to 22 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	16 0	23 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 7	15 2	22 11	22 11	12 10	12 10	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 13	20 11	25 4	25 4	20 13	20 3	151 0	151 8	10 1	9 7
Darbhanga*	13 2	14 12	21 4	24 0	10 0	10 0	18 9	18 0	...	...	...	...	28 7	28 7	...	...	19 12	19 12	25 2	26 12	24 0	23 0	176 0	176 0	11 7	11 8
Muzaffarpur	14 0	14 8	25 0	23 0	9 8	8 8	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	19 0	19 8	24 0	24 0	23 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sáran	14 0	13 12	19 0	20 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	20 8	20 0	22 0	24 8	22 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	9 12	10 0
Champáran	15 0	15 8	26 0	28 8	8 8	8 8	17 0	17 4	...	.	...	...	...	30 0	...	..	23 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 8	18 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	11 2	11 4	15 11½	15 9¾	9 8	10 11½	11 10½	12 :	17 9¾	17 14	15 7	15 7	...	...	13 9	13 9	16 2	16 2	21 2	21 6½	13 7	13 6⅔	130 0	130 0	9 3⅜	9 5
Ghazipur	12 12	12 12	18 8	19 0	9 0	9 0	13 4	13 8	19 0	19 0	16 12	17 8	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Jaunpur	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	17 8	18 0	22 8	22 8	16 8	16 8	170 0	170 0	10 0	10 0
Allahabad	11 12	12 0	15 13	16 4	8 0	7 12	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	13 12	13 14	...	...	12 8	13 0	17 12	17 12	18 8	19 4	20 12	19 12	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	12 4	12 4	14 0	15 0	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	17 0	15 0	17 0	11 12	13 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Fatehpur	12 4	13 0	15 4	16 8	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 4	..	...	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Hamírpur	11 15	12 4	14 5	14 3	8 0	8 0	10 6	10 11	14 3	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	16 7	16 12	19 13	12 14	13 14	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Jalaun	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	15 0‖	14 0‖	15 0	16 0	15 0‖	16 0‖	15 0	18 0	12 0	20 0‖	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Cawnpore	13 8	14 0	16 8	17 4	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 8	17 8	20 0	21 8	19 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 12
Jhánsi	11 12	12 12	15 8	17 6	8 0	8 12	11 0	11 0	15 0	17 2	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 8	...	...	12 12	14 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etáwah	13 8	13 12	16 6	16 14	6 0	5 0	12 0	11 8	15 4	15 12	15 4	15 4	[illegible]	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 12	17 4	17 4	17 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 8
Farukhabad	12 5	13 0	15 1	16 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	15 15	16 12	12 0½	12 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	14 4	15 2	17 0	18 4	4 8	4 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	...	16 12	18 6	16 4	17 4	14 8	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	13 12	15 4	17 4	19 4	6 0	6 0	9 8	10 8	...	17 8	13 8	15 8	19 8	20 8	9 8	9 8	16 4	19 4	...	17 8	15 8	15 8	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 4
Western—																										
Meerut*	15 4	15 0	19 0	19 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 0	...	18 0	18 8	19 0	19 0	21 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Agra*	12 12	13 12	15 12	17 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	15 8	16 8	14 0	15 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	95 0	95 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	14 0	14 0	17 4	18 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 8	17 0	17 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	17 4	18 12	...	...	23 8	23 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 0	15 0	17 8	18 12	5 0	5 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	10 8	13 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 8	18 12	18 0	20 0	16 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	14 12	15 12	17 8	18 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 13	10 0	17 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	17 12	19 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 8
Sub-montane, east—																										
Ballia	15 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	18 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	...	22 0	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	22 0	26 0	23 0	115 0	115 0	10 0	11 0
Azamgarh	12 0	12 0	16 6	17 12	7 8	7 8	12 0	7 8	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	17 0	...	...	13 6	15 0	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 10	12 10	17 9	18 0	9 0	9 0	14 6	14 6	13 8	14 6	10 13	10 13	17 2	17 2	13 8	13 8	17 9	18 0	20 11	20 11	16 0	16 13	144 0	144 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	13 0	13 4	18 8	18 8	9 8	9 4	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	18 0	18 4	10 4	10 4	17 8	17 8	18 8	18 8	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sub-montane, west—																										
Shahjahánpur	12 8	14 8	15 8	18 0	7 0	7 0	12 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 12	17 0	...	...	13 4	16 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	10 0	13 0	14 8	15 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 8	11 8	14 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 12	15 4	18 0	20 0	13 0	15 0	160 0	144 0	10 8	10 8
Pilibhit	12 15	13 6	19 0	18 4	5 0	5 0	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 4	...	...	14 12	15 8	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Bareli	11 3	12 5	15 0	17 0	4 11	4 11	9 6	10 9	12 14	14 1	11 12	11 12	...	...	14 6	15 9	15 0	15 14	15 4	15 4	11 3	10 14	125 0	125 0	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	13 0	13 0	16 6	17 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 14	12 4	12 15	...	...	10 6	10 4	16 6	16 10	16 0	17 14	14 12	15 13	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Bijnor	14 10	14 6	16 5	17 8	10 2	10 2	10 11	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	15 10	15 10	18 11	20 14	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 14	18 10	...	...	12 2	12 2	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Saharanpur	13 15	13 15	17 3	18 13	5 6	5 6	10 3	10 12	12 14	17 3	10 12	12 0	16 0	17 3	10 12	10 12	17 3	17 3	18 4	18 4	12 14	12 14	129 0	118 0	11 4	11 4
Dehra-Dún	13 0	12 8	17 0	15 12	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	14 8	15 13	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hills—																										
Naini Tal*	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 4	15 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 4	15 0	17 8	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 8	9 0	12 0	10 8	8 0	8 4	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	10 4	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8‖	12 0‖	...	...	10 8‡	10 8‡	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Garhwál	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	12 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	6 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partábgarh	14 0	14 4	18 4	19 0	9 0	9 4	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 8	...	...	15 4	15 4	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Sultanpur	14 8	14 8	19 8	19 8	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 0	18 8	18 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Rae-Bareli	13 12	13 12	16 8	17 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	19 8	20 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 8
Unao	13 8	14 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	20 0	21 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	12 8	13 12	16 8	18 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	16 8	18 0	11 8	12 4	17 8	19 8	16 0	18 8	16 8	18 8	17 8	19 4	20 8	22 0	125 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	13 8	15 8	17 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	12 12	13 2	17 15	18 4	11 4	11 8	14 0	14 4	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	19 2	20 9	22 0	21 12	16 10	16 12	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	12 12	13 0	16 8	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	10 8	11 8	24 0	24 0	11 8	12 8	19 8	20 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gonda	14 2	13 11	21 8	22 4	13 0	14 0	14 12	15 0	17 8	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 9	20 8	19 12	21 13	24 14	25 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	14 4	14 4	23 8	23 8	10 12	10 12	15 4	15 4	19 8	19 8	14 0	14 0	26 8	26 8	12 0	12 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	24 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Sitapur	13 0	15 0	17 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	15 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	13 4	13 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	15 0	22 8	23 12	6 4	6 4	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	14 1	14 1
Bánswára	17 8	18 2	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	25 0	26 4	37 8	40 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 6
Meywar (Udaipur)	12 8	12 8	17 3	17 15½	8 9½	8 9½	9 6	9 6	20 5	20 5	12 8	12 8	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 4½	12 14½	16 6½	15 10	23 7	25 0	10 15	10 15	160 0	160 0	10 8¾	10 8¾
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 0	12 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	20 0	20 0	32 0	36 8	...	...	§	§	11 0	11 8
Sirohi	11 0	11 8	17 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	14 0	17 8	21 0	11 0	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	12 5	12 5	20 5½	20 5½	7 2	7 2	9 0	9 0	18 4	18 4	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	..	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	12 3	12 8	16 4	17 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	16 8	17 8	13 11	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 15	18 0	19 0	21 5	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	11 7	12 0	16 8	18 4	5 12	5 12	7 7	7 4	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	169 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	11 8	11 12	17 0	16 12	8 4	8 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	16 8	13 8	14 0	†	†	†	†	15 8	16 8	18 4	17 0	†	†	*	*	11 4	11 12
Bundi	17 8	17 8	25 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 6
Kotah	15 0	15 8	18 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	12 2	12 6	16 10	17 0½	7 2	7 2	11 0	11 0	15 13	16 8	14 15	14 11½	14 0	...	11 2	12 4½	13 8	14 9	19 1	20 4½	11 0	11 0	175 0	175 0	9 3	9 3
Tonk	13 4	13 1	16 10	16 8	6 0	5 0	9 0	8 0	16 14	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	11 0	11 2
Jaipur	13 4	13 8	17 12	18 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	14 0	15 8	13 0	12 12	†	†	18 0	19 0	13-8 & 16 0	13-8 & 16 0	18 4	18 4	19 0	19 0	100 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Kerauli	14 1	14 6	16 14	17 8	8 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	17 3	18 2	15 10	15 15	...	...	13 12	15 0	15 15	16 4	...	...	21 4	23 12	200 0	200 0	11 1	10 15
Dholpur	13 7	13 8½	16 6½	17 11¾	8 7	8 7	10 11	10 7½	15 12	16 1½	15 1¼	15 13½	...	...	13 8	14 10	15 8½	16 1½	...	...	21 6¼	22 0¾	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8½
Bhartpur	13 14	13 10	17 8	17 13	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	16 0	16 0	13 15	14 2	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 14	16 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Alwar	11 11	13 4	17 11	17 12	6 10	6 10	10 0	10 0	16 4	16 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 9	16 10	18 8	18 0	24 12	24 12	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	15 7	15 10½	19 9	19 7	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	20 4	20 2	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	12 2	12 4
Nasirabad Cantonment	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	†	†	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Bálmer	9 12	9 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	12 14½	13 0	19 0	...	6 8	6 6	9 6	9 8	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 13	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpura	13 8	13 8	17 4	17 4	9 4	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 12	18 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 12	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 6	11 10
Western—																										
Jodhpur	10 10	10 11	15 0	16 14	6 1	6 4	8 2	7 8	14 6	15 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	14 6	13 12	16 9	16 14	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 2	13 2
Jaisalmer	9 4	9 4	...		6 3	6 8	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	..	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	21 0	21 0
Bikanir	11 0	11 2½	14 0	14 0	3 0	3 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	10 9	10 5½	...	...	...	...	14 2½	15 12½	...	...	8 8	8 8	80 0	80 0	10 8	11 8
Central India—																										
Indore	13 0	13 0	16 8	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	22 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 8	20 0	22 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	16 8	†	†	...	...	17 0	16 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	12 4	12 4
Guna	12 0	11 12	15 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	16 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 12	18 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	12 7½	12 12	15 15	14 14	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	15 6½	15 8¾	14 14	15 6½	...	...	12 12	17 0	12 0½	12 0	...	17 0	12 12	13 11	212 8	191 4	11 6½	11 9

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Husked. § Nine pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or Cholum. Past fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or Cumbu. Past fortnight.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or Ragi. Past fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or Kakun. Past fortnight.	Chenna, Chola, Kadalai or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Chenna. Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize. Past fortnight.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hisar	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozpur	14 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Central—																										
Lahore	17 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	14 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	87 0	87 0	12 12	12 12
Gujránwála	16 0	17 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	†	†	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	95 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	16 0	16 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	16 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelam	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	*	*	15 0	15 0	*	*	*	*	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
South-eastern—																										
Gurgáon	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	†	†	†	†	17 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ambala	15 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	130 0	130 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	16 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	†	†	16 0	17 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Jalandhar	18 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hoshiárpur	18 0	17 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Siálkot	16 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	‡	13 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	8 0	8 2
Kángra	14 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	13 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	20 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Ráwalpindi	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	*	*	75 0	72 0	13 12	13 8
Hazára	15 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	‡	16 0	†	†	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	23 0	†	†	81 0	81 0	12 0	12 0
Peshawar	14 0	13 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	†	†	13 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	80 0	83 0	32 0	29 0
Kohát	15 0	15 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	†	†	17 0	18 0	†	†	†	†	17 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	‡	‡	153 0	128 0	40 10	38 4
Bannu	19 0	18 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	16 0	14 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	16 0	†	†	162 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	16 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 0
Multán	13 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	11 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4
Montgomery	15 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	‡	‡	†	†	‡	‡	†	†	18 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	230 0	230 0	12 0	12 0
Dera Ismael Khan	17 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	4 0	4 0	19 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	225 0	125 0	29 0	29 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	17 8	17 8
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	‡	‡	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	91 0	91 0	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 0	11 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	‡	‡	...	...	13 0	14 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	121 14	121 14	12 8	[illegible]
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	13 6	13 0	‡	‡	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	12 0	[illegible]
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	144 0	142 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 0	8 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	17 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	17 0	18 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	[illegible]	[illegible]

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar. Present fortnight.	Jawar. Past fortnight.	Bajra. Present fortnight.	Bajra. Past fortnight.	Marua. Present fortnight.	Marua. Past fortnight.	Kangni. Present fortnight.	Kangni. Past fortnight.	Chenna. Present fortnight.	Chenna. Past fortnight.	Maize. Present fortnight.	Maize. Past fortnight.	Arhar. Present fortnight.	Arhar. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
[illegible]	10 12	10 13	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 13	12 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] (Kolába)	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 9	12 9	*	*	12 12	12 12	*	*	...	...	11 7	11 14	...	...	9 10	9 10	89 10	80 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	15 [illegible]	13 10	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 1	11 1	17 2	17 2	13 15	13 15	15 12	15 12	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 3	10 3	87 6	87 6	11 9	11 9
[illegible]	10 1	9 9	...	...	10 3	11 2	11 2	12 0	*	*	12 10	12 10	*	*	...	...	11 9	12 0	...	...	10 1	10 15	112 0	112 0	[illegible]	13 4
[illegible]—																										
Dhárwár	15 10	16 9	...	...	11 15	12 7	12 7	13 6	28 5	30 3	26 1	26 1	*	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	11 5	11 5	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 2
Belgaum	15 3	16 3	...	...	11 13	12 14	12 10	13 10	23 14	24 14	19 8	21 7	27 0	30 0	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	11 11	13 10	99 13	96 0	11 9	11 9
[illegible]	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 14	10 14	18 5	18 11	16 10	16 10	*	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	14 0	14 0	91 3	91 3	12 4	12 4
[illegible]pur	14 14	15 13	...	...	7 10	7 10	11 11	11 11	26 13	26 13	20 9	20 9	*	*	...	...	17 2	18 0	...	...	15 12	15 12	85 5	85 5	11 10	11 10
[illegible]pur	16 14	18 10	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 6	12 6	26 2	28 13	22 0	24 11	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 12	...	...	11 12	13 6	80 0	80 0	11 13	11 13
[illegible]	12 13	12 13	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	20 0	20 0	16 2	16 2	14 13	14 13	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	11 15	11 15	81 1	81 1	12 6	12 6
[illegible]—																										
Ahmednagar	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 9	10 9	24 12	24 12	20 8	20 8	*	*	...	...	17 5	17 5	...	...	14 11	14 11	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	13 [illegible]	14 6	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 11	11 11	*	*	16 15	19 1	10 11	23 0	*	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	12 13	12 13	128 0	128 0	13 6	12 1
Dhulia (Khandesh)	14 14	15 12	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	24 2	25 14	20 3	20 3	*	*	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
[illegible]—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	17 9	17 9	12 15	13 7	*	*	...	...	11 9	12 0	...	...	11 2	11 2	84 9	91 1	12 0	12 0
Broach	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	17 8	18 0	13 0	13 0	*	*	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	101 0	101 0	13 0	13 0
Kaira	12 0	12 8	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	20 0	...	...	13 8	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	106 11	106 11	12 0	12 0
Baroda Cantonment	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	13 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	91 7	91 7	11 8	11 8
Ahmedábád	10 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 8	13 8	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	...	11 8	12 8	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Godhra (Panch Maháls)	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	*	...	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
[illegible] Cantonment	12 0	12 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 8	15 8	15 8	...	*	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	142 4	160 0	11 0	11 0
[illegible]—																										
Rájkot	11 12	12 0	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	15 4	15 4	11 15	12 8	*	*	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0
[illegible] Provinces—																										
[illegible]—																										
[illegible]	12 13	13 8	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 9	10 9	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	...	...	12 1	12 1	100 0	100 0	11 6	11 6
[illegible]—Asirgarh Cant.	13 4	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	*	*	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
[illegible]	13 13	13 13	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 0	9 0	15 8	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	10 13	10 13	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
[illegible]	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	9 0	9 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
[illegible]	12 11	13 7	...	...	6 11	7 4	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	150 0	140 0	9 2	9 2
[illegible]	13 12	14 6	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	12 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 12	13 12	115 0	115 0	10 0	10 0
[illegible]	14 9	14 9	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 9	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 11	10 11
[illegible]—																										
[illegible]	13 1	13 1	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0
[illegible]	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 5	9 1	8 10	9 7	15 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 7	...	...	19 6	19 6	130 0	130 0	9 2	9 2
[illegible]	10 8	10 10	...	...	8 4	8 2	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 12	10 10	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
[illegible]	14 0	14 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 4	15 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 0	...	...	13 0	12 4	150 0	145 0	9 12	9 4
[illegible]ghelkhand ([illegible])	12 12	12 12	15 8	16 0	7 0	7 0	14 8	15 0	10 0	15 0	*	*	*	*	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	*	18 0	18 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
[illegible]	13 0	15 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
[illegible]	14 15	14 15	...	...	8 10	8 10	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	11 8	11 8	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
[illegible]	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0
[illegible]ndára	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	230 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
[illegible]ánda	15 7	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	19 0	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	15 1	15 15	320 0	320 0	...	...
[illegible]—																										
[illegible]pur	13 5	13 5	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 0
[illegible]pur	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	14 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Sambalpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	[illegible]
[illegible]—																										
Buldána	14 [illegible]	15 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	182 0	182 0	10 0	10 0
Básim	13 [illegible]	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 8	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	70 0	70 0	9 0	9 0
Akola	12 [illegible]	[illegible] 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	106 0	106 0	12 8	12 0
Ellichpur	12 0	[illegible] 0	...	...	7 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	19 6	19 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	12 8	10 [illegible]	...	...	6 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	20 [illegible]	[illegible]	15 [illegible]	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Wún	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	24 [illegible]	[illegible]	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	230 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
[illegible] Territories—																										
[illegible]abad	12 3	12 3	*	*	6 13	6 13	8 12	8 12	20 1	21 7	22 3	21 7	24 14	27 0	*	*	13 3	13 3	*	*	20 1	20 1	100 0	100 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12 13	12 13	*	*	7 0	7 0	8 12	8 12	20 11	20 11	*	13 11	*	*	*	*	13 11	...	*	*	*	*	118 14	118 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	11 8	11 0	*	*	6 0	6 0	11 [illegible]	10 8	20 8	20 0	[illegible]	21 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	*	*	16 [illegible]	14 8	*	*	*	*	100 0	100 0	[illegible]	[illegible]